

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. MARCH 18, 1854.

NO. 11.

ARISE—THE DAY IS PASSING.

Arise! for the days is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armour,
And forth to the fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honour, (God grant it may)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! if the past detain you,
Her sunshine and storms forget:
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret,
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day

Arise for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is here!
Stay not for to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last:
And, from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken and find it past.

Household Words.

The following will be interesting to our readers.
THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The information on Nebraska is meagre at the most. Altogether the fullest and most accurate account that has met my eye, is that to be found in the large volume of Colonel Fremont, containing reports of his Expeditions to California and Oregon in 1842-3-4. The volume contains, in addition to Fremont's narrative, reports on the botany of the country, by those having charge of these departments; also, astronomical observations, &c., &c. "Horn's Overland Guide" to California, is a thin book, and its information is confined to the routes pursued by emigrants. Owen's Geological survey gives information on the geology of Nebraska, and Schoolcraft's large work on the Indians gives quite full statistics on the Indian tribes of the territory.

Nebraska is so named from one of its largest rivers, the Nebraska or Platte. According to the returns of the last census, it contains 136,700 square miles, or territory as large as New England, New York and South Carolina. It should be stated however, taking the southern line at 37°, as Mr. Douglas proposes, the territory as thus organized, will be much larger than the portion that has usually been designated as Nebraska, embracing a large portion of Indian territory, and most of the Indian tribes except the Chocktaws, the Creeks, the Chickesaws, the Seminoles, and a portion of the Cherokees.

Nebraska, as proposed to be organized, will be a vast region, having the various climates that are

portion of it is chiefly prairie and rich alluvial. The middle is more sandy and barren, containing the great American Desert; and the western is mountainous, the highest mountains being covered with almost perpetual snow.

The inhabitants of Nebraska may be 75,000, mostly Indians. The whites are military men, Indian agents and missionaries. Within a week, paragraphs have appeared in the papers, announcing that a newspaper is about to be published at old Fort Kearney, called the Nebraska Democrat, and that a Post Office is to be established some forty miles from it, for the accommodation of emigrants—two important elements of beginning the work of civilizing the Territory.

Nebraska is, and must ever be mainly an agricultural region. It is far from the Oceans, and has no great lakes. The Platte river, though from one to three miles wide, is only navigable for steam boats forty miles.

From what even the Indians have accomplished in agriculture, the country seems to hold out great hopes to the farmer. The Indians there are mostly supported by agriculture, and according to returns before me, four tribes of Christian Indians on the northern and southern banks of the Kansas cultivate four thousand acres. From these they raised, in a late year, 80,000 bushels of corn, 2,690 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 hogs, and 200,000 melons of different kinds. They kept 660 working oxen, and a large number of horses. The annual value of their products is put down at \$31,000. The number of these Indians is placed at 1702.

The territory is not well wooded. Poplar, elm, birch, willow, pines, white oak, maple, and other trees, are found here in moderate numbers. The cotton-wood tree much abounds on the rivers wild animals, such as buffaloes, deer, elk, antelopes, abound in this country.

The Territory is capable of supporting a large population. The people are impatient to have an organized Territory, that they may make State after State of it. No wonder that the question, if that is indeed the question, whether these shall be free or slave States, should greatly excite the various sections of our land.—*Correspondent of the New York Evening Post.*

SIR EDWARD BULWER AT EDINBURGH.

CIVILIZATION, PROGRESS, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, NATIONALITY.

From this capital, still as from the elder Athens, stream the lights of philosophy and learning. But your countrymen are not less renowned for the qualities of action than for those of thought. I see an eventful and stirring age expand before the rising generation. In that grand contest between new ideas and ancient forms, which may be still more keenly urged before this century expires, whatever your differences of political opinion I adjure you to hold fast to the vital principle of civilization. What is that principle? It is the union of liberty with order. The art to preserve this union has often baffled the wisest statesmen in former times: but the task becomes easy at present.

costors an immense capital of political freedom, increase it if you will—but by solid investments, not by hazardous speculations. You will hear much of the necessity of progress, and truly, for where progress ends, decline invariably begins; but remember that the healthful progress of society is like the natural life of man—it consists in the gradual and harmonious development of all its constitutional powers, all its component parts, and you introduce weakness and disease into the whole system, whenever you attempt to stint or to force the growth. The old homely rule you prescribe to the individual is applicable to a State. Keep the limbs warm by exercise, and keep the head cool by temperance. But new ideas do not invade only our political systems, you will find them wherever you turn. Philosophy has altered the direction it favoured in the last century—it enters less into metaphysical inquiry; it questions less the relationships between man and his maker; it assumes its practical character the investigator of external nature, and seeks to adapt agencies before partially concealed to the positive uses of men. Here I leave you to your own bold researches: you cannot be much misled, if you remember the maxim, to observe with vigilance, and inquire with conscientious care.

Nor is it necessary that I should admonish the sons of religious Scotland that the most daring speculations as to nature may be accompanied with the humblest faith in those sublime doctrines that open Heaven alike to the wisest philosopher and the simplest peasant. I do not presume to arrogate the office of the preacher; but, believe me, as a man of books, and as a man of the world, that you inherit a religion which, in its most familiar form, in the lowly prayer that you learned from your mother's lips, will save you from the temptations to which life is exposed, more surely than all which the pride of philosophy can teach. Nor can I believe that the man will ever go very far or very obstinately wrong who, by the mere habit of thanksgiving and prayer, will be forced to examine his conscience, even but once a-day, and remember that the eye of the Almighty is upon him. Nothing, to my mind, preserves a brave people true and firm to their hereditary virtues more than a devout though liberal spirit of nationality. And it is not because Scotland is united with England that the Scotchman should forget the glories of his annals, the tombs of his ancestors, or relax one jot of his love for his native soil.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The city occupies a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorous and its inlet, the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in breadth, and is enclosed by a triple range of walls twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates. It is built on an undulating declivity, rising to the land side. Externally, it has an imposing appearance, with its mosques, cupolas, minarets and cypresses, and its port, crowded with shipping, but internally it mostly consists of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low-built, small houses of wood.

Europeans, 90,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Armenians.

There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mahomedan colleges, 87 hospitals, 29 Christian churches, 180 public baths, and 180 Khans or inns, besides numerous bazars, coffee-houses, and caravanseries. The seraglio is to the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbour, deep enough to float ships of the largest size, it can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the north shore of the Golden Horn are the imperial dockyards. There is always a strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is extensive, but not so great as might at first be anticipated. The city is the see of the Greek, Armenian and Catholic-Armenian patriarchs.

LORD RUSSELL, THE ANCESTOR OF LORD JOHN, HIS TRIAL AND DEATH FOR PROTESTANTISM.

He knew very well that he had nothing to hope, having always been manful in the Protestant cause against the two false brothers, the one on the throne, and the other standing next to it. He had a wife, one of the best and noblest of women, who acted as his secretary on his trial, who comforted him in his prison, who supped with him on the night before he died, and whose love, virtue, and devotion, have made her name imperishable. Of course, he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be beheaded at Lincoln's Inn Fields, not many yards from his own house. When he had parted from his children on the evening before his death, his wife stayed with him until ten o'clock at night; and when their final separation in this world was over, and he had kissed her many times, he still sat for a long while in his prison, talking of her goodness. Hearing the rain fall fast at that time, he calmly said, "Such a rain to-morrow will spoil a great show, which is a dull thing on a rainy day." At midnight he went to bed, and slept till four, even when his servant called him, he fell asleep again, while his clothes were being made ready. He rode to the scaffold in his own carriage, attended by two famous clergymen, Tillotson and Burnet, and sang a psalm to himself very softly, as he went along. He was as quiet and as steady as if he had been going out for an ordinary ride. After saying that he was surprised to see so great a crowd, he laid down his head upon the block, as if it had been the pillow of his ocel, and had it struck off at the second blow. His noble wife was busy for him even then, for that true-hearted lady printed and widely circulated his last words, of which he had given her a copy. They made the blood of all the honest men in England boil. The University of Oxford distinguished itself on the very same day by pretending to believe that the accusation against Lord Russell was true, and by calling the king, in a written paper, the breath of their nostrils, and the appointed of the Lord. This paper the parliament afterwards caused to be burned by the common hangman.



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TOLONTO, C.W. MARCH 1st, 1854.

NO. 11.

ARISE—THE DAY IS PASSING.

Arise! for the days is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armour,
And forth to the fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the airy fortresses,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honour, (God grant it may)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! if the past detain you,
Her sunshine and storms forget:
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret,
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear
Is your enemy marching to battle,
Rise! rise! for the foe is here!
Stay not for to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last.
And, from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken and find it past.

—Household Words.

The following will be interesting to our readers.

THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The information on Nebraska is meagre at the most. Altogether the fullest and most accurate account that has met my eye, is that to be found in the large volume of Colonel Fremont, containing reports of his Expeditions to California and Oregon in 1842-3-4. The volume contains, in addition to Fremont's narrative, reports on the botany of the country, by those having charge of these departments; also, astronomical observations, &c., &c. "Horn's Overland Guide" to California, is a thin book, and its information is confined to the routes pursued by emigrants. Owen's Geological survey gives information on the geology of Nebraska, and Schoolcraft's large work on the Indians gives quite full statistics on the Indian tribes of the territory.

Nebraska is so named from one of its largest rivers, the Nebraska or Platte. According to the returns of the last census, it contains 136,700 square miles, or territory as large as New England, New York and South Carolina. It should be stated however, taking the southern line at 37°, as Mr. Douglas proposes, the territory as thus organized, will be much larger than the portion that has usually been designated as Nebraska, embracing a large portion of Indian territory, and most of the Indian tribes, except the Chocktaws, the Greeks, the Chickesaws, the Seminoles, and a portion of the Cherokees.

Nebraska, as proposed to be organized, will be a vast region, having the various climates that are enjoyed in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, that lie on its eastern border; only the climate, like the face of the country, is more Asiatic. The eastern

portion of it is chiefly prairie and rich alluvial. The middle is more sandy and barren, containing the great American Desert; and the western is mountainous, the highest mountains being covered with almost perpetual snow.

The inhabitants of Nebraska may be 75,000, mostly Indians. The whites are military men, Indian agents and missionaries. Within a week, paragraphs have appeared in the papers, announcing that a newspaper is about to be published at old Fort Kearney, called the Nebraska Democrat, and that a Post Office is to be established some forty miles from it, for the accommodation of emigrants—two important elements of beginning the work of civilizing the Territory.

Nebraska is, and must ever be mainly an agricultural region. It is far from the Oceans, and has no great lakes. The Platte river, though from one to three miles wide, is only navigable for steam boats forty miles.

From what even the Indians have accomplished in agriculture, the country seems to hold out great hopes to the farmer. The Indians there are mostly supported by agriculture, and according to returns before me, four tribes of Christian Indians on the northern and southern banks of the Kansas cultivate four thousand acres. From these they raised, in a late year, 80,000 bushels of corn, 2,690 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 hogs, and 200,000 melons of different kinds. They kept 660 working oxen, and a large number of horses. The annual value of their products is put down at \$31,000. The number of these Indians is placed at 1702.

The territory is not well wooded. Poplar, elm, birch, willow, pines, white oak, maple, and other trees, are found here in moderate numbers. The cotton-wood tree much abounds on the rivers wild animals, such as buffaloes, deer, elk, antelopes, abound in this country.

The Territory is capable of supporting a large population. The people are impatient to have an organized Territory, that they may make State after State of it. No wonder that the question, if that is indeed the question, whether these shall be free or slave States, should greatly excite the various sections of our land.—Correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

SIR EDWARD BULWER AT EDINBURGH.

CIVILIZATION, PROGRESS, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION,
NATIONALITY.

From this capital, still as from the elder Athens, stream the lights of philosophy and learning. But your countrymen are not less renowned for the qualities of action than for those of thought. I see an eventful and stirring age expand before the rising generation. In that grand contest between new ideas and ancient forms, which may be still more keenly urged before this century expires, whatever your differences of political opinion I adjure you to hold fast to the vital principle of civilization. What is that principle? It is the union of liberty with order. The art to preserve this union has often baffled the wisest statesmen in former times: but the task becomes easy at once, if the people whom they seek to guide will but carry into public affairs the same prudent consideration which commands prosperity in private business. You have already derived from your an-

cestors an immense capital of political freedom, increase it if you will—but by solid investments not by hazardous speculations. You will hear much of the necessity of progress, and truly, for where progress ends, decline invariably begins, but remember that the healthful progress of society is like the natural life of man—it consists in the gradual and harmonious development of all its constitutional powers, all its component parts, and you introduce weakness and disease into the whole system, whenever you attempt to stint or to force the growth. The old homely rule you prescribe the individual is applicable to a State. Keep the limbs warm by exercise, and keep the head cool by temperance. But new ideas do not invade only our political systems, you will find them wherever you turn. Philosophy has altered the direction it favoured in the last century—it enters less into metaphysical inquiry; it questions less the relationships between man and his maker; it assumes its practical character the investigator of external nature, and seeks to adapt agencies before partially concealed to the positive uses of men. Here I leave you to your own bold researches: you cannot be much misled, if you remember the maxim, to observe with vigilance, and inquire with conscientious care.

Nor is it necessary that I should admonish the sons of religious Scotland that the most daring speculations as to nature may be accompanied with the humblest faith in those sublime doctrines that open Heaven alike to the wisest philosopher and the simplest peasant. I do not presume to arrogate the office of the preacher, but, believe me, as a man of books, and as a man of the world, that you inherit a religion which, in its most familiar form, in the lowly prayer that you learned from your mother's lips, will save you from the temptations to which life is exposed, more surely than all which the pride of philosophy can teach. Nor can I believe that the man will ever go very far or very obstinately wrong who, by the mere habit of thanksgiving and prayer, will be forced to examine his conscience, even but once a-day, and remember that the eye of the Almighty is upon him. Nothing, to my mind, preserves a brave people true and firm though liberal spirit of nationality. And it is not because Scotland is united with England that the Scotchman should forget the glories of his annals, the tombs of his ancestors, or relax one jot of his love for his native soil.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The city occupies a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet, the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in breadth, and is enclosed by a triple range of walls twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates. It is built on an undulating declivity, rising to the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its mosques, cupolas minarets and cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it mostly consists of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low-built, small houses of wood, or rough-hewn stone. There is a number of public fountains which amply supply the city with water. Its population is estimated at 400,000, including Gelata and Para, and it is composed of about 150,000 Greeks and Armenians, 20,000

Europeans, 20,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Armenians.

There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mahomedan colleges, 87 hospitals, 29 Christian churches, 180 public baths, and 180 Khans or inns, besides numerous bazars, coffee-houses, and caravanserais. The seraglio is to the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbour, deep enough to float ships of the largest size, it can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the north shore of the Golden Horn are the imperial dockyards. There is always a strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is extensive, but not so great as might at first be anticipated. The city is the see of the Greek, Armenian and Catholico-Armenian patriarchs.

LORD RUSSELL, THE ANCESTOR OF LORD JOHN, HIS TRIAL AND DEATH FOR PROTESTANTISM.

He knew very well that he had nothing to hope, having always been manful in the Protestant cause against the two false brothers, the one on the throne, and the other standing next to it. He had a wife, one of the best and noblest of women, who acted as his secretary on his trial, who comforted him in his prison, who supped with him on the night before he died, and whose love, virtue, and devotion, have made her name imperishable. Of course, he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be beheaded at Lincoln's Inn Fields, not many yards from his own house. When he had parted from his children on the evening before his death, his wife stayed with him until ten o'clock at night, and when their final separation in this world was over, and he had kissed her many times, he still sat for a long while in his prison, talking of her goodness. Hearing the rain fall fast at that time, he calmly said, "Such a rain to-morrow will spoil a great show, which is a dull thing on a rainy day." At midnight he went to bed, and slept till four, even when his servant called him, he fell asleep again, while his clothes were being made ready. He rode to the scaffold in his own carriage, attended by two famous clergymen, Talbotson and Burnet, and sang a psalm to himself very softly, as he went along. He was as quiet and as steady as if he had been going out for an ordinary ride. After saying that he was surprised to see so great a crowd, he laid down his head upon the block, as if it had been the pillow of his bed, and had it struck off at the second blow. His noble wife was busy for him even then, for that true-hearted lady printed and widely circulated his last words, of which he had given her a copy. They made the blood of all the honest men in England boil. The University of Oxford distinguished itself on the very same day by pretending to believe that the accusation against Lord Russell was true, and by calling the king, in a written paper, the breath of their nostrils, and the anointed of the Lord. This paper the parliament afterwards caused to be burned by the common hangman, which I am sorry for, as I wish it had been framed and glazed and hung up in some public place, as a monument of baseness for the scorn of mankind.—Dickens's Household Words.

THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, the present capital of the Russian Empire, now containing a population of about 350,000, is little more than a century old, having been founded by Peter the Great, in 1703, when he raised with his own hands the first hut, which is still preserved for the inspection of the curious. The first brick house was built in 1710, and in 1712 the residence of the Emperor was transferred from Moscow to the new city, which was named St. Petersburg, after the patron saint of its founder. The approach to the city is through a wild and desert country. There are neither country seats nor gardens in the environs of this large town. The steeples are not sufficiently high to be seen at a distance. The entrance is under a wooden barrier, and for a mile the traveller drives through a street of small wooden houses. Turning an angle he finds himself on a bridge over the blue Neva, having before him the Admiralty, the winter palace of the Emperor, the Hermitage, the Marble Palace, and a succession of magnificent buildings on the granite quay. No dirty lanes or paltry huts are to be seen, the ground being the property of the Emperor or the nobles. Most of the houses are built on piles, as in Holland, the ground not being sufficiently firm for a stone foundation without them.

Most of the original edifices have been destroyed by time or by fire; and none of the principal streets are now permitted to be built of wood. The usual material is brick, well stuccoed; and the proprietors being compelled to renew the outer wash once a year, the buildings always look new. The modern houses are built on piles, the ground being marshy. They are lofty, and generally very handsome, with roofs nearly flat, sheeted with iron, painted red or green. They are all numbered, and the name of the proprietor is on each door. The ground floors are chiefly shops, the first and second floors being occupied by families. The panes of glass in the windows are as large as six feet by four feet and upwards, so that each appears a separate window. At the corner of each street is a policeman, in a gentry box. Three large and several small canals, studded with bridges of cast iron and granite, facilitate the intercourse between the different parts of the city, whose circumference on the banks of the Neva, is nearly twenty miles; though scarcely a fourth part of the area is covered with buildings. The waters of the Neva are perfectly blue and transparent, and reflect the long line of Grecian pillars on the banks. The river, at the broadest part, is about three quarters of a mile wide, and is deep enough for heavy ships; but a bar across the mouth prevents vessels drawing more than seven feet from going higher up. Near the Isaac bridge, in the centre of the city, is the famous bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, weighing sixteen tons, and resting on a piece of granite of nearly 1,500 tons, being the largest block ever moved by art.

The royal residences are so numerous that St. Petersburg may well be called the city of palaces.

LAND AND SEA FORCES OF RUSSIA.—The Russian army is gigantic on paper, and, no doubt, effectively most formidable. The following is the official return:—72 regiments of infantry, 24 of light cavalry, 90 batteries of foot, and 12 of horse artillery. Each regiment consists of seven battalions of 1000 each, so that the infantry alone, if complete, would contain above 500,000 men. The guards, composed of the prime pick of the whole population, consists of 12 regiments of infantry, 12 of cavalry, 12 batteries of foot, and 4 of horse artillery. Besides these there are 24 regiments of heavy reserve horse artillery, and the armies of the Caucasus, Oruberg, Siberia, Finland, and the interior, containing 100 battalions of 1000 men each, 40 regiments of cavalry, and 36 batteries of cannon. Then follow 164 regiments of Cossacks, of 800 horsemen each. If these regiments were complete, the total would give 800,000 infantry, 250,000 horse soldiers, and 100,000 artillery-men.

Sebastopol has four ports: the first three have 120 guns each, and the fourth 400 guns; but Mr. Oliphant, a recent traveller, says that if they were fired, the fortifications would tumble down, so inadequately are they built. There are in the Black Sea, four Russian three-deckers of 120 guns each, one of which is old and not sea-worthy; eleven liners with from 80 to 84 guns; five frigates of 54, and two of 48 guns; three sloops of 36, and four of 24 guns; ten brigs of 18, eight of 14, five of twelve, and five of 10 guns. There are also

Ladies' Department.

ROSA AND THE THRUSHES.

With beating heart and noiseless tread,
Fred, through the window peeping,
Saw Rosa dear, with cheeks so red,
Her little pantry sweeping;
But Freddy saw another sight,
That wasn't quite so pleasant—
Her mother, just to keep things right,
Was with her daughter present.

Now Fred, though but a timid lad,
As oft revealed by blushes,
A very cunning whistle had,
Clear as a singing thrush's;
So in a soft, and silvery tone,
The signal clear was sounded,
Which though by Rosa quickly known,
The mother quite confounded.

And Rose, in artless innocence,
Stepped out to fetch some water;
And Fred, for fear of accidents,
Went with the dutious daughter;
The spring was but a rod or so,
Just down beside the mountain—
Yet quite an hour it took to go,
And get back from the fountain.

The mother, frightened at the stay,
To seek her just was starting,
As Fred his prudence did display,
By kissing Rose and parting.
"What kept you so, my darling child?"
"Why, ma," said she, with blushes,
"I've had a chase so long and wild
After those pretty thrushes!"

"When you see a young lady so very delicate that she can't make her bed, or put a couple of plates up on the table, and yet trots all over town daily with the speed of a race-horse to mumble nonsense with the Scott-pates, and Snippers, and Jenkinsons, and Duzenberries, just chalk it down that she's a piece of calico you can't invest a single penny or pulsat on in. A girl who hasn't the muscle to lift three feathers and a pillow case, but can tire a locomotive and a whole omnibus line out of breath, is an institution that, like prussic acid and old maids, is to be kept clear of.—Young men will please button up the fact in their memory.

In the case of the young lady to whom we refer, the young gentlemen have buttoned the fact in their memory, and generally avoid her as one to be pitied. Let her learn the useful arts of kitchen life, and see how much more there is in life than she mistrusts.

In the olden time it used to be different, as we learn from the following song, whose moral we particularly commend to the can't make-a-bed portion of community:

I do not blame a bachelor,
If he leads a single life—
The way the girls are now brought up,
He can't support a wife.

Time was, when girls could card and spin,
And wash, and bake, and brew;
But now they have to keep a maid,
If they have ought to do.

I do not blame the bachelor—
His courage must be great,
To think to wed a modern miss,
If small be his estate.

Time was, when wives could help to buy
The land they'd help to till,
And saddle Dobbin, shell the corn,
And ride away to mill.

The bachelor is not to blame,
If he's a prudent man;
He now must lead a single life,
And do the best he can,

A PEEP INTO THE HAREM.

Mrs. Mackenzie gives us an insight into the state of things in a Mohammedan's "family," in her Eastern journal:—"From my frequent visits to Hasan Khan's family, where I can go when it is cool, I see a good deal of 'Life in the Harem,' and would refute authoritatively the five theories of Mr. Urquhart regarding the superior happiness of Mahomedan women. What can a man know of the matter? Did he go about visiting in the form of an old woman?—Had he friends and acquaintances in half-a-dozen Zenanas? Would any Mussulman woman speak freely with a Ferighi, even if he did obtain speech with her? or are the Turks to be taken as competent and impartial witnesses as to the relative happiness of their wives? I do not think so. I have seen a number of these

strongly felt by them, but it is not in human nature to be content with being only the fourth part of a man's wife. They are far from viewing the matter as we do, and I should suppose Hasan Khan's Renana a favorable specimen, as both Loila Bibi and Bibbi Ji seem very good tempered and very friendly to one another. Still as no man can love one or more equally, and as no woman can bear that another should share her husband's affections, I plainly see there are heart-burnings unnumbered, even in this family. Loila Bibi is the favorite, she is a very pretty, merry, clever little creature, who laughs and talks with Hasan Khan, much as an English wife would do. He is evidently very fond of her, but he takes not the slightest notice of poor Bibi Ji, who says nothing, but has an expression sometimes in her face which pains me to see. Luckily for her, she does not seem at all a sensible person; she is a good warm-hearted creature, not very bright. But then she has a little girl, and Loila Bibi who has been married four years has none. It is the old story of Hannah Peninah over again: the one is so anxious for children, and the other indirectly boasts of hers, by always talking of children, and pitying people who have none. Given a very slight knowledge of human nature, and we penetrate the closely veiled walls of seraglios. Selfishness and tyranny, disguise them as polished Oriental or crude Welsh Mormons may, will have the same result.



Youth's Department.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD'S REQUEST.

The drunkard's child came to his pa,
With looks so mild and sweet;
With eyes uplifted to his God,
Fell at his father's feet.

"O! father now believe your God:
Come, hear your son's request;
And vow, before the Lord above,
You'll put it to the test.

A happy family we were once,
When you the cup did hate;
But, oh! you've taken the social glass
(The vendor's *pois'nous bait*.)

My mother's gone to meet her God;
My sisters three have fled,
To meet that "ALL OMNIPOTENT,"
The "Judge of quick and dead."

My brother, that I loved so well,
Has filled a drunkard's grave:
O! father, leave those hellish ranks,
And join the "free and brave."

Come out! renounce your cursed cup,
Touch not a single drop:
To whisky's reign and rum's foul stain,
For ever put a stop.

The father heard this mild request;
And then, with tearful eye,
He drew his son unto his heart,
And said "My boy, I'll try.

Osbawa. J. E. D.
Yes; the words "I'll try" are the best, the wisest ever uttered by man or woman. We have only to TRY TO BE GOOD, to try to be temperate, and we will be so. Let a thing be resolved on, and it is more than half done already. Youths and fathers, mothers and daughters of Canada, try to be total abstainers, and you will soon become so.—*Editor Son.*

NORWICH, ENGLAND.—BANDS OF HOPE.—The visit of Mr. Gough to this city in the month of November last, has given a new impulse to the temperance cause, but in no respect have his labours proved more successful than in reference to the young. He most kindly gave a lecture to the children of Norwich. "Mr. Gough's entrance (says the *Norfolk News*) was greeted with loud applause, and the scene which was presented to him must have been highly gratifying; little hands were clapping, and little voices were welcoming him, in every corner of the spacious edifice (St. Andrew's Hall,) from its extreme east end to the very summit of the great orchestra. As soon as his applause had subsided the children sang

fully carried on. The principal Sunday Schools in the city have been visited by members of the Norwich Temperance Society, and the subject brought before the attention of the teachers. A meeting of delegates from various Sunday-schools has been held, and a Norwich Band of Hope committee formed, whose object is to promote the co-operation of existing Bands of Hope, and the formation of new ones. Already such societies have been established in connection with twelve schools, and it is expected that before long this number will be considerably increased. It is too soon to give any report of the numbers, but in the Wesleyan Reform Schools alone there are about 200, members.

The Bands of Hope which have been established are independent of one another in their management, but render mutual assistance in conducting their meetings. In most of the schools these meetings are held monthly, and in general a month's probation is required from those who desire to sign the pledge, in order that they may have time to consider the step they are taking, and obtain the consent of their parents. It is the intention of the committee to have occasionally a general gathering of the members of all the bands: one of the first acts of the committee was to call a meeting of Sunday-school teachers. This meeting, though not very numerously attended, was calculated to do good, comprising, as it did, teachers of Sunday-schools connected with the Church of England and the various denominations of Dissenters.

Mr. Gough's testimony is decided upon the point that, the present triumph of total abstinence principles in America, is owing to the inculcation of their principles in the minds of the young. If, in this country, Sunday-school teachers, and others who have the care of the young, are faithful in this respect, Total Abstinence principles must triumph here also. It may be added that the adoption of these principles by Sunday-scholars, is causing many of their teachers to enrol their names as members of the temperance society.

T. MUDGE, Sec.

—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

THE POISONED VALLEY.

A singular discovery has lately been made near Batten, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr. Alexander Louden visited it last July, and we extract the following from a communication on the subject, addressed by him to the Royal Geographical Society:

It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or Poisoned Valley: and following a path made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it, with a couple of dogs and fowls for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain, the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a hill, at a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of branches of trees and projecting roots. When within a few yards from the valley, a strong, nauseous suffocating smell was experienced; but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The valley is about half-a-mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay, at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. It was proposed to enter it, and each of the party lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was tied to the end of a bamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party with their watches in their hands, observed the effect. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the party and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds fell down; he never moved his limbs after and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in which died in a minute and a half. A heavy shower of rain fell during the time these experiments were going forward, which, from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded.

On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather

been found by Peter the Great in 1703, when he raised with his own hands the first hut, which is still preserved for the inspection of the curious. The first brick house was built in 1710, and in 1712 the residence of the Emperor was transferred from Moscow to the new city, which was named St. Petersburg, after the patron saint of its founder. The approach to the city is through a wild and desert country. There are neither country seats nor gardens in the environs of this large town. The steeples are not sufficiently high to be seen at a distance. The entrance is under a wooden barrier, and for a mile the traveller drives through a street of small wooden houses. Turning an angle he finds himself on a bridge over the blue Neva, having before him the Admiralty, the winter palace of the Emperor, the Hermitage, the Marble Palace, and a succession of magnificent buildings on the granite quay. No dirty lanes or paltry huts are to be seen, the ground being the property of the Emperor or the nobles. Most of the houses are built on piles, as in Holland, the ground not being sufficiently firm for a stone foundation without them.

Most of the original edifices have been destroyed by time or by fire; and none of the principal streets are now permitted to be built of wood. The usual material is brick, well stuccoed; and the proprietors being compelled to renew the outer wash once a year, the buildings always look new. The modern houses are built on piles, the ground being marshy. They are lofty, and generally very handsome, with roofs nearly flat, sheeted with iron, painted red or green: they are all numbered, and the name of the proprietor is on each door. The ground floors are chiefly shops, the first and second floors being occupied by families. The panes of glass in the windows are as large as six feet by four feet and upwards, so that each appears a separate window. At the corner of each street is a policeman, in a sentry box. Three large and several small canals, studded with bridges of cast iron and granite, facilitate the intercourse between the different parts of the city, whose circumference on the banks of the Neva, is nearly twenty miles; though scarcely a fourth part of the area is covered with buildings. The waters of the Neva are perfectly blue and transparent, and reflect the long line of Grecian pillars on the banks. The river, at the broadest part, is about three quarters of a mile wide, and is deep enough for heavy ships; but a bar across the mouth prevents vessels drawing more than seven feet from going higher up. Near the Isaac bridge, in the centre of the city, is the famous bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great weighing sixteen tons, and resting on a piece of granite of nearly 1,500 tons, being the largest block ever moved by art.

The royal residences are so numerous that St. Petersburg may well be called the city of palaces.

LAND AND SEA FORCES OF RUSSIA.—The Russian army is gigantic on paper, and, no doubt, effectively most formidable. The following is the official return:—72 regiments of infantry, 24 of light cavalry, 90 batteries of foot, and 12 of horse artillery. Each regiment consists of seven battalions of 1000 each, so that the infantry alone, if complete, would contain above 500,000 men. The guards, composed of the prime pick of the whole population, consists of 12 regiments of infantry, 12 of cavalry, 12 batteries of foot, and 4 of horse artillery. Besides these there are 24 regiments of heavy reserve horse artillery, and the armies of the Caucasus, Oruberg, Siberia, Finland, and the interior containing 100 battalions of 1000 men each, 40 regiments of cavalry, and 36 batteries of cannon. Then follow 164 regiments of Cossacks, of 800 horsemen each. If these regiments were complete, the total would give 800,000 infantry, 250,000 horse soldiers, and 100,000 artillery-men.

Sebastopol has four ports: the first three have 120 guns each, and the fourth 400 guns; but Mr. Oliphant, a recent traveller, says that if they were fired, the fortifications would tumble down, so inadequately are they built. There are in the Black Sea, four Russian three-deckers of 120 guns each, one of which is old and not sea-worthy; eleven liners with from 80 to 84 guns; five frigates of 54, and two of 49 guns; three sloops of 36, and four of 24 guns; ten brigs of 18, eight of 14, five of twelve, and five of 10 guns; three schooners of 12, and five of 10 guns. One old 84, and one old brig of 24 guns, are fixtures in port, being unsea-worthy. To the foregoing must be added a few steamers not enumerated.

Fred, through the window peeping,
Saw Rosa dear, with cheeks so red,
Her little pantry sweeping;
But Freddy saw another sight,
That wasn't quite so pleasant—
Her mother, just to keep things right,
Was with her daughter present.

Now Fred, though but a timid lad,
As oft revealed by blushes,
A very cunning whistle had,
Clear as a singing thrush's;
So in a soft, and silvery tone,
The signal clear was sounded,
Which though by Rosa quickly known,
The mother quite confounded.

And Rose, in artless innocence,
Stepped out to fetch some water;
And Fred, for fear of accidents,
Went with the duteous daughter;
The spring was but a rod or so,
Just down beside the mountain—
Yet quite an hour it took to go,
And get back from the fountain.

The mother, frightened at the stay,
To seek her just was starting,
As Fred his prudence did display,
By kissing Rose and parting.
"What kept you so, my darling child?"
"Why, ma," said she, with blushes,
"I've had a chase so long and wild
After those pretty thrushes!"

When you see a young lady so very delicate that she can't make her bed, or put a couple of plates upon the table, and yet trots all over town daily with the speed of a race-horse to mumble nonsense with the Soft-pates, and Snippers, and Jenkinsons, and Duzenberries, just chalk it down that she's a piece of calico you can't invest a single penny or pulsation in. A girl who hasn't the muscle to lift three feathers and a pillow case, but can tire a locomotive and a whole omnibus line out of breath, is an institution that, like prussic acid and old maids, is to be kept clear of.—Young men will please button up the fact in their memory.

In the case of the young lady to whom we refer, the young gentlemen have buttoned the fact in their memory, and generally avoid her as one to be pitied. Let her learn the useful arts of kitchen life, and see how much more there is in life than she mistrusts.

In the olden time it used to be different, as we learn from the following song, whose moral we particularly commend to the can't make-a-bed portion of community:

I do not blame a bachelor,
If he leads a single life—
The way the girls are now brought up,
He can't support a wife.

Time was, when girls could card and spin,
And wash, and bake, and brew;
But now they have to keep a maid,
If they have aught to do.

I do not blame the bachelor—
His courage must be great,
To think to wed a modern miss,
If small be his estate.

Time was, when wives could help to buy
The land they'd help to till,
And saddle Dobbin, shell the corn,
And ride away to mill.

The bachelor is not to blame,
If he's a prudent man;
He now must lead a single life,
And do the best he can,

A PEEP INTO THE HAREM.

Mrs. Mackenzie gives us an insight into the state of things in a Mohammedan's "family," in her Eastern journal:—"From my frequent visits to Hasan Khan's family, where I can go when it is cool, I see a good deal of 'Life in the Harem,' and would refute authoritatively the fine theories of Mr. Urquhart regarding the superior happiness of Mahomedan women. What can a man know of the matter? Did he go about visiting in the form of an old woman?—Had he friends and acquaintances in half-a-dozen Zenanas? Would any Mussulman woman speak freely with a Feringhi, even if he did obtain speech with her? or are the Turks to be taken as competent and impartial witnesses as to the relative happiness of their wives? I do not think their secluded life makes them objects of pity. They are hardly more devoid of excitement than I am myself; they see their female friends and dearest male relations, and the tie between brother and sister seems to be very

Loila Bibi and Bibi Jai are very good tempers, and very friendly to one another. Still as no man can love one or more equally; and as no woman can bear that another should share her husband's affections, I plainly see there are heart-burnings unnumbered, even in this family. Loila Bibi is the favorite, she is a very pretty, merry, clever little creature, who laughs and talks with Hasan Khan, much as an English wife would do. He is evidently very fond of her, but he takes not the slightest notice of poor Bibi Ji, who says nothing, but has an expression sometimes in her face which pains me to see. Luckily for her, she does not seem at all a sensible person; she is a good warm-hearted creature, not very bright. But then she has a little girl, and Loila Bibi who has been married four years has none. It is the old story of Hannah Peninah over again: the one is so anxious for children, and the other indirectly boasts of hers, by always talking of children, and pitying people who have none. Given a very slight knowledge of human nature, and we penetrate the closely veiled walls of seraglios. Selfishness and tyranny, disguise them as polished Oriental or crude Welsh Mormons may, will have the same result.



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD'S REQUEST.

The drunkard's child came to his pa,
With looks so mild and sweet;
With eyes uplifted to his God,
Fell at his father's feet.

"O! father now believe your God:
Come, hear your son's request;
And vow, before the Lord above,
You'll put it to the test.

A happy family we were once,
When you the cup did hate;
But, oh! you've ta'en the social glass
(The vendor's pois'nous bait.)

My mother's gone to meet her God;
My sisters three have fled,
To meet that "ALL OMNIPOTENT,"
The "Judge of quick and dead."

My brother, that I loved so well,
Has filled a drunkard's grave:
O! father, leave those hellish ranks,
And join the "free and brave."

Come out! renounce your cursed cup,
Touch not a single drop:
To whisky's reign and rum's foul stain,
For ever put a stop.

The father heard this mild request;
And then, with tearful eye,
He drew his son unto his heart,
And said "My boy, I'll try.

Oshawa.

J. E. D.

Yes; the words "I'll try" are the best, the wisest ever uttered by man or woman. We have only to TRY TO BE GOOD, to try to be temperate, and we will be so. Let a thing be resolved on, and it is more than half done already. Youths and fathers, mothers and daughters of Canada, try to be total abstainers, and you will soon become so.—*Editor Son.*

NORWICH, ENGLAND.—BANDS OF HOPE.—The visit of Mr. Gough to this city in the month of November last, has given a new impulse to the temperance cause, but in no respect have his labours proved more successful than in reference to the young. He most kindly gave a lecture to the children of Norwich. "Mr. Gough's entrance (says the *Norfolk News*) was greeted with loud applause, and the scene which was presented to him must have been highly gratifying; little hands were clapping, and little voices were welcoming him, in every corner of the spacious edifice (St. Andrew's Hall,) from its extreme east and to the very summit of the great orchestra. As soon as this applause had subsided, the children sang very delightfully 'The Mothers of Salem,' after which Mr. Gough addressed them for an hour, keeping alive their interest and attention to the very last. The work thus commenced has since been success-

been held, and a Norwich Band of Hope committee formed, whose object is to promote the co-operation of existing Bands of Hope, and the formation of new ones. Already such societies have been established in connection with twelve schools, and it is expected that before long this number will be considerably increased. It is too soon to give any report of the numbers, but in the Wesleyan Reform Schools alone there are about 200, members.

The Bands of Hope which have been established are independent of one another in their management, but render mutual assistance in conducting their meetings. In most of the schools these meetings are held monthly, and in general a month's probation is required from those who desire to sign the pledge, in order that they may have time to consider the step they are taking, and obtain the consent of their parents. It is the intention of the committee to have occasionally a general gathering of the members of all the bands: one of the first acts of the committee was to call a meeting of Sunday-school teachers. This meeting, though not very numerously attended, was calculated to do good, comprising, as it did, teachers of Sunday-schools connected with the Church of England and the various denominations of Dissenters.

Mr. Gough's testimony is decided upon the point that, the present triumph of total abstinence principles in America, is owing to the inculcation of their principles in the minds of the young. If, in this country, Sunday-school teachers, and others who have the care of the young, are faithful in this respect, Total Abstinence principles must triumph here also. It may be added that the adoption of these principles by Sunday-scholars, is causing many of their teachers to enrol their names as members of the temperance society.

T. MUDAR, Sec.

—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

THE POISONED VALLEY.

A singular discovery has lately been made near Batten, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr. Alexander Londen visited it last July, and we extract the following from a communication on the subject, addressed by him to the Royal Geographical Society:

It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or Poisoned Valley: and following a path made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it, with a couple of dogs and fowls for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain, the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a hill, at a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of branches of trees and projecting roots. When within a few yards from the valley, a strong, nauseous suffocating smell was experienced; but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The valley is about half-a-mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay, at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. It was proposed to enter it, and each of the party lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was tied to the end of a bamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party with their watches in their hands, observed the effect. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the party and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds fell down; he never moved his limbs after and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in which died in a minute and a half. A heavy shower of rain fell during the time these experiments were going forward, which, from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded.

On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. This was probably the body of some wretched rebel, hunted toward the valley, and had taken shelter there, unconscious of its character.



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOME.

That man is but a silent soulless Gnome,
Whose heart vibrates not to the voice of Home.

F. W.

Sweet is the hour of meeting—sweet,
When after absence long—we greet,
The friends beloved, the fond, the true,
(Such gems of life are rare and few ;)
O! what tumultuous pleasures rise,
O'erflow the heart and fill the eyes;
When hand in hand and lip meets lip,
The nectar from life's cup we sip;
When travel tired we cease to roam
And find how sweet, how dear is Home!

Tho' clear the light of southern skies,
And dazzling glance Circassian eyes;
Tho' ripe the lip, and fair the hand,
That greet us on a foreign strand;
And soft the voice and warm the hand,
That woo our stay—we must depart;
Nor glowing skies, nor eyes of light,
Nor lip, nor hand, can stay our flight.
No voice of joy—where'er we roam
Sounds half so sweet as that at Home!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Newport, Rideau Canal, C. W., 1854.

THE CANADIAN WOOD DAISY.

The first flower that peeps above the ground, after the storms and frosts of winter, is the little wood daisy. It shoots from beneath the warm coat of autumn leaves, that lie, like a carpet, on the forest ground. This brown carpet crackles under our feet in autumn: the rains then flatten it; and a coat of snow keeps it level, protecting the ground from the power of the frost. Thus, as soon as the snow melts from the woods, especially from the sides of hills, which is the case early in March, and the sun's rays strike the ground for a week or two; up start the beautiful little daisies, with their small, tender, fuzzy stems, surmounted by a beautiful little flower, with four petals. This flower has a pleasant scent. It appears sometimes the latter part of March, rarely, but plentifully through April. The little wood wren, the most diminutive of Canadian song birds, appears with these lovely little flowers, and fills the forest solitudes with its oft and subdued twitterings. The blue bird and robin, in the fields, in the sunny sky, join in the welcome chorus. The daisy lasts but a short time. Fanned by the breath of spring, it passes away before the heat of the last of May. Its colour is white and purple.

LINES ON A WOOD DAISY.

Sweet little flower, the first of bright spring,
Gem of affection, sweet thoughts dost thou bring;
Sweet memories of childhood, of times that are gone,
Of springs passed away, of loves that are flown.
From the cold breast of earth, whilst the snows yet
are here,
Thou comest, the first one our spring-time to cheer;
Like acts of affection we meet with in life,
Bright gems of virtue that spring from its strife.
Gay child of the sun, thy beauties arise,
With tints of the rainbow and April's bright skies;
The first birds of spring are heralds of thee,
And the glories of God in thy beauties we see.
No heart on this earth need yield to despair,
There's an ocean of bliss in which it can share;
Some sweet little flower on which it can gaze,
Some hillock of hope life's billows will raise.
Let him who despareth gaze but on thee,
And then on that sun that called thee to be;
Then surely he'll learn contentment to prize,
And ask but the blessing of God in the skies.
March, 1854. C. M. D.

NEGRO SENTIMENT.

Now and again we meet with pieces of poetry, having reference to Negro feelings and circumstances, coming from the corn and cotton fields of the far South, which strike us as very beautiful. The following ditty is truly poetical and full of pathos. It speaks of a state of society that we little understand, yet, which as freemen, we hate and deplore. It is liable to immense abuses, yet...

cravings are On the one hand it is prone to abuse power—to tyrannize, and on the other hand the humblest soul loves independence, individual action for its personal ends and ambition. No being can love slavery, in its mildest form.—[Ed. Son.

MASSA'S IN THE COLD GROUND

Round the meadows am a ringing
The darkies' mournful song.
While the mocking bird is singing,
Happy as the day is long.
Where the ivy is a creeping
O'er the grassy mound,
There old massa is a sleeping,
Sleeping in the cold, cold ground.
Chorus. Down in the corn-field
Hear that mournful sound:
All the darkies are a weeping—
Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

When the autumn leaves were falling,
When the days were cold,
'Twas hard to hear old massa calling,
'Cause he was so weak and old
Now the Orange tree is blooming
On the sandy shore,
Now the summer days are coming,
Massa never calls no more.
Chorus. Down in the corn-field, &c.

Massa made the darkies love him,
He always was so kind,
Now they sadly weep above him,
Mourning, he leaves them all behind.
I cannot work before-to-morrow,
So many tear-drops flow,
I try to drive away my sorrow
Picking on the old banjo.
Chorus. Down in the corn-field, &c.

We have often expressed sentiments in this paper similar to the following; and they will bear repeating, for they are most important to all human beings.—[Editor.

IMMORTALITY.

Some philosophers, perhaps forgetful that mind is manifested by its own consciousness, have asserted that intelligence is but a result of material constitution; and, therefore, that the decay or destruction of the physical organization, with which it is at present connected, necessarily involves also the everlasting dissolution of the thinking principle. Whether true or false, this must be a miserable conclusion; for it implies that our Creator, if there be one, has formed his sentient and intelligent creature, man, for no other purpose than to witness, for a short time, his own paradoxical existence, to contrast his desires with his destiny, to shrink away in terror from the sight and the thought of all that is glorious, great, good, or enduring, and to shun all notion of Deity, lest what is thus presented to his apprehension, should excite aspiring wishes, and build up lofty hopes, only that their destruction may be the more certain and the more extensive. The wondrous speculum, with restless research, inspires man with ingenuity to fabricate, reflects the dim glimmerings of infinite worlds into which he would direct his inquiring ken, only to kindle and expand, and then becloud his reason; for to follow its promptings, were merely madness, and wisdom would be impossible; even to know would be vanity and folly unless we knew that existence might be equal to our felt capacity to enjoy it. Were a man sure that he could not possibly possess a better than this earthly life, to look off from this dull cold spot, would only be to aggravate his doom. The glory of distant worlds would fall like a blight upon his being, for it will suggest possibilities of intelligence and delight forever beyond his reach.

Geo. Moore.

THE EFFECT OF REVOLUTIONS.

It will be seen one good result of the revolution of 1848, has been to awake the Emperor of Austria and to give his subjects a modicum of Freedom. It is well that experience teaches tyrants to exercise some justice. The partial rebellion of the Canadas in 1837—caused the expenditure of immense sums in Provincial improvements, and set the ball of responsible government rolling. The American Revolution of 1775 opened up human thoughts, and started the career of representative government and human progression, which will be felt for thousands of years for the world's good.—Editor Son.

FREEDOM TO THE AUSTRIANS.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria has issued the decree...

shall receive a farm with the necessary buildings on it, in a word a homestead, as his own property. The worth of it is valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which are settled by a special commission, formed to meditate in the matter between the nobles and the peasantry. This emancipation assures independence to the people, severs all ties between master and peasant, and redeems the latter from the extortions and rights of arbitrary ejections hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid the peasant is free and wholly independent, master of his land, time and labor. Thus we may call the best of the measures forced on Austria by the revolution of 1848.

PROGRESS OF TORONTO

During the last week little of interest has transpired in our city. It is continuing to prosper at a most extraordinary pace. Fifty-four years ago there were but 1127 inhabitants in the whole of the Home District. In 1801, Toronto, then York, had a population of 336. Even as late as 1830 numbered but 2,860. Now it has about 40,000 and at the rate it has increased during the last ten years it may be expected to reach 100,000 by the year 1862, that is eight years hence. In 1830 the value of the property assessed amounted to £65,704, while in 1852 it was over £3,300,000. In 1843 the duties collected at the port of Toronto were only £17,663 2s 4d, while in 1853 they amounted to £136,026 10s 1d. The value of the exports in 1851 was £81,850 19s 8d; in 1852 £221,490 5s 9d. This state of prosperity is common to the whole surrounding country. The village of Bowmanville, which lies between Toronto and Port Hope, was laid out in 1832; in the following year it contained but two or three shanties, a grist-mill and saw-mill. The population is now 2000, having increased 800 during the last two years. There are twenty-three stores engaged in profitable business; two bank agencies, one of which pays out, daily, fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars for the purchase of produce alone, five grist-mills, and two tanneries; new buildings are being erected in every direction, mostly of brick. Within eighteen months sixty large and respectable brick buildings have been erected, chiefly on the main street.—*Quebec Gazette.*



Agricultural.

THE PLOUGHBOY.

Some love to dig the golden ore,
Some love to plough the sea;
But to plough the rich but stubborn soil,
Is the ploughing match for me.
From Nature up to Nature's God,
Mine eyes will turn away,
How happy is the ploughboy—
All through the summer's day!

When the bright morn is breaking,
Soft mists of silver through,
Each gentle flower awaking,
It's bosom gemm'd with dew!
When bird, and bee, and mountain stream,
Send forth a thrilling lay,
How happy is the plough-boy—
All through the summer day!

I'll dig and plough, and sow and reap
The sheaves of golden grain,
With God to bless my daily toil,
It will not be in vain.
I'll trust his gracious Providence,
His staff shall be my stay,
How happy is the plough-boy—
Through all the summer day!

To know our time is wisely spent,
A joy doth ever yield;
I know a flower they call "Content,"
That grows in every field.
To nurse that flower with goodly care,
I'll ever ever watch and pray.
How happy is the ploughboy—
All through the summer's day.

WEATHER.

The 10th March was still wet,—raining,—very warm: thermometer 43: wind west. From the 1st to the 10th the thermometer was, during the day, above the freezing point, and seldom, during the night, in the city, lower than 28. Saturday last was a fine sunny day: wind west, thermometer 31 in the morning, in the shade: at noon, in the wind...

and canary birds to-day. Crows have been very numerous for a week past. Monday was warm (thermometer, in the morning in shade, 42; wind south-west. At noon the thermometer, in the shade, 60,—in the sun 60). This day was very warm, and flies were floating in the air. Tuesday, wind south-east, cloudy and rainy, in the afternoon (sunny thermometer 44 in the morning at noon, stood at 51, wind west. Wednesday morning cloudy; wind west, thermometer 44. At noon 56, and sunny. In the evening a thunder-storm passed to the north-east of the city. The thunder was quite loud, and the lightning vivid: the night afterwards became quite moonlit and mild. Thursday was a fine, sunny day: wind west. Thermometer, in the morning, stood at 46 in the wind and shade, in the shelter at 52. It was a beautiful and lovely morning, the blue birds were singing, the robins about, and the yellow wild canary bird's voice was heard in the calm air. Extraordinary weather this or the early part of March. The first sixteen days of this month have been all warm and spring-like: worms and flies are to be seen in many places.

FED CATTLE REGULARLY.

We find that very many of our farmers feed cattle more than they require, to keep them in good condition, particularly oxen which do not work, and horses which stand in the stable most of the time, except occasionally when the owner takes them out to go a short trip or do a slight job. "Keep Dobbin eating," says the father, and the boys follow his injunctions implicitly, and his rack is replenished with hay as the father or sons pass the stall, till he thinks it a matter of course, to have an additional amount of feed every time he hears any one in the stable placed before him, and if not attended to he gives them a call to quicken their memory. Much hay in this way is wasted—the horse selecting only a little of the most tempting, after his appetite is satisfied, and either pulling the remainder through the rack, under his feet, or else breathing on it so much as to render it unpalatable to him. Stock of all kinds should have their regular meals, at fixed hours, as much as a man, and be allowed to masticate and digest what they have eaten, in the intervals. If they are continually fed at all hours and times, they will be continually expecting something, and consequently be kept uneasy. They will thrive better on a less amount of hay and grain by the first method of feeding than by the last, and with less labour of attendance from the keeper.—*Middlesex Farmer.*

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course, sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days, the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one, in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But, although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath is dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

HEAVY SHEEP.—A London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says he had heard much of the great weight to which sheep are sometimes fed in England, and his belief was really staggered by some of the reports; but he saw in one butcher's shop four sheep, which had been raised and fed in Gloucestershire, whose weight when slaughtered,



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOME.

That man is but a silent soulless Gnome,
Whose heart vibrates not to the voice of Home.

F. W.

Sweet is the hour of meeting—sweet,
When after absence long—we greet,
The friends beloved, the fond, the true,
(Such gems of life are rare and few;) O! what tumultuous pleasures rise,
O'erflow the heart and fill the eyes;
When hand in hand and lip meets lip,
The nectar from life's cup we sip;
When travel tired we cease to roam
And find how sweet, how dear is Home!

Tho' clear the light of southern skies,
And dazzling glance Circassian eyes;
Tho' ripe the lip, and fair the hand,
That greet us on a foreign strand;
And soft the voice and warm the hand,
That woo our stay—we must depart;
Nor glowing skies, nor eyes of light,
Nor lip, nor hand, can stay our flight.
No voice of joy—where e'er we roam
Sounds half so sweet as that at Home!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Newport, Rideau Canal, C. W., 1854.

THE CANADIAN WOOD DAISY.

The first flower that peeps above the ground, after the storms and frosts of winter, is the little wood daisy. It shoots from beneath the warm coat of autumn leaves, that lie, like a carpet, on the forest ground. This brown carpet crackles under our feet in autumn: the rains then flatten it; and a coat of snow keeps it level, protecting the ground from the power of the frost. Thus, as soon as the snow melts from the woods, especially from the sides of hills, which is the case early in March, and the sun's rays strike the ground for a week or two; up start the beautiful little daisies, with their small, tender, fuzzy stems, surmounted by a beautiful little flower, with four petals. This flower has a pleasant scent. It appears sometimes the latter part of March, rarely, but plentifully through April. The little wood wren, the most diminutive of Canadian song birds, appears with these lovely little flowers, and fills the forest solitudes with its oft and subdued twitterings. The blue bird and robin, in the fields, in the sunny sky, join in the welcome chorus. The daisy lasts but a short time. Fanned by the breath of spring, it passes away before the heat of the last of May. Its colour is white and purple.

LINES ON A WOOD DAISY.

Sweet little flower, the first of bright spring,
Gem of affection, sweet thoughts dost thou bring;
Sweet memories of childhood, of times that are gone,
Of springs passed away, of loves that are flown.
From the cold breast of earth, whilst the snows yet
are here,

Thou comest, the first one our spring-time to cheer;
Like acts of affection we meet with in life,
Bright gems of virtue that spring from its strife.
Gay child of the sun, thy beauties arise,
With tints of the rainbow and April's bright skies;
The first birds of spring are heralds of thee,
And the glories of God in thy beauties we see.
No heart on this earth need yield to despair,
There's an ocean of bliss in which it can share;
Some sweet little flower on which it can gaze,
Some hillock of hope life's billows will raise.
Let him who despaireth gaze but on thee,
And then on that sun that called thee to be;
Then surely he'll learn contentment to prize,
And ask but the blessing of God in the skies.

March, 1854.

C. M. D.

NEGRO SENTIMENT.

Now and again we meet with pieces of poetry, having reference to Negro feelings and circumstances, coming from the corn and cotton fields of the far South, which strike us as very beautiful. The following ditty is truly poetical and full of pathos. It speaks of a state of society that we little understand, yet, which as freemen, we hate and deplore. It is liable to immense abuses, yet occasionally blessed with great happiness and domestic gratitude. A kind master can do a vast deal of good to his slaves and may thoroughly endear himself to them. But we know what human nature is—we know what it

MASSA IN THE COLD GROUND.

Round the meadows am a ringing
The darkies' mournful song
While the mocking bird is singing,
Happy as the day is long.
Where the ivy is a creeping
O'er the grassy mound.
There old massa is a sleeping,
Sleeping in the cold, cold ground.

Chorus. Down in the corn-field
Hear that mournful sound—
All the darkies are a weeping—
Massa's in the cold, cold ground.

When the autumn leaves were falling,
When the days were cold,
'Twas hard to hear old massa calling,
'Cause he was so weak and old
Now the Orange tree is blooming
On the sandy shore
Now the summer days are coming,
Massa never calls no more.

Chorus. Down in the corn-field, &c.

Massa made the darkies love him,
He always was so kind,
Now they sadly weep above him,
Mourning, he leaves them all behind.
I cannot work before to-morrow,
So many tear-drops flow,
I try to drive away my sorrow
Picking on the old banjo.

Chorus. Down in the corn-field, &c.

We have often expressed sentiments in this paper similar to the following; and they will bear repeating, for they are most important to all human beings.—[Edison.]

IMMORTALITY.

Some philosophers, perhaps forgetful that mind is manifested by its own consciousness, have asserted that intelligence is but a result of material constitution; and, therefore, that the decay or destruction of the physical organization, with which it is at present connected, necessarily involves also the everlasting dissolution of the thinking principle. Whether true or false, this must be a miserable conclusion; for it implies that our Creator, if there be one, has formed his sentient and intelligent creature, man, for no other purpose than to witness, for a short time, his own paradoxical existence, to contrast his desires with his destiny, to shrink away in terror from the sight and the thought of all that is glorious, great, good, or enduring, and to shun all notion of Deity, lest what is thus presented to his apprehension, should excite aspiring wishes, and build up lofty hopes, only that their destruction may be the more certain and the more extensive. The wondrous speculum, with restless research, inspires man with ingenuity to fabricate, reflects the dim glimmerings of infinite worlds into which he would direct his inquiring ken, only to kindle and expand, and then becloud his reason; for to follow its promptings, were merely madness, and wisdom would be impossible; even to know would be vanity and folly unless we knew that existence might be equal to our felt capacity to enjoy it. Were a man sure that he could not possibly possess a better than this earthly life, to look off from this dull cold spot, would only be to aggravate his doom. The glory of distant worlds would fall like a blight upon his being, for it will suggest possibilities of intelligence and delight forever beyond his reach.

Geo. Moore.

THE EFFECT OF REVOLUTIONS.

It will be seen one good result of the revolution of 1848, has been to awake the Emperor of Austria and to give his subjects a modicum of Freedom. It is well that experience teaches tyrants to exercise some justice. The partial rebellion of the Canadas in 1837—caused the expenditure of immense sums in Provincial improvements, and set the ball of responsible government rolling. The American Revolution of 1775 opened up human thoughts, and started the career of representative government and human progression, which will be felt for thousands of years for the world's good.—EDITOR SON.

FREEDOM TO THE AUSTRIANS.—The *Ausburgh Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria has signed the decree consummating the emancipation of the peasantry in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Servia, Arabia, the Banat, and the Waiewodina, from all status or service labor, hitherto paid to the nobleman or original owner of the soil. The decree prescribes that the peasant

be free from the obligations and rights of arbitrary exactions hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid the peasant is free and wholly independent, master of his land, time and labor. This we may call the best of the measures forced on Austria by the revolution of 1848.

PROGRESS OF TORONTO

During the last week little of interest has transpired in our city. It is continuing to prosper at a most extraordinary pace. Fifty-four years ago there were but 1127 inhabitants in the whole of the Home District. In 1801, Toronto, then York, had a population of 336. Even as late as 1830 it numbered but 2860. Now it has about 40,000 and at the rate it has increased during the last ten years, it may be expected to reach 100,000 by the year 1862, that is eight years hence. In 1830 the value of the property assessed amounted to £63,704, while in 1852 it was over £3,300,000. In 1843 the duties collected at the port of Toronto were only £17,603 2s. 4d., while in 1853 they amounted to £156,026 10s. 1d. The value of the exports in 1851 was £81,850 12s. 8d.; in 1852 £221,490 5s. 9d. This state of prosperity is common to the whole surrounding country. The village of Bowmanville, which lies between Toronto and Port Hope, was laid out in 1832, in the following year it contained but two or three shanties—a grist-mill and saw-mill. The population is now 2000, having increased 800 during the last two years. There are twenty-three stores engaged in profitable business: two bank agencies, one of which pays out, daily, fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars for the purchase of produce alone, five grist-mills, and two tanneries; new buildings are being erected in every direction, mostly of brick. Within eighteen months sixty large and respectable brick buildings have been erected, chiefly on the main street.—*Quebec Gazette*.



Agricultural.

THE PLOUGHBOY.

Some love to dig the golden ore,
Some love to plough the sea;
But to plough the rich but stubborn soil,
Is the ploughing match for me.
From Nature up to Nature's God,
Mine eyes will turn away,
How happy is the ploughboy—
All through the summer's day!

When the bright morn is breaking,
Soft mists of silver through,
Each gentle flower awaking,
It's bosom gemm'd with dew!
When bird, and bee, and mountain stream,
Send forth a thrilling lay,
How happy is the plough-boy—
All through the summer day!

I'll dig and plough, and sow and reap
The sheaves of golden grain,
With God to bless my daily toil,
It will not be in vain.
I'll trust his gracious Providence,
His staff shall be my stay,
How happy is the plough-boy—
Through all the summer day!

To know our time is wisely spent,
A joy doth ever yield;
I know a flower they call "Content,"
That grows in every field.
To nurse that flower with goodly care,
I'll ever ever watch and pray.
How happy is the ploughboy—
All through the summer's day.

WEATHER.

The 10th March was still wet,—raining,—very warm: thermometer 43: wind west. From the 1st to the 10th the thermometer was, during the day, above the freezing point, and seldom, during the night, in the city, lower than 28. Saturday last was a fine sunny day: wind west: thermometer 31 in the morning, in the shade: at noon, in the wind 55 above zero. A great deal of rain had fallen the day before. Sunday, 12th March, wind west: a beautiful, sunny and fine day: thermometer 38 in the wind, 42 in the shade, in the morning; 50 at noon. Heard the sweet twittering of the blue

bird's nest. On the 13th, a heavy shower of rain, with a strong wind, set in at noon, and continued till 5. Wind west. Wednesday morning cloudy: wind west thermometer 44. At noon 36 and sunny. In the evening a thunderstorm passed to the north-east of the city. The thunder was quite loud, and the lightning vivid. The night afterwards became quite moonlit and mild. Thursday was a fine, sunny day wind west. Thermometer, in the morning, stood at 48 in the wind and shade, in the shelter at 52. It was a beautiful and lovely morning, the blue birds were singing, the robins about, and the yellow wild canary bird's voice was heard in the calm air. Extraordinary weather this or the early part of March. The first sixteen days of this month have been all warm and spring-like: worms and flies are to be seen in many places.

FRED CATTLE REGULARLY

We find that very many of our farmers feed cattle more than they require, to keep them in good condition, particularly oxen which do not work, and horses which stand in the stable most of the time, except occasionally when the owner takes them out to go a short trip or do a slight job. "Keep Dobbin eating," says the father, and the boys follow his injunctions implicitly, and his rack is replenished with hay as the father or sons pass the stall, till he thinks it a matter of course, to have an additional amount of feed every time he hears any one in the stable placed before him, and if not attended to he gives them a call to quicken their memory. Much hay in this way is wasted—the horse selecting only a little of the most tempting, after his appetite is satisfied, and either pulling the remainder through the rack, under his feet, or else breathing on it so much as to render it unpalatable to him. Stock of all kinds should have their regular meals, at fixed hours, as much as a man, and be allowed to masticate and digest what they have eaten, in the intervals. If they are continually fed at all hours and times, they will be continually expecting something, and consequently be kept uneasy. They will thrive better on a less amount of hay and grain by the first method of feeding than by the last, and with less labour of attendance from the keeper.—*Middlesex Farmer*.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Dubamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course, sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days, the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one, in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But, although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath is dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

HEAVY SHEEP.—A London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says he had heard much of the great weight to which sheep are sometimes fed in England, and his belief was really staggered by some of the reports; but he saw in one butcher's shop four sheep, which had been raised and fed in Gloucestershire, whose weight when slaughtered, and dressed for sale as mutton was 230, 245, 216, and 197 pounds respectively. A shoulder, cut fairly from the largest, weighed 45½ lbs. Two Lincolnshire sheep in the same shop weighed 216 and 201 pounds respectively.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

WHISKEY'S QUARREL WITH BEER.

DEDICATED TO THE OLD COUNTRYMAN PAPER.

One day, at a dinner not far from B. Snow's,
Beer, full of Hor-s, met Whiskey, poor fellow;
Elated with gas which from Porter arose,
(His beef and his port, had made him quite mellow.)
Accosted poor Whiskey, just after this fashion:
What makes you so thin, you lantern-jawed flat?
Behold I am fat, nor get in a passion,
When I tell you 'twas beer—beer has done that.
You pitiful, slab-sided whiskey poltroon,
You've poisoned your vitals with that nasty thing,
Now hear me, REFORM! and that very soon,
Or body and cash to nothing you'll bring.
You ca-a-nt, do you say? then go off to Maine!
If reason and duty, religion can't stay
Your stomach from filtering with whiskey your brain.
Behold, quoth Beer, "I'm sixty this day,"
And as smart as a boy in his 'teens; whilst you,
But thirty have seen yet turned to a sot.
"Ca-a-nt reform!" drink of my beer one pint or two;
"At dinner take one, at night take a pipe and a pot!"
Quoth Whiskey, at length, to pot-bellied Beer.
Don't snub me, good brother,—remember we're kin:
Companions and tastes and habits are near;
Like you I was fat, though now very thin!
I once took my beer,—a PINT it would do;
But appetite craved,—I gave it still more;
Your beer was too weak, and to whiskey I flew,—
A degree in advance, Mr. Beer, nothing more.
You know we've degrees in the art of good cheer,
As infants must walk before they can run:
Commence with a pint of old English beer,
Of rum and bad whiskey are fond e'er we've done.
You say "take the pledge—go to Maine," Mr. Beer;
Of your well-soaked carcass most vainly do boast;
Forgetting that I, who once fed on your cheer,
Have ventured with it too far from the coast.
Whilst you, on to sixty, at dinner and night,
Your beer and your porter have drunken with glee,
Can't memory recall 'mongst comrades a sight,
Yes, hundreds on hundreds, all ruined like me?
A rat there may be, who escapes with his tail,
Enjoying long life,—your beer-guzzling lot;
Whilst myriads of others misfortunes bewail,
Like fathers before them, in traps have been caught
Now list, Mr. Beer, your example is bad,
And will lead to destruction th' unwary young;
Beer is a deceiver, in barley is clad;
But thousands like me, by its spirit were stung.
MY WARNING is this: wise men let alone,—
Doth God not his fountains of water bestow?
Can pot-bellied health in you, e'er atone
For mis'ries that thousands, through beer-drinking,
know? C. M. D.
March, 1854.

AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS will notice that we cannot and are not obliged by law, to stop this paper after the commencement of a current year, without the payment first of the subscription of the year. Those who commenced their subscription in this year with January 1854, now owe this of five \$1. After the first of April subscribers who have not paid and who have had all the numbers of 1854 will pay \$1. This will be seen by our regular terms.

Subscribers from the 18th February, to the end of 1854, to pay \$1 in advance.

Subscribers from the first of April 1854, (single copies will receive this paper for 4s. 4d. in advance. In club form directed to one person 4s. per copy; 5 copies for \$4. For other particulars see terms on last page.

AGENTS AND FRIENDS.—This is destined to be a very exciting year—one important for the interests of the world. A general war is likely to be waged in Europe—exciting news are constantly coming from Europe and the United States, temperance and otherwise. Our Province will be agitated probably in the autumn with a general election. Parliament will meet for a short time, and other important events occur. In view of these things we are anxious that this paper should have a very large circulation. Our opin-

do this. The terms we offer subscribers are unprecedentedly low, and although a very great variety of news and other matter is given in this paper now, an increased circulation would encourage us to increase it. Between this and the first of May let our circulation be increased at least 1000. It is not easy for the Editor to leave the city to canvass or see friends, our duties require us here. This paper will not pay the expense of a Sub-editor, and travelling agents; charges would eat up half of the expense of the paper. It is, nevertheless, our intention to visit many parts of Canada in April and May on short visits. In the meantime our friends and agents would greatly oblige by a general canvass and renewed exertions in every quarter of the Province. We wish also that old subscribers would avail themselves of immediate payment, as a smaller sum now is better for our interests than a larger one at the end of the year.

Agents will please notice when they send money to specify to whose credit it is to be given.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has declared the Maine Law of that State Constitutional.

The Senate of New York have passed the Maine Law to come into effect in Dec'r. One clause of it forbids the issuing of any more tavern licenses in the meantime. Glorious news this for Canada.

ON THE MAINE LAW.

The subject of the Maine Liquor Law is at present causing much excitement throughout the Western World; and herein lies the beauty of it, the more it is discussed, the better will it stand investigation, and the more it is put into practice, the better society become. The United States, in regard to the principles of total abstinence, have set a bright example to the world. Other nations indeed, have long endeavored to prune and lop off the luxurious branches of Intemperance, under whose blighting shade, death, misery, and woe have nestled, and pale disease and poverty moaned forth sad notes of wail; but they, to their honor be it said have struck a death-blow at the root, and branch and trunk fall tottering to the ground: they have lighted the torch of Temperance, raised it up to an admiring world, and as men gaze in wonder, and contemplate the happy results produced, they cannot but seek to imitate; and thus it is now that in every city, village, and township in Canada, the sounds of the Maine Law re-echo far and wide, and even in the most secluded parts of the wilderness, societies are formed, and the man of grey hairs, as well as the stripling, stands forth to the world to proclaim the benefits of total abstinence. The philosopher and the statesman, the physician and the lawyer, the mechanic and the farmer, the priest and the peasant all combine, in this great and noble enterprise—and shall they not succeed? "No! no! never!" exclaims some gruff indignant landlord, swaggering under the weight of his unwieldy belly, "The Maine Law shall never exist in Canada, it is quite contrary to the laws and Constitution, of this free and enlightened country; it may possibly exist for a short time, in a few scattered states, so long as fanatics and fools are in power, but under her Britannic Majesty, where reason bears the sway, we shall sit secure in our existence. I may say in strain of the sublime poet, amidst the wreck of Daughters and the crash of Sons." But shall we not succeed? "No! no! never," cries some bluff distiller, with conscience seared, heart hardened, and soul encased with the bonds of selfishness, "Society could not exist, trade would stagnate, and the country go to ruin, it is far better that a few worthless characters should fall the victims of Intemperance, than that the respectable part of the community should be made to suffer." But shall we not succeed. "Yes! yes! I cry a thousand voices, all blending in unison, "drunkenness must, and shall be banished from our land: too long has it steeped mankind in wretchedness, effaced the glory of genius, polluted religion, degraded morality, blighted every social joy, withered the cheek of loveliness, and manded this world with woe."

Men are now beginning to awake from the slumbers of lethargy, and as they gaze upon the past, and consider the dire consequences of the liquor traffic, the soul of benevolence is melted, and the groans of dying victims, the widow's moan and the orphan's wail, ring through every generous heart, touch the sympathetic chords of humanity, and rouse every lover of his species, to wage incessant, unrelenting war, against a system, fraught with the most baneful consequences to the human race.

And who, that has contemplated the myriads of human beings that have been swept into eternity, during the last few centuries, by means of strong drink, ca. down, ere their natural course had run, blighted, withered, and fallen ere yet they were ripe for the tomb, can behold with satisfaction, those licensed slaughter houses of humanity, gilt, bedecked, and ornamented at the expense of the poor inebriate, standing forth with unblushing effrontery, a stigma to a Christian land. But, "coming events cast their shadows before" and now, now is the time for every friend of temperance to awake the latent energies of his soul and gird his loins for the conflict, for,

distillers and groggellers exclaim "Great is Diana," for their craft is like to come to naught, and the shrines and altars of that God whom they serve are tottering to their fall! Then priests and votaries of Bacchus, fly! Why should you perish in the ruins! for though you stand as pillars in his temples they shall fall by the weight of their own iniquity, and sink under the curse of the Most High; and as they fall Benevolence shall shout for joy, Virtue clap her hands and Peace and Temperance smile over their ruins!

Then, hail for the time! when Intemperance no more,
Shall stalk as a demon of woe o'er the world;
When his knell shall have rung, and the emblems he bore,
Through oblivion's dark portals shall downwards be hurled!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, March, 4th. 1854.

FACTS AGAINST THEORY.

The world is filled with manufactured romances, yet, the daily incidents of life are full enough of romance to suit all of our purposes—experience alone furnishes thousands of facts which call upon us—every one—to take the side of the temperance Reformer. It is difficult for one to keep his mind fixed upon the history of families and individuals, for long spaces of time, so as to see the effects of temperance and intemperance, yet an old resident of Canada has just furnished us with a few facts illustrative of the glorious benefits of a life of strict sobriety and of the power of domestic example.—EDITOR, SON.

"For the last thirty years I have been intimately acquainted with two farmers living near the town of Dundas, county of Halton, Canada West. Thirty years ago one of them was the owner of a Farm of 180 acres of land, in the best state of cultivation of any in that locality, with a good House, barn and out-buildings, with 100 acres of land near by; on the whole he was the most go-ahead and thriving Farmer in that neighbourhood, always having the most money at command. The other lived on the opposite side of the road, had about the same quantity of land, with the exception of the wood land. His Farm was in a much poorer state of cultivation, with bad fences, and poor buildings. Its owner was in debt and behind hand, in fact was looked down upon by his more thriving neighbour. At that time both used intoxicating liquors in haying Harvest, at Bees, and on almost all occasions the bottle was the first thing to be introduced as a test of civility. About this time however the Temperance question began to be agitated and the poorest Farmer was one of the first to sign the PLEDGE and BANISH THE DEMON Alcohol, from his home, while the then thrifty Farmer said 'no I will not be shackled or bound by the Temperance Pledge, I and my family shall be free; we can drink or let it alone as we please.' He in fact seemed to take considerable delight in ridiculing the 'BETTER-MILK FOLKS,' as he termed the Temperance advocates. We will mark the consequence. The two have now gone to reap the fruits of their doings, our Temperance man at the advanced age of 84 years, and I think he kept the pledge till his death. The other died some years sooner at about the age of 70, leaving on the farm the same old buildings which remain to this day in a decayed condition, fences down, the farm now producing very poor crops. The inebriating curse was always kept in his house though he had to keep it under lock and key to prevent his family (his wife not excepted) from using it too freely. She died from the effects of the cup. Lately one of the sons has died of delirium tremens, and two more are going the same road as fast as possible, I have seen some of the female part of the family intoxicated. The farm is now sold and PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF STRANGERS, some of the oldest of the family have become temperance men and are doing well. In the meantime our temperance Farmer, has left a large family of children and grand children, nearly all Sons of Temperance, or strong advocates for temperance; the old farm is yet owned by one of the sons, has large new buildings, new fences, and is certainly the best farm now in the neighbourhood. It could not now be bought for double the money that the other has been sold for. This is only one case out of several that I have noticed among the old farmers of that neighbourhood who refused to sign the pledge at that time. Nearly all who then signed the pledge in that neighbourhood have sober families, almost without an exception, whilst those on the other hand who kept to the habit, of what they called THE MODERATE USE OF THE GOOD CREATURE, have had the misfortune of having some of their children become slaves of the intoxicating bowl; in one case a whole family have gone to the drunkard's grave, except some grand children, of whom I have lately seen some in the worst state of intoxication. Where I now live there is a tavern or kind of saloon, directly on the opposite side of the street, in which I believe more liquor is sold on the Sabbath than upon any other day. This will be the case in many places as long as our laws will uphold selling to travellers on the Sabbath day. Surely a traveller would not starve for want of a glass till Monday morning, if he got a good meal of victuals. Nothing short of the Maine Law will put a stop to the evil. The Maine Law we must have and I am glad to learn from your valuable paper that it will in all probability soon be the law of a number of the neighbouring American States, and I trust soon too of Canada.

THE GREATNESS OF A NATION.

The greatness of a nation, consists not so much in its population, wealth, or even general intelligence, as in its virtue. Thus, while we are rapidly increasing in everything else, it is fearful to reflect that there is not a proportionate advance in the morals, of the people, especially in those of large towns and cities. In them there is too much reason to fear that the general prosperity is producing increased intemperance, and a general decline in morals. Without virtue, on which the prosperity of society depends, our rapid progress in arts, science, and population may be maturing, against some future day, the elements of national commotion, perhaps national overthrow. Whence is it, that the advancement of morals has not kept pace with wealth and mechanic improvements? The prevailing use of intoxicating drinks is sufficient to account for it. This necessarily results in intemperance, and intemperance produces every species of vice. The pecuniary cost of intoxicating liquor, is but a small item in comparison to the whole evil. We have no doubt but that for every dollar that finds its way to the pocket of the dealer, the public suffers an indirect loss of double that sum, in the diminished productiveness of labor, losses by sea and land, costs of lawsuits, doctors bills &c., the amount expended on asylums, work-houses and prisons, and the county poor-rates consequent on drinking habits. In fact, we have no doubt, that the cost of this nation, directly or indirectly, of the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, may be safely estimated at two hundred millions of dollars yearly. A Prohibitory Law would not cure the evil all at once, but it would interpose a strong barrier to its progress and in time would render the traffic and use so disreputable and criminal, that it would be confined to the lowest dregs of society, and when they reach that point, then, even stronger laws than are now asked for would be demanded if necessary, by the people, to remove the evil entirely.—Prohibitionist.

HEARNITES OF ANOTHER SPIRITUAL DENOMINATION—THE ANTI-MAINE LAW TRAFFICKERS.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Chester Factories, was blown up on the evening of the 22nd instant, by a keg of powder being placed in it and fired with a slow match. The fire was extinguished, but the church and fixtures are a perfect wreck, the injury being so great that it will be impossible to repair the building. The cause of this outrage probably lies in the fact that a "Carson League" (temperance,) recently formed in Chester Factories had held their meeting in the church. We may here remark that the League have a fund of \$50,000, taxable at 1 per cent. per annum, for the purpose of maintaining the Maine Law in that village, and they are not to be deterred from effecting their object by such lawless deeds as this. The select men have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection and conviction of the rascals who perpetrated this wanton outrage upon the church property.—Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican.

It will be recollected that when the Rum-ites failed in arguments in New Brunswick in 1853, they blew up a temperance Hall in that Province with powder. This a fine way certainly of putting down a good cause. Bad men always resort to violence where truth overpowers them.—EDITOR SON.

Mr. Gough, the Temperance Lecturer, receives £250 per month from the Abstinence Association for lecturing throughout Great Britain.

In England the number last year taken up for drunkenness was 10,897; of these 4,455, or nearly the half were women.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—At the time of the late census in England, there were more than 250,000 teachers in Sunday schools instructing in religious knowledge as many as 1,800,000 children. The total number of Sunday scholars on the books of the Schools was about 2,400,000, and about two teachers to every fifteen scholars.

LOBO.—A friend from this township informs us that the people have elected rum councillors this year. Well we are sorry to hear it. If the people will prefer drunkenness—low taverns, vice and crime resulting from the license system, the consequence be on their heads. Our friends need not despair. The evil will ultimately cure itself. When the people have to pay the expense of crime caused by drunkenness, perhaps they will get their eyes open.

NOVA SCOTIA.—It was said that Dr. Cramp, the D. G. W. P. of this Province, would address the House of Assembly, now in session, on the Maine Law, that privilege having been courteously extended to him; but it seems he held a public meeting in the Temperance Hall in place of doing that, and invited the Members of the Legislature to attend. A majority did attend, and it is presumed were benefited by what they heard. A temperance convention was held in Halifax about the same time attended by 2000 delegates to dis-

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

WHISKEY'S QUARREL WITH BEER.

DEDICATED TO THE OLD COUNTRYMAN PAPER.

One day, at a dinner not far from B. Snow's, Beer, full of Hops, met Whiskey, poor fellow; Elated with gas which from Porter arose, (His beef and his port, had made him quite mellow,) Accosted poor Whiskey, just after this fashion: What makes you so thin, you lantern-jawed flat? Behold I am fat, nor get in a passion, When I tell you 'twas beer—beer has done that. You pitiful, slab-sided whiskey poltroon, You've poisoned your vitals with that nasty thing, Now hear me, REFORM! and that very soon, Or body and cash to nothing you'll bring. You ca-a-nt, do you say I then go off to Maine! If reason and duty, religion can't stay Your stomach from filtering with whiskey your brain. Behold, quoth Beer, "I'm sixty this day," And as smart as a boy in his 'twens; whilst you, But thirty have seen yet turned to a sot. "Ca-a-nt reform?" drink of my beer one pint or two; "At dinner take one, at night take a pipe and a pot!" Quoth Whiskey, at length, to pot-bellied Beer, Don't snub me, good brother,—remember we're kin: Companions and tastes and habit, are near; Like you I was fat, though now very thin! I once took my beer,—a RINT it would do; But appetite craved,—I gave it still more: Your beer was too weak, and to whiskey I flew,— A degree in advance, Mr. Beer, nothing more. You know we've degrees in the art of good cheer, As infants must walk before they can run: Commence with a pint of old English beer, Of rum and bad whiskey are fond e'er we've done. You say "take the pledge—go to Maine," Mr. Beer; Of your well-soaked carcass most vainly do boast; Forgetting that I, who once fed on your cheer, Have ventured with it too far from the coast. Whilst you, on to sixty, at dinner and night, Your beer and your porter have drunken with glee, Can't memory recall 'mongst comrades a sight, Yes, hundreds on hundreds, all ruined like me? A rat there may be, who escapes with his tail, Enjoying long life,—your beer-guzzling lot; Whilst myriads of others misfortunes bewail, Like fathers before them, in traps have been caught Now list, Mr. Beer, your example is bad, And will lead to destruction th' unwary young; Beer is a deceiver, in barley is clad; But thousands like me, by its spirit were stung. MY WARNING is this: wise men let alone,— Doth God not his fountains of water bestow? Can pot-bellied health in you, e'er atone? For mis'ries that thousands, through beer-drinking, know? C. M. D. March, 1854.

AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS will notice that we cannot and are not obliged by law, to stop this paper after the commencement of a current year, without the payment first of the subscription of the year. Those who commenced their subscription in this year with January 1854, now owe this of five \$1. After the first of April subscribers who have not paid and who have had all the numbers of 1854 will pay \$1. This will be seen by our regular terms.

Subscribers from the 18th February, to the end of 1854, to pay \$1 in advance.

Subscribers from the first of April 1854, (single copies will receive this paper for 4s. 4 1/2 cts. in advance. In club form directed to one person 4s. per copy; 5 copies for \$4. For other particulars see terms on last page.

AGENTS AND FRIENDS.—This is destined to be a very exciting year—ono important for the interests of the world. A general war is likely to be waged in Europe—exciting news are constantly coming from Europe and the United States, temperance and otherwise. Our Province will be agitated probably in the autumn with a general election. Parliament will meet for a short time, and other important events occur. In view of these things we are anxious that this paper should have a very large circulation. Our opinions are independent (on all questions) and we feel a great desire to advance THE RIGHT. A large circulation will better enable us to

1000. It is not easy for the Editor to leave the city to canvass or see friends, our duties require us here. This paper will not pay the expense of a Sub-editor, and travelling agents' charges would eat up half of the expense of the paper. It is nevertheless, our intention to visit many parts of Canada in April and May on short visits. In the meantime our friends and agents would greatly oblige by a general canvass and renewed exertions in every quarter of the Province. We wish also that old subscribers would avail themselves of immediate payment, as a smaller sum now is better for our interests than a larger one at the end of the year.

Agents will please notice when they send money to specify to whose credit it is to be given.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has declared the Maine Law of that State Constitutional.

The Senate of New York have passed the Maine Law to come into effect in Dec'r. One clause of it forbids the issuing of any more tavern licenses in the meantime. Glorious news this for Canada.

ON THE MAINE LAW.

The subject of the Maine Liquor Law is at present causing much excitement throughout the Western World; and herein lies the beauty of it, the more it is discussed, the better will it stand investigation, and the more it is put into practice, the better society become. The United States, in regard to the principles of total abstinence, have set a bright example to the world. Other nations indeed, have long endeavored to prune and lop off the luxurious branches of Intemperance, under whose blighting shade, death, misery, and woe have nestled, and pale disease and poverty moaned forth sad notes of wail; but they, to their honor be it said have struck a death-blow at the root, and branch and trunk fall tottering to the ground: they have lighted the torch of Temperance, raised it up to an admiring world, and as men gaze in wonder, and contemplate the happy results produced, they cannot but seek to imitate; and thus it is now that in every city, village, and township in Canada, the sounds of the Maine Law re-echo far and wide, and even in the most secluded parts of the wilderness, societies are formed, and the man of grey hairs, as well as the stripling, stands forth to the world to proclaim the benefits of total abstinence. The philosopher and the statesman, the physician and the lawyer, the mechanic and the farmer, the priest and the peasant all combine, in this great and noble enterprise—and shall they not succeed? "No! no! never!" exclaims some gruff indignant landlord, swaggering under the weight of his unwieldy belly, "The Maine Law shall never exist in Canada, it is quite contrary to the laws and Constitution, of this free and enlightened country; it may possibly exist for a short time, in a few scattered states, so long as fanatics and fools are in power, but under her Britannic Majesty, where reason bears the sway, we shall sit secure in our existence. I may say in strain of the sublime poet, amidst the wreck of Daughters and the crash of Sons." But shall we not succeed? "No! no! never," cries some bluff distiller, with conscience scared, heart hardened, and soul encased with the bonds of selfishness, "Society could not exist, trade would stagnate, and the country go to ruin, it is far better that a few worthless characters should fall the victims of Intemperance, than that the respectable part of the community should be made to suffer." But shall we not succeed. "Yes! yes! I cry a thousand voices, all blending in unison, "drunkenness must, and shall be banished from our land: too long has it steeped mankind in wretchedness, effaced the glory of genius, polluted religion, degraded morality, blighted every social joy, withered the check of loveliness, and mantled this world with woe."

Men are now beginning to awake from the slumbers of lethargy, and as they gaze upon the past, and consider the dire consequences of the liquor traffic, the soul of benevolence is melted, and the groans of dying victims, the widow's moan and the orphan's wail, ring through every generous heart, touch the sympathetic chords of humanity, and rouse every lover of his species, to wage incessant, unrelenting war, against a system, fraught with the most baneful consequences to the human race.

And who, that has contemplated the myriads of human beings that have been swept into eternity, during the last few centuries, by means of strong drink, cut down, ere their natural course had run, blighted, withered, and fallen ere yet they were ripe for the tomb, can behold with satisfaction, those licensed slaughter houses of humanity, gilt-bedecked, and ornamented at the expense of the poor inebriate, standing forth with unblushing effrontery, a stigma to a Christian land. But, "coming events cast their shadows before" and now, now is the time for every friend of temperance to awake the latent energies of his soul and gird his loins for the conflict, for,

The great the important time has come, Big with the fate of whiskey, and of rum.

And no wonder, that the world is in uproar,

High; and as they fall Benevolence shall shout for joy. Virtue clap her hands and Peace and Temperance smile over their ruins!

Then, hail for the time! when Intemperance no more, Shall stalk as a demon of woe o'er the world; When his knell shall have rung, and the emblems be bore, Through oblivion's dark portals shall downwards be hurled!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, March, 4th. 1854.

FACTS AGAINST THEORY.

The world is filled with manufactured romances, yet, the daily incidents of life are full enough of romance to suit all of our purposes—experience alone furnishes thousands of facts which call upon us—every one—to take the side of the temperance Reformer. It is difficult for one to keep his mind fixed upon the history of families and individuals, for long spaces of time, so as to see the effects of temperance and intemperance, yet an old resident of Canada has just furnished us with a few facts illustrative of the glorious benefits of a life of strict sobriety and of the power of domestic example.—Editor, Son.

"For the last thirty years I have been intimately acquainted with two farmers living near the town of Dundas, county of Halton, Canada West. Thirty years ago one of them was the owner of a Farm of 180 acres of land, in the best state of cultivation of any in that locality, with a good House, barn and out-buildings, with 100 acres of land nearby; on the whole he was the most go-a-head and thriving Farmer in that neighbourhood, always having the most money at command. The other lived on the opposite side of the road, had about the same quantity of land, with the exception of the wood land. His Farm was in a much poorer state of cultivation, with bad fences, and poor buildings. Its owner was in debt and behind hand, in fact was looked down upon by his more thriving neighbour. At that time both used intoxicating liquors in haying Harvest, at Bees, and on almost all occasions the bottle was the first thing to be introduced as a test of civility. About this time however the Temperance question began to be agitated and the poorest Farmer was one of the first to sign the PLEDGE and BANISH the DEMON Alcohol, from his home, while the then thrifty Farmer said 'no I will not be SHACKLED or bound by the Temperance Pledge, I and my family shall be free; we can drink or let it alone as we please.' He in fact seemed to take considerable delight in ridiculing the 'BUTTER-MILK FOLKS,' as he termed the Temperance advocates. We will mark the consequence. The two have now gone to reap the fruits of their doings, our Temperance man at the advanced age of 84 years, and I think he kept the pledge till his death. The other died some years sooner at about the age of 70, leaving on the farm the same old buildings which remain to this day in a decayed condition, fences down, the farm now producing very poor crops. The inebriating curse was always kept in his house though he had to keep it under lock and key to prevent his family (his wife not excepted) from using it too freely. She died from the effects of the cup. Lately one of the sons has died of delirium tremens, and two more are going the same road as fast as possible, I have seen some of the female part of the family intoxicated. The farm is now sold and PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF STRANGERS, some of the oldest of the family have become temperance men and are doing well. In the meantime our temperance Farmer, has left a large family of children and grand children, nearly all Sons of Temperance, or strong advocates for temperance; the old farm is yet owned by one of the sons, has large new buildings, new fences, and is certainly the best farm now in the neighbourhood. It could not now be bought for double the money that the other has been sold for. This is only one case out of several that I have noticed among the old farmers of that neighbourhood who refused to sign the pledge at that time. Nearly all who then signed the pledge in that neighbourhood have sober families, almost without an exception, whilst those on the other hand who kept to the habit, of what they called THE MODERATE USE OF THE GOOD CREATURE, have had the misfortune of having some of their children become slaves of the intoxicating bowl; in one case a whole family have gone to the drunkard's grave, except some grand children, of whom I have lately seen some in the worst state of intoxication. Where I now live there is a tavern or kind of saloon, directly on the opposite side of the street, in which I believe more liquor is sold on the Sabbath than upon any other day. This will be the case in many places as long as our laws will uphold selling to travellers on the Sabbath day. Surely a traveller would not starve for want of a glass till Monday morning, if he got a good meal of victuals. Nothing short of the Maine Law will put a stop to the evil. The Maine Law we must have and I am glad to learn from your valuable paper that it will in all probability soon be the law of a number of the neighbouring American States, and I trust soon too of Canada.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

A SON OF DUNDAS DIVISION.

Dundas, February 25th, 1854.

towns and cities. In them there is too much reason to fear that the general prosperity is producing increased intemperance, and a general decline in morals. Without virtue, on which the prosperity of society depends, our rapid progress in arts, sciences, and population may be maturing, against some future day, the elements of national commotion, perhaps national overthrow. Whence is it, that the advancement of morals has not kept pace with wealth and mechanic improvements? The prevailing use of intoxicating drinks is sufficient to account for it. This necessarily results in intemperance, and intemperance produces every species of vice. The pecuniary cost of intoxicating liquor, is but a small item in comparison to the whole evil. We have no doubt but that for every dollar that finds its way to the pocket of the dealer, the public suffers an indirect loss of double that sum, in the diminished productiveness of labor, losses by sea and land, costs of lawsuits, doctors bills &c., the amount expended on asylums, work-houses and prisons, and the county poor-rates consequent on drinking habits. In fact, we have no doubt, that the cost of this nation, directly or indirectly, of the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, may be safely estimated at two hundred millions of dollars yearly. A Prohibitory Law would not cure the evil all at once, but it would interpose a strong barrier to its progress and in time would render the traffic and use so disreputable and criminal, that it would be confined to the lowest dregs of society, and when they reach that point, then, even stronger laws than are now asked for would be demanded if necessary, by the people, to remove the evil entirely.—Prohibitionist.

HEARNITES OF ANOTHER SPIRITUAL DENOMINATION—THE ANTI-MAINE LAW TRAFFICKERS.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Chester Factories, was blown up on the evening of the 22nd instant, by a keg of powder being placed in it and fired with a slow match. The fire was extinguished, but the church and fixtures are a perfect wreck, the injury being so great that it will be impossible to repair the building. The cause of this outrage probably lies in the fact that a "Carson League" (temperance,) recently formed in Chester Factories had held their meeting in the church. We may here remark that the League have a fund of \$50,000, taxable at 1 per cent. per annum, for the purpose of maintaining the Maine Law in that village, and they are not to be deterred from effecting their object by such lawless deeds as this. The select men have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection and conviction of the rascals who perpetrated this wanton outrage upon the church property.—Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican.

It will be recollected that when the Rum-rites failed in arguments in New Brunswick in 1853, they blew up a temperance Hall in that Province with powder. This a fine way certainly of putting down a good cause. Bad men always resort to violence where truth overpowers them.—Editor Son.

Mr. Gough, the Temperance Lecturer, receives £260 per month from the Abstinence Association for lecturing throughout Great Britain.

In England the number last year taken up for drunkenness was 10,897; of these 4,455, or nearly the half were women.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—At the time of the late census in England, there were more than 250,000 teachers in Sunday schools instructing in religious knowledge as many as 1,800,000 children. The total number of Sunday scholars on the books of the Schools was about 2,400,000, and about two teachers to every fifteen scholars.

LOBO.—A friend from this township informs us that the people have elected rum councillors this year. Well we are sorry to hear it. If the people will prefer drunkenness—low taverns, vice and crime resulting from the license system, the consequence be on their heads. Our friends need not despair. The evil will ultimately cure itself. When the people have to pay the expense of crime caused by drunkenness, perhaps they will get their eyes open.

Nova Scotia.—It was said that Dr. Cramp, the D. G. W. P. of this Province, would address the House of Assembly, now in session, on the Maine Law, that privilege having been courteously extended to him; but it seems he held a public meeting in the Temperance Hall in place of doing that, and invited the Members of the Legislature to attend. A majority did attend, and it is presumed were benefited by what they heard. A temperance convention was held in Halifax about the same time, attended by 200 delegates, to discuss the propriety of passing a Maine Law. The views and resolves of the convention were thoroughly in the spirit of the Maine Law.

GODDIN'S LECTURES IN BRITAIN.—He has given thirteen lectures in one month in Edinburgh, attended on an average by 2000 persons each; time—1150 gave in their names as converts to his total abstinence principles, most of whom were persons of marked intelligence and influence.

SHAKESPEARE, COUNTY PERTIL.—A correspondent from this locality informs us that the several Division's of the County have lately engaged Mr. S. R. Hungerford to lecture to them. He speaks in high terms of the abilities and oratorical powers of this gentleman. He has lectured to many well-attended meetings. The Sons of Temperance of Stratford, he says, are doing much for temperance, and have great battles to contend against the prejudices of the community. At the close of the last meeting, a large meeting passed this resolution in substance:—"Resolved, that the business of selling to others intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be prohibited by law; that humanity as well as the principles of eternal justice and truth demand it." We are happy to hear that our new townships are doing their duty in this respect.

The Utica *Teetotaler* just received news that the Maine Law passed in the New York Senate by a vote of 22 for, to 11 against; to go into force on 1st December next. Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Temperance men of New York. But stay, the Bill has yet to pass the Lower House, and then the order of the Governor's dictum—there may be a slip between the cup and the lip. We think, however, all is safe.

KINGSTON SONS.—On Thursday, the 9th instant, the Frontenac Division entertained their brothers of the other Kingston Divisions to a supper and tea party, given in honour of D. G. W. P. Wm. Rudston, for his efforts in the temperance cause in that city. It was well attended. E. Stacy, Esq., Grand Scribe, presided, and it was addressed by several speakers.

We are informed that the ONTARIO DIVISION is well attended just now, and that initiations take place every night.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit elections seem to have gone in favour of the Maine Law men. The *Advocate* there seems to be badly supported.

SARNIA LIQUOR TROUBLES.—The temperance men in the vicinity of Sarnia are enforcing the Temperance Bye-law lately enacted there with a good spirit. Several liquor sellers have been fined, and have appealed to the quarter sessions. All of the taverns are closed, and a meeting has been held to erect a first-class temperance hotel.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, we regret to say, has decided some part of the Maine Law of that state unconstitutional.

tion for services rendered to private individuals or depressed in the markets of the world by this very legislation; nay more, he acquiesced in the universal feeling of the House, that it would be disgraceful to this country to have its principal Minister a common stock-broker, and that if such a precedent were once established, it would convert the Inspector General's office into a low shaving shop, and make the whole legislation of the country tributary to the private interests and speculations of Ministers. Mr. Hincks acquiesced in this. He did not, and he could not, deny its truth or its propriety. Hence, he indignantly repudiated all connection with such transactions.

Now it will be seen that this official justifies conduct that would turn his office into a Broker's shop. He, the prime minister of Canada, the leader of the House of Assembly, the controller of public counsels, the depository of all Government secrets and honors, the auditor and Governor of the public treasury of the Province, and its funds in Banks and receiving offices. **HE HAS THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT "FEES COMMISSIONS,"** &c., for private stock jobbing operations. Few men in Canada were prepared for so bold and impudent an avowal. The comparison of his office with that of the Attorney General is futile and utterly wrong. A lawyer who accepts the office of Attorney General may still continue his practice as a lawyer or counsel in all civil actions. He only has to act officially in respect of criminal trials. Were the Attorney General to take fees for advice given to prosecutors in criminal actions—were he in addition to his Government pay to take private fees, from every prosecutor, using his office for his selfish ends, then the parallel with Hincks' conduct in the Toronto case would be true. The Attorney or Solicitor General cannot act in any private capacity or take fees for advice given in criminal matters, which he is bound to investigate.

Such conduct should at once be held sufficient to dismiss him. He is the confidant of the crown, which is the protector of all honest prosecutors. Fees are paid to him from the public treasury in addition to a high salary for his crown services in criminal cases. So Mr. Hincks as Inspector General, the keeper in effect of the Provincial treasury, is bound to stand aloof from all private transactions in debentures, in which he could use his official influence and position to his advantage or the injury of others. Every honorable man would take this view of the case.

The great accusations brought against Mr. Hincks in the ten thousand pound matter may be classified as follows:—says the *Globe*.

1. He availed himself of his connexion with Glyn's English house as INSPECTOR GENERAL, to obtain a large sum of money for speculation. We have shown that such a loan could not have been made to a private individual.
2. He plotted with Mr. Bowes to induce the Corporation of Toronto to issue sterling debentures in place of currency, without receiving any equivalent for the exchange. The charge is proved by Hincks' admission and the evidence before the Chancery Court.
3. He used his Parliamentary influence to push the necessary measure through the Legislature, before any examination could be made into its provisions. This fact, also, is proved by the evidence of Messrs. Thompson and Beard, and by the speedy way in which the bill passed, which could not have been accomplished without the Inspector General's active exertions.
4. He trafficked in the debentures of municipal corporations, for which bodies, in his position of Inspector General, he is required to act as trustee.
5. He basely concealed all the facts of these transactions, in a manner unworthy of his high position.

Every sensible thinking Canadian will ask himself two questions respecting Mr. Hincks' behaviour, and NEW OFFICIAL RULE OF CONDUCT. First, is there not imminent danger in trusting the monies of the Province in the hands—or under the control of a man who unblushingly states that he has a right to act at the same time as Inspector General and private Stock jobber? Secondly, ought the people of Canada any longer to endure such a man in the cabinet? In conclusion we boldly avow that HE is not true to the people, he is not a true representative or consistent, who would suffer one week of a Session of Parliament to pass over without moving a vote of want of confidence in such a minister. PRIMERS ON A SMALL OR A LARGE SCALE need not tell us of the danger of letting the Tories into power. Official misconduct should not be screened on this ground.—When the people have lost confidence in their rulers, let their servants tell them so. Again we have to remark in what a pitiable light have Christian Associations, such as that represented by the Canada *Christian Advocate*, placed themselves, if that paper be the true expositor of one of them, by expecting official honesty in men who, not only break faith with the people on great questions, but also avow sentiments at variance with morals and all good Government. Experience should teach men to trust only in the honest and consistent.

The *Colonist* recalls attention to the fact that during the Parliamentary Session of 1852, when Mr. Hincks was suspected of selling Montreal city debentures for a percentage, that very honorable Minister repelled the accusations as a gross slander—why? Because he admitted himself that it would be grossly improper in him to be so connected with the

In ten years more or less, Upper Canada will contain double the population of Lower Canada and are as then to be governed by one third of the Canadian population, and that too the most ignorant and priest-ridden part of it! We believe an address to the Imperial Parliament should have been carried to have our Constitution altered, so as to base representation on population. If Lower Canada was so unreasonable as to refuse to abide by this just ratio, then let there be a confederation of all the British Provinces, or a dissolution of the union. Truly Mr. White voted (are we wrong?) in favor of Sectarian Schools. He promised to act differently. These are not all his bad votes. Now Mr. White, in many other respects, did well. Again we would ask Mr. McKenzie why does he abuse Mr. Hartman, and yet praise Mr. White, without any censure? Was not the conduct of the two men similar? Let it not be understood that we unqualifiedly condemn Mr. White. We want first to see a better man present himself in Halton. The Georgetown meeting passed a resolution in favor of the IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF A BILL, with a suspending clause—Mr. Kenzie's plan. This movement, no doubt, would be a choke to a false ministry. We would rather see the thing done honestly than in this round-about way.

The *Battle Herald* says that the Collingwood harbour is fast progressing to completion—that the Railroad Company intend running three steamers, in connection with the northern railroad—that a new steamboat is to be built, to run on Lake Simcoe. There is no doubt now of the fact that there will be an amalgamation of the Northern Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk. It is said this is one of the objects of Mr. Hincks' mission to England. We unhesitatingly state that there is danger to the public interests of Canada, as well as to the purity of its government, in this gigantic monopoly. We warn all true Canadians to vote down all railroad schemes, not men who are in favour of carrying out railroads, honestly but those who would corrupt the country and surround the Government, through them, with jobbery. Our motto is, NO JOBBING CONNECTION between THE GOVERNMENT and RAILROADS. NO CONNECTION between it and SECTS or RELIGIOUSISTS of any kind. Charles Alleyne, recently elected Mayor of Quebec, is a Catholic lawyer of that city, and favoured the Chalmers' street rioters, at the time of the riot, defended them at their trial, and addressed the mob after their acquittal. Talk not of American mobs after this; talk not either of the Catholics of Lower Canada being opposed to that riot. Let Protestants beware of the treacherous crew everywhere. They have the power in Quebec; but, thank God, in Canada at large they are a miserable minority in intelligence, wealth and influence.

A fearful accident happened, a short time since, in Connecticut, by the explosion of a steam-boiler in a car factory. Sixteen persons were instantly killed, and the house thrown down. A very serious landslide happened near Paris, lately, on the line of the Great Western Railroad. The Georgetown dinner, on the 9th inst., given to Mr. White, the member of Halton, seems to have been quite successful: about two hundred persons sat down to dinner; and the member went into a full explanation of his parliamentary conduct. The three most serious charges against Mr. White, that we can hear of, are: first, as to his conduct in regard to the Port Dover Harbour Company, in selling his vote for a consideration, he, it is said, having received a large premium in the sale of his property therein, from the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad Company. As to this charge we know nothing, and don't intend to pass any judgment on it. Secondly, his vote on the question of representation to be based on population. We know he voted, as did the Administration, to give Lower Canada the same number of representatives that Upper Canada has. He agreed to act differently, and the question was as fully understood by him, in 1850-1, as in 1852. Why promise to do one thing, and then act differently? It is true that the reformers will gain in Upper Canada, by the Representative Bill, as compared with the Tories, yet we cannot see any reason why principles should be sacrificed for a mere temporary good. It is this inconsistency which is disgusting mankind with politicians and priestcraft. We find the Canada *Christian Advocate* justifying its late change on this ground: supporting the Devil or evil men, that ultimate good may, by chance, come of it. We never knew any good to arise by the sacrifice of consistency. The sacrifice of principle, on the part of the Northern United States, was made by the patriots of 1783, when the United States Constitution was established, and slavery acknowledged as essential to the good of their citizens. Subsequently, for peace sake, the true interests and reputation of that Republic have been again and again sacrificed by compromises with the Southern slave owners. Clay carried the last compromise, thinking it would end there. Behold a new demand for the sacrifice of principle made in 1854, in the Nebraska Slavery Bill. So it will go on to the end of time. Parley not with evil men, but take your stand against them. So as to this Lower Canada Representation question. It is now settled that Lower Canada shall have, in effect ALWAYS HAVE TOO, the same number of representatives that we have. Radical reformers consented to it, even McKenzie and Leslie. The great and consistent patriot, Papineau, would never consent to it; and the changeable radicals like, McDougall and some others, in 1813, supported Papineau in this view. Why any one dare deny this? Why this question should be viewed differently in 1853 from what it was in 1849, we have not been able to understand. If memory serves us rightly, (the papers to examine are not at hand,) all of the leading ultra radicals of 1849, including Perry, Rolph and McKenzie, approved of Papineau's opposition to LaFontaine's Bill, which was exactly similar to that of the present Administration. It was said this

The Great West of Cincinnati says that the whistle of the blue bird was heard in that vicinity on the 26th February. The tavern Licenses of Oshawa have been reduced from £15 to £10. This is chiefly through the influence of Mr. Warren, distiller. Oshawa which used to have a large Division is fast becoming a regular rum hole. Indeed most of our country villages are fast relapsing into drunken ways again. What a disgrace it is that a few inn-keepers, merchants and distillers should be allowed to make vicious a whole community. Temperance in the Counties of York, Peel and Ontario, we regret to say, is retrograding. Most of the Divisions are retrograding—many stationary—and only a minority doing tolerably well. Oshawa had the best Division in the three counties, built a splendid Hall, worth £300, and yet we see it dwindled to half its size,—asleep, and a selfish distiller like Warren carrying everything his own way. It is but a picture of too many Canadian villages. Is Canada again destined to sink into the slough of drunkenness? Are its people so fickle and selfish that they cannot persevere more than two years in a good cause. The Oshawa *Freeman* deserves credit for the stand it has taken against the corrupt conduct of the public men of that village. A reform convention was lately held in Owen's Sound, and it was broken up by the Tories. Mr. James Leslie of Toronto, had the majority of the votes of one township. In New Brunswick the friends of the traffic have a Provincial Association, opposed to temperance, and this body is obtaining petitions from the friends of drinking customs to repeal the partial Maine Law existing in that Province—great exertions are made by them. Let the friends of truth redouble their efforts. The attempt to make Mr. Cameron stultify himself as to his speech is a very mean and low affair. Many counties are moving to appoint candidates at the coming election. The great topic of excitement in the United States is the Nebraska Bill, absorbing all others. The councils of the only true Republic in the world occupied mostly in discussing the way to perpetuate Slavery! What a comment on man's consistency. W. H. Merritt of St. Catherine's is agitating the project of a Railroad from Amherstburg to Port Dover, to connect with the Woodstock and Buffalo line. The *Patriot* says there are no less than 7 Tory candidates spoken of for Toronto—hot work in 1851. The White Controversy between the *Leader* and the *Globe* grows warmer. The *Leader's* advocacy of Mr. White will do him great harm. Such an organ's praise is sufficient to defeat any man. Mr. White should stop it, rather have that of the *Patriot*. Our opinion is that in many respects Mr. White behaved well as a member. Some of his votes should not have been given. Some of Mr. Brown's should not have been given. We do not like dodgings in any one. Mr. White would have been more popular had he taken a stand consistent in all things with his hustling's promises. He generally did so but in a few instances did not.

Some of the Reform papers, in which we have much confidence, think that the Ministry, if they be sincere, should pass a Bill to secularize the Reserves, with a suspending clause, that it should not come into force if not supported by a majority of the votes of Western Canada. McKenzie left out the words "Western Canada." We propose to offer more remarks on this proposition. There is great plausibility about it yet it, may shield the Ministry from a vote of want of confidence in other respects. Is this right?

The discussions among the Orangemen still continue. Ogle R. Gowan has issued a decree, signed with the laughable titles of "Grand Master and SOVEREIGN," (why not emperor?) denouncing Edward Taylor Dartnell, the editor of the *British Canadian*. Of the two, the latter is, no doubt, the more deserving. We did not before know that the Orangemen had a person styled "Sovereign" below the Queen. Mr. Gowan says that the order



THE MORALITY OF MR. HINCKS.

We have not had space to allude, till now, to Mr. Hincks' evidence in relation to the £10,000 case—the present opportunity is taken to do so. It is the duty of every good citizen and true Canadian, acting for his own times and those of his posterity, to expose the treachery—official corruption and misconduct of public men. Those who were consistent in exposing the misconduct of the officials under the "old family compact regime," should not be less so now when politicians of a different school are in power. At the outset we, and it is to be hoped, every honest man in Canada, will protest against the following most infamous political rule, laid down by Hincks for his official guidance and those who may come after him.

"I never would have thought under any circumstances of acting as a mere agent, and demanding a profit which was the legitimate result of a speculation involving great responsibility and great anxiety. I could not, therefore, if I had acted as an agent, have occupied the position which I did. I think it very probable that if I had been asked to endeavor to negotiate a loan for the City of Toronto, and had been offered the usual commission, that I would have accepted the proposition at that time, provided I could

C S P. for A. of Newcastle \$2 1853 and \$1 1854 paper stopped. A D. Toronto \$1 for ten months. Wm Moseck, Toronto \$3 for 1853-4 in full, H H Wilson Newmarket \$1

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 17.

The news by the Arabia has caused a slight decline in Wheat and Flour. It was sold during the past week at an average of 6s 3d per bushel, best Flour 32s 6d to 35s per bbl—very little now in—the hands of Millers and Dealers. Oats 2s 10d to 3s Barley 3s 10d to 4s 2d. If the present warlike proceedings continue Wheat and Flour must maintain until next Fall the present high prices. On Pork there is more coming in. It ranges from \$6 to \$6 1/2 per 100 lbs, large Calves are now abundant in the market and command high prices. Eggs within a few days past have come in freely and bring from 1s to 1s 3d per dozen. The price will fall within a few days. Clover Seed, \$7 1/2 per bushel, Timothy, \$2, Carrots, 2s; Onions, retail, \$2—wholesale, \$1 1/2; Turnips, retail, 2s. 6d—wholesale, 1s 10d; Potatoes, 2s 10d to 3s 7d—rather declining—quality not good; Butter, fresh, 11d to 1s per lb; Hams, 6d to 7d per lb; Hay, per ton, 75s to 85s; Straw, 45s to 50s; Wood, \$11.

Tenders for the Eastern Market.

THE time for receiving the Tenders for building the Market at the East end of this City, is extended to FRIDAY, the 1st of April. Plans and Specifications are to be seen at the Office of W. Thomas, Esq., Architect, Church Street. The Tenders must include all the Works. By order of the Council, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 6, 1854.

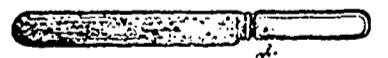
CANADA vs. THE WORLD !!

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

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

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

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



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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1854. 1-1f



TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854. Toronto city, - - - Friday, 17th March. do. do. - - - Wednesday, 29th do. do. do. - - - Wednesday, 19th April. do. do. - - - Wednesday, 3rd May. do. do. - - - Friday, 26th May. Berwick, - - - Saturday, 31st March. King, - - - Saturday, 1st April. Richmond Hill, - - - Monday, 17th do. Newmarket, - - - Friday, 21st do. Sand Hill Albion, - - - Wednesday, 26th April. Derry West, Toronto township, Thursday 27th do.

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully returns thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the past two or three years; and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business, which, for twenty years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with this rapidly increasing and prosperous community. A strict personal attention—with the aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants, Moderate Prices, with a large, varied, and really attractive stock, continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the English, French and American Markets—will mark the future course of this Establishment. Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Polka Jackets.

Bonnets & Millinery, Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derries, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints, FACTORY COTTON, White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery. No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

COUNTY CONTRACT. FIREWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock A.M., on Wednesday, March 15, 1854, for the supply of Firewood for the use of the Gaol and Court House of the United Counties of York and Peel, for the year commencing 1st of April, 1854, and ending 31st of March, 1855. Such wood to be full four feet long, and to consist of good, sound, hard Maple, Beech, and Birch. That portion for the use of the Court House to be all well-seasoned, and that for the use of the Gaol to consist of dry and green wood in equal proportions. The conditions of the contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this office. Two sufficient sureties (to be named in the Tender) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same. GEO. GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, Co. Y. & P. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Co. Y. & P. Toronto, 23rd February, 1854.

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province. Office, on King Street, over Skelton's Fancy Store, a few doors west from the corner of Yonge Street. Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business. Millinery in Particular, And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street. JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately, A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers; to whom regular employment will be given. J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, 2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such a liberal salary will be paid. The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. J. CHARLESWORTH.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail, The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

Christianity... The Greek... The Turk... proceeded to the Turko-Grecian Provinces, stirred up by Russia. It seems to be of a serious nature. The great Georgetown meeting seems to have been pretty well attended. Philo Dayfoot was in the chair and Mr. McNaughton in the Vice-chair. The speakers were the Chairman, Mr. White the member, Messrs McDougall and McNab, of Toronto, and Mr. Smith of the Guelph Advertiser. Mr. Beattie of Toronto was there and said a few words. Mr. McKenzie was invited but did not attend. The object of the dinner was to give Mr. White a chance to explain his parliamentary conduct, particularly that relating to his vote on the Port Dover Harbor Bill. He attacked and denied the Globe's statement's, for which he has brought an action of Libel. The Globe of the 14th publishes White's Lawyer's letter threatening the action, and also his own in reply thereto. If what the Globe says be true White sold his vote corruptly to the Woodstock and Simcoe Railroad Company. The Globe says it is prepared to prove it. We hope for the credit of Canadian Legislation that the charge may not be true. If proved it should condemn any public man. At the Georgetown meeting a resolution was passed in favour of the passage of a Bill at the next session of Parliament secularizing the reserves, with a clause suspending its operation until the people can vote on the same; the law to come into force if a majority of the people vote YEA, but not if a majority vote NAY. To this plan there are three objections that may be made by a truly consistent reformer. 1st Lower Canada (not in effect much concerned in the matter and ruled by Catholic priests, with the Catholic votes of Upper Canada and the high Church party,) might by party tactics swamp the voluntaries of Upper Canada. If only Upper Canada votes are counted this objection would fall to the ground. 2nd it shields the Ministry from a DRESSING VOTE OF CENSURE. Those who unqualifiedly condemn the Ministry, by this yet retain them in power. Is this honest. 3rd. It yields the people's rights to Lord Elgin and a corrupt ministry, by going one step towards them—from truth and principle. J. McNab, Esq. of Toronto, opposed the Bill plan. McDougall spoke, as did White in its favour. One excellent feature of this dinner was, that the partakers thereof were satisfied with the beverage God has prepared for all his creatures. All of the toasts were drunk in cold water. Mr. White is a praiseworthy temperance man.

A large soiree was held at St. Catharines, on the 9th instant, by the Sons. A soiree was held last week at Bytown: we will give an account of it next week. The Toronto Harbour is open.

Lord Harris, who, it was supposed, would be appointed Governor General of Canada, has been appointed to the governorship of Madras.

The House of Representatives of New York State, have passed the Maine Law. GLORIOUS NEWS. Smith O'Brien has been pardoned, and is to return to Ireland, on condition that he never takes part, any more, in politics. A very mean condition, if true. Mr. Snyder, of the county of Grey, has been nominated as the reform candidate on the reform side. So Mr. Lesslie has been thrown overboard.

Maryland has rejected the Maine Law. Our city police reports are full of cases of drunkenness. Nothing comes before the police but cases of drunkenness, or cases caused by it.

GOOD NEWS FROM BOSTON.—It is not true that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has declared any material part of the Maine Law unconstitutional. In the House of Assembly a motion to repeal was refused by a vote, 184 for the law and 82 for repeal, everything is therefore triumphant for temperance.

LATEST NEWS.—The steamer Arabia has just arrived and by it we learn that the English produce markets are down again. Wheat has declined 4d per bus.—Flour 2s per bbl. The Emperor of Austria still adheres to the allies and the French and English continue to arm. Deep snow has impeded the operations of the armies on the Danube. No new battle reported. Austria threatens to occupy Bosnia and Servia which will bring down France upon her. The position of matters between Spain and the United States are becoming critical. We fear that the United States will take advantage of the present position of England and France to visit: Cuba from Spain, and get up a war with the former on account of the Black Warrior affair. If this course be taken it would be exceedingly

Christianity... The Greek... The Turk... proceeded to the Turko-Grecian Provinces, stirred up by Russia. It seems to be of a serious nature. The great Georgetown meeting seems to have been pretty well attended. Philo Dayfoot was in the chair and Mr. McNaughton in the Vice-chair. The speakers were the Chairman, Mr. White the member, Messrs McDougall and McNab, of Toronto, and Mr. Smith of the Guelph Advertiser. Mr. Beattie of Toronto was there and said a few words. Mr. McKenzie was invited but did not attend. The object of the dinner was to give Mr. White a chance to explain his parliamentary conduct, particularly that relating to his vote on the Port Dover Harbor Bill. He attacked and denied the Globe's statement's, for which he has brought an action of Libel. The Globe of the 14th publishes White's Lawyer's letter threatening the action, and also his own in reply thereto. If what the Globe says be true White sold his vote corruptly to the Woodstock and Simcoe Railroad Company. The Globe says it is prepared to prove it. We hope for the credit of Canadian Legislation that the charge may not be true. If proved it should condemn any public man. At the Georgetown meeting a resolution was passed in favour of the passage of a Bill at the next session of Parliament secularizing the reserves, with a clause suspending its operation until the people can vote on the same; the law to come into force if a majority of the people vote YEA, but not if a majority vote NAY. To this plan there are three objections that may be made by a truly consistent reformer. 1st Lower Canada (not in effect much concerned in the matter and ruled by Catholic priests, with the Catholic votes of Upper Canada and the high Church party,) might by party tactics swamp the voluntaries of Upper Canada. If only Upper Canada votes are counted this objection would fall to the ground. 2nd it shields the Ministry from a DRESSING VOTE OF CENSURE. Those who unqualifiedly condemn the Ministry, by this yet retain them in power. Is this honest. 3rd. It yields the people's rights to Lord Elgin and a corrupt ministry, by going one step towards them—from truth and principle. J. McNab, Esq. of Toronto, opposed the Bill plan. McDougall spoke, as did White in its favour. One excellent feature of this dinner was, that the partakers thereof were satisfied with the beverage God has prepared for all his creatures. All of the toasts were drunk in cold water. Mr. White is a praiseworthy temperance man.

In Nova Scotia, a Provincial Temperance Convention met on the 22nd February, at which persons, from all parts of that Province, attended, to urge upon the now-sitting Legislature the immediate necessity there is to pass a Prohibitory Liquor Law there. Dr. Cramp was agitating in behalf of the measure, before the Legislature. The editor of the Cayuga Chief says there are 600 rum-shops in Chicago. A. O. Throop is the candidate there for Mayor. In Michigan the Temperance people are raising a large fund by the contribution, by each friend of one dime, or 6d., to a general fund, to be used for the furtherance of temperance, and to keep up a good temperance paper. In Vermont the people are raising a fund of \$250,000 for the same purpose. W. H. Merritt's letter, recommending a railroad along the southern shore of Lake Erie, to Buffalo, is causing a good deal of interest in our Lake Erie counties. It is the most feasible one in Canada.

A State Temperance Convention was held at Augusta Maine, the first week in March. The Legislature of Maine nearly unanimously and the New York Legislature by a two-third vote have condemned the Nebraska Bill. The Hon. J. H. Cameron has founded two Scholarships in Trinity College, to receive £25 each per year. The Legislature of California met on the 2d January. It is said that during 1853 \$82,300,399 worth of gold was exported from that State, more than half the exports of all the other States. The Government at Quebec have taken a Building occupied by the Grey Nuns of Quebec, to hold the next Parliament in. A young man a short time since ran away from Goderich with the wife of a man named Lindsay—taking also her clothes and a span of horses. He was arrested and detained at Stratford but afterwards discharged. A curious Book is about to be published in London England by Lord Holland, detailing the vices of George the Fourth. It seems he employed Fox to smooth over rumours about a secret marriage after the fashion of little Lord John Russell lately with respect to Prince Albert. The Napanee Emporium gives the rumour that the Rev. Mr. Webster ex-editor of the Canada Christian Advocate, is canvassing as a candidate the County of Prince Edward for the next Parliament.

The Reform meeting at Brooklin, Whitby, on the 10th was well attended—addressed by A. Farewell, the Rev. Mr. Thornton and Mr. Campbell. Resolutions of a strong kind were passed condemning the conduct of the present Government. The Reform Bill of Lord Russell proposed in England is of a more liberal nature than was at first anticipated. It is considered on the whole as satisfactory to the liberals of England. The Central Market question has been before the Council of Toronto. A numerous petition for the new Market will soon be laid before the Council. Judge McKenzie of Kingston lately gave a lecture in that city to a large audience on the subject of the History of the Turks. The Commercial Advertiser is occupied principally with opposing the Catholics of that city and elsewhere. Its exposures are commendable, but too much of one thing is apt to cloy. It would be better for it to point its darts higher, strike at Hincks and his Catholic serving Government. We are strong enough to have all our own way in Upper Canada, if not betrayed by those who should be our servants.—Garazzi is lecturing in Exeter Hall London. A horrible murder, (apparently the husband of his wife) has been committed in Syracuse.

Our compliments to the Sarnia Shield. We will let him know our mind next week. Dont be so hard on papists, and yet so bigoted as to others who cannot agree with you, PERIL OF DOGALL.

A great freshet is rising on the Ohio River at late dates. Dr. Gardner engaged in the forgery case at Washington has poisoned himself after conviction. Dr. Schuch said to be concerned with the Ernst people in extorting money from March has been admitted to bail, also the other parties.

AND LITERARY GEM.

FRESH ARRIVALS!
SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,
CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE,
66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR
WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

BEGS to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding Country, to his large and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies' Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Lustres, Long Wool Shawls, All Wool Plaids, Rich Cambric Prints, Polka Coats and Vests [assorted sizes.] Ribbons, &c., &c.

Every description of Staple Goods; viz. Superior American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Stripe Shirtings, Scarlet, White and blue Flannels, Scotch Plaidings, Blankets, Stuffs, Counterpanes, Ticks, Linens, Towelings, Bags, and Bagging, Gingham, Derrys, Denhams, Hollands, Diapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Broad Cloths, Bearers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Canadian Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Druggets, Moleskins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of Woolen Goods; Ladies Sleeves, Cuffs, Caps, Hoods, Boas, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. A nice quantity of Cheek, Swiss, cambric, and Jaconet Muslins. Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Nets, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, &c. Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, &c. &c.

SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
The Stock will be found large, and well assorted with Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Canadian Spring and Summer Trade, intending purchasers are respectfully Solicited to examine for themselves; which for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. Cloth-Yarn (all No's.) a prime article in Batting. Splendid Buck Mts. Gloves, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

Third door West of Church St
Chequered Warehouse }
66 King St. East }
Toronto March, 1854. } 1-tf

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co.,

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

B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery,

School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

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

SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS,

Mill Castings,

FORGINGS,

and all kinds of

MACHINERY,

Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises Beverly Street (off Queen Street West.) Toronto

AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. 4

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY,
Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.

A CARD.

YONGE St. Pot. ries, Near Toronto.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 31 to 250 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries, and other potteries in the Upper Province for quality and quantity. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at our Ex. Exhib. Orders can be promptly supplied with any of the following: Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze. Tea, Faus, Cans, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Gravel, &c. and other articles. Carney Topp, on short notice. J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada, before, he can be employed as being far better for many purposes, than the yellow clay which is being used in some places.
January 21, 1854. 1-tf

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the most and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new SAX HORNS, CORNOPLANS and other BRASS INSTRUMENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker URTOIS of Paris.

Any order from any part of the country will be particularly attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

King Street, Toronto

Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

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

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

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk of the Council.

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



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLROWS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FEISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER BITING.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

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

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

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

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

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

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

WINTER GROCERIES!

CHEAP GROCERIES
Of every Description,
SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.
CAN BE HAD AT THE
NEW CHEAP GROCERY

STORE OF

JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE,

DRY GOODS, TEAS, COTTON GOODS,

HAMS AND COFFEE, SALT FISH,

SALT MEATS, RICE, BUTTER,

STARCH, SUGARS, CHEESE,

Raisins, Molasses,

SPICES & SOAPS,

CANDLES, NUTS,

CANDIES,

&c. &c.

Farmer's Produce Bought and Sold.

17 REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE

Grocery.

January 21, 1854. 1-tf

No. 100, JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,

(of every description) and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.

17 CALL AND SEE

No. 100, Yonge Street, near "By Horse Inn."

JAMES DUFFETT

Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-tf

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western
Railway open from London to Niagara Falls, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st Dec., 1853.

Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Leave London at - - 8 30 A. M.

" Hamilton " - - 12 25 P. M.

Arrived at the Falls at 2 45 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave the Falls at - - 11 45 A. M.

" Hamilton " - - 2 14 P. M.

Arrived at London " - 6 0 P. M.

The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and intermediate places.

Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Suspension Bridge.

Passengers can now purchase Through Tickets, at Hamilton or London, for New York, and the principal Stations on the New York Central Line.

Fare from HAMILTON to NEW YORK - \$9

" " " LONDON " " \$11 25

Passengers going East, will arrive in New York at 9 o'clock next morning.

The Buffalo Trains will in future arrive at, and start from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director

Hamilton, January 1854. 14

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER OF

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 119, Yonge Street opposite

Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

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

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.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, from 4 45

do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0

do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0

do. Russell Cord do. 12 6

do. Russel Cord do. 12 6

do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6

do. Broad Cloth do. 36 0

do. Cashmere do. 25 0

Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 45

do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0

do. MoleSkin do. 6 3

do. Tweed do. 10 0

do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6

do. Russel Cord do. 8 9

White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 45

Striped do. 2 6

Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6

do. Bl'k Satin do. 8 9

do. Fancy Satin do. 8 9

do. Holland do. 3 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

do. do. do. do. 4 4

HENRY LATHAM,

BARISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. has resumed his profession at his Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

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

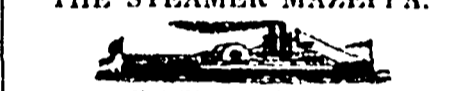
A. M. SMITH,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At 104 Yonge Street,
50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

75 barrels do do
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar,
250 Half-chests Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchoong,
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.
59 bags Rice, Patna,
230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
50 dozen Patent Pails,
20 crates assorted Crockery.

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

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

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Toronto, Port Credit, Onkville, and Wellington Square, with connection by Stage to Hamilton.
THE STEAMER MAZEPPA.



E BUTTERWORTH, Master.
Carrying the Mails.
WILL, until further notice, leave Queen's Wharf Toronto Every Morning at Eight o'clock; and returning, leave Wellington Square Every Jay, at half-past One o'clock, v. m., (Sundays excepted) calling at the above mentioned Ports, (weather permitting.)
Church Street Wharf,
Toronto, 30th December, 1853 } 1-tf

R. H. BRETT,
101 King-street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.
IMPORTER OF
Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries,
Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

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

DRY GOODS.

Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table linnens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2

10 1/2. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3 1/2

Prints, fast colours. do. from 7 1/2. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Striped Shirting, " 4 1/2

Heavy gingham, do. " 7 1/2. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks. Cotton Warp from 4s. 1/2

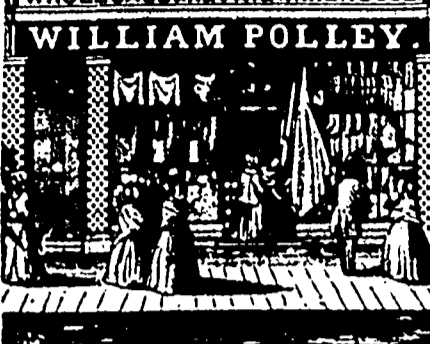
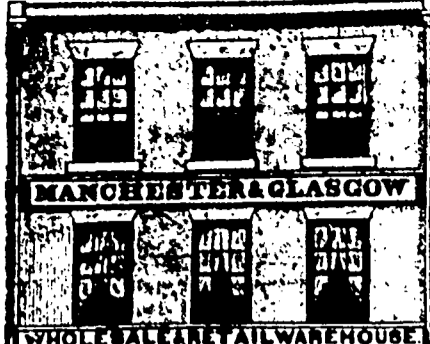
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2. bodies, Ladies' Sways. from 2s. 6d.

Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, G mps. Trimmings,

Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslins netts, Barege Dresses,
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c. Silk warp Aprons.

Shot, Checked and plain Alpacas. Orleans, Coubourg, Delaines.

LONDON LEEDS



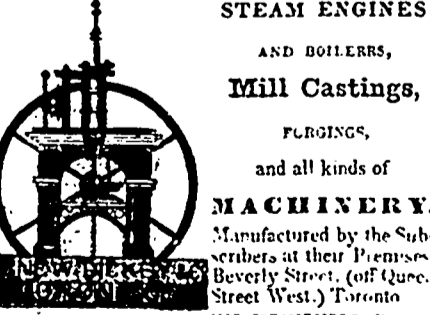
WILLIAM POLLEY, CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE,
66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

BEGS to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding Country, to his large and well selected stock of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies' Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Lustres, Long Wool Shawls, All Wool Plaids, Rich Cambric Prints, Polka Coats and Vests [assorted sizes], Ribbons, &c., &c.
Every description of Staple Goods; viz., Superior American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Stripe Shirtings, Scarlet, White and blue Flannels, Scotch Plaidings, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Ticks, Linens, Towelings, Bags, and Bagging, Ginghams, Derrys, Denhams, Hollands, Diapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Broad Cloths, Bearers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Canadian Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Druggets, Moleskins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of Woolen Goods; Ladies Sleeves, Cuffs, Caps, Hoods, Boas, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
A nice quantity of Check, Swiss, cambric, and Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Nets, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Netts, &c. Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, &c. &c.
SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
The Stock will be found large, and well assorted with Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Canadian Spring and Summer Trade, attending purchasers are respectfully Solicited to examine for themselves; which for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. Cloth-Yarn (all No's.) a prime article in Batting. Splendid Buck Mitts, Gloves, &c.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse }
66 King St. East }
Toronto March, 1854. } 1-if

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

B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY,
Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.
BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.—Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. Cough Candy and Dyspeptic Biscuit, Temperature Drinks in Great Variety, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**
Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods
Toronto January 2nd, 1854. 1-if

WANTED a good man for a position, and a few apprentices to the same Business, at the Young Street Foundry. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
Parents would be well to learn their sons this business, as it pays very well.
Toronto Feb. 14 1854.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have received a stock of **HARMONIUMS**, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe the latest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new **SAXOPHONES CORNETS** and other **BRASS INSTRUMENTS**, which are made by the celebrated maker **URTOIS** of Paris.
Any order from any part of the country will be particularly attended to.
A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King Street, Toronto
Toronto, January 14 1854. 2

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.
Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853. }



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLROWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FEISTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRINDLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

None of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this
EXCELLENT OINTMENT,
EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN,
and all Heads of Families,
Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf,
handy to use in
CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price 25 Cents per Box.
Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.
Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by
Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.
For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Drug-ist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by DOEL & Dickie, Whiteby Village; Hamilton, by George E. Cartwright; London, C. W., Mr. Sims.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

NEW CHEAP GROCERY
STORE
JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE,
DRY GOODS, TEA, COTTON GOODS,
HAMS AND COFFEE, SALT FISH,
SALT MEATS, RICE, BUTTER,
STARCH, SUGARS, CHEESE,
Raisins, Molasses,
SPICES, SOAPS,
CANDLES, NUTS,
&c. &c.

Farmer's Produce Bought and Sold.
REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE
Grocery.
January 21 1854. 1-if

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS which will be sold at the most reasonable rates.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,
of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.
CALL AND SEE
No. 100, Yonge Street, near "By Horse Inn."
JAMES DUFFETT
Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-if

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western
Railway open from London to
Niagara Falls, on and after **WEDNESDAY,** the 21st Dec., 1853.
Trains will run as follows:
GOING EAST.
Leave London at - - 8 30 A. M.
" Hamilton " - - 12 25 P. M.
Arrived at the Falls at 2 45 P. M.
GOING WEST.
Leave the Falls at - - 11 45 A. M.
" Hamilton " - - 2 14 P. M.
Arrived at London " - 6 0 P. M.
The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and intermediate places. Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Suspension Bridge.
Passengers can now purchase Through Tickets, at Hamilton or London, for New York, and the principal Stations on the New York Central Line.
Fare from **HAMILTON** to **NEW YORK** - \$9
" " **LONDON** " " \$11 25
Passengers going East, will arrive in New York at 9 o'clock next morning.
The Buffalo Trains will in future arrive at, and start from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Hamilton, January 1854. 14

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
No. 119, Yonge Street opposite
Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

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

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. Mournings 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, f'm 4 4j	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Molekin Trousers, from 7 6
do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0	do. Bla'k 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. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 3 4	do. Couderoy do. 7 6
do. Princes, do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. 4 4	do. Satinett do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Cassimere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Marseilles do. 4 4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Barათea do. 4 4	do. Doeskin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 4j	Boy's Fancy do. 3 9	Boy's Drill do. 4 4j
do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Checked do. 4 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'n'da twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 4 0	do. Cassimere do. 4 4j
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Cashmere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 4j
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 4j	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel Shirts, 4 4j
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers —

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

DRY GOODS.
Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linnen, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2jd. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3jd. Prints, fast colours, do. from 7jd. Crapes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirting, " 4jd. Heavy gingham, do. " 7jd. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Cotton Warp from 4s. 4jd. Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7jd., bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d. Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, G'mps, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap. onts, Muslins netts, Bareg Dresses. Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c., Silk warp A'pacs. Shot, Checked and plain Alpacas. Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.
No second Price,
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

PAINTING, Glazing & Paper
ere thanks to the...
Toronto 2nd January 1854. 1-if

A. M. SMITH,
OFFERS FOR SALE.
At 104 Yonge Street,
50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and
CUBA SUGARS.
75 barrels do do
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar.
250 Half-chests Tea, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Soucheong.
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.
59 bags Rice, Patna.
230 boxes Winslow Glass, assorted sizes.
50 dozen Patent Paper.
2 crates assorted Crokey.
—ALSO—
Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Lime, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Paper,
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

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

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Toronto, Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, with connection by Stage to Hamilton.
THE STEAMER MAZEPPA.

E BUTTERWORTH, MASTER.
Carrying the Mills.
WILL, until further notice, leave Queen's Wharf Toronto Every Morning at Eight o'clock; and returning, leave Wellington Square Every day, at half-past One o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted) calling at the above mentioned Ports. (weather permitting.)
Church Street Wharf,
Toronto, 30th December, 1853. 1-if

R. H. BRETT,
161 King-street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT.—WHOLESALE.
IMPORTER OF
Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c., &c.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House, Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street, on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.
AGENTS IN ENGLAND,
Messrs. Fyon, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and slow it at last. For now they believe what they've often been told That our own favored Canada is the country for Gold.

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil, And vain were his search for a happier shore, While blessings so numerous en- dear his door.

Indeed would it be if a fan like our own, When roses, though latest, are sweetest when blown.

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightfully clear, Should be less attractive, because of its cold, Than lands full of vices—though tecum, with gold.

But prosperous as Canada always hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen, And now she is wreathing a laurel to wear, That nations may one day be anxious to share.

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain, While all their productions so readily sell, At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear, 'Tis true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may see,

By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late, Yet our flannels and blankets will quickly appear, Quite as low as the prices we offered last year.

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade, And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the eye, And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown; And such, we determine, shall continue to be, The unceasing practice at ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN McDONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season. The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds. of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 74d. Also, a few Pieces as low as 44d. 3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors 44d. 1,500 " Gingham and Derrys, very heavy 6d. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 74d. 3,000 " Fine printed De Laines 74d. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 44d. 1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, 3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 14d. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz. 2s. 8d. 200 " Hosiery 4s. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good. A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads. Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak. Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices. Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs. WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE. Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

HAT AND FUR STORE.
HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all 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, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

PRIVATE BILLS.
PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties,—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules [which are published in full in the Canada Gazette] to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected; sending copies of the first and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

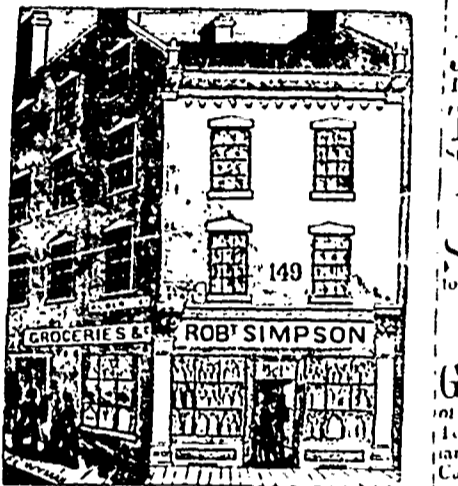
NOTICE.
WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail, and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law. And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Billiard Table

TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory, Sign of the Golden Cap, No. 77, Yonge Street.—The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Trade for the part given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the greatest styles in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neat in finish, and better prepared than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Back Silk Plush, Kossuth, Bowdies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour, Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of sizes and style. Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKERS IN AMERICA the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the best materials and finished in the neatest style at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accommodate the Trade. The highest price given for Canadian Furs of every description. L. MARKS, Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

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

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

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. 1-1f

CASH FOR WOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable extent, as well as having valuable correspondents in the principal Wool Markets in the United States, is enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for
WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.
A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT's and FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.
W. A. CLARK,
No. 3, St. Laurence Building, (up stairs.)
Toronto, Jan., 1854.

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No. 37 King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to inform the public that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF SHIRT FRAYS, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND. Agency for F. Mann's Paris and New York Patterns of Fashion, also for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion of System of Cutting. Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-1f

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery Soaps, Oils, Patent Varnish, Patent Dyer, &c. Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.—N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Sulphur improved Rat and Vermin Expellent, Jolley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liment, &c. &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual. Toronto, January 2d 1854. 1-1f

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

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

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., 1st. Door North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.

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

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets
THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitehead, 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, Laid, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.
Makes War upon 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. A list of which will for his only barricades—and he

NEW TERMS AND POSTAGE.
We will send this paper to new Subscribers from this date to the end of the year 1854 for \$1 in advance, or payable in a month. Otherwise the credit terms to remain as they are. Ten copies from this date to new Subscribers will be sent in club form, or payable to ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance, or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who has paid 6s 3d for the year, who will send us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of postage, or may deduct out of the money to be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s. 4d. currency,—the amount of his postage on this paper for 1854. These new terms will apply to agents (excepting the commission clause.) Persons wanting the back numbers of 1854 will be charged as usual. 18th Feb., 1854.

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville, Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; J. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ralpage, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonso Sweet, Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford, Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Faris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamblly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Staw Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stonyville, Samuel Graham Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone, G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summersville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket, Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris, H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Dailing, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Pawa Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquimes—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tat, Oxford Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thomas Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LIFERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.
The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly advertisers.
All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.
Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying a month after subscribing is an advance Subscriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d. cy, or three for \$14, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each. Paper will not be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854. All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy free, must comply with our terms. Any person sending 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for 1854.—Sending 8 new and the money, a bound copy of 1852 and copy free for 1854.—12 new with the money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a

That our... (partially obscured)

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil, And vain were his search for a laguer above, While blessings so numerous encircle his door.

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own, Whete our roses, though latest, are sweetest when blown.

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightfully clear. Should be less attractive, because of its cold, Than lands full of vices—though teeming with gold.

But prosperous as Canada always hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen, And now she is wrenching a laurel to wear, That nations may one day be anxious to share.

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain, While all their productions so readily sell, At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear, 'Tis true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may see,

By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late, Yet our flannels and blankets will quickly appear, Quite as low as the prices we offered last year.

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade, And our Shawls and our Furs will once please the eye, And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown, And such, we determine, shall continue to be, The uncessing practice at ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD. Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season. The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds. of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7jd. to 4jd. Also, a few Pieces as low as 4jd. 3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors - 4jd. 1,500 " Gingham and Derrys, very heavy 6d. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7jd. 3,000 " Fine pointed De Lames - 7jd. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs - 4jd. 1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, 3000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons - 11l. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz. - 2s. 8d. 200 " Hosiery - 4c. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good. A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads. Ladies' Saques and the new Circular Cloak. Blankets and Flannels at last years' prices. Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs, with EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE. Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST. Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854.

HAT AND FUR STORE. HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton, Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all 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, 2d Jan. 1854.

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

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

NOTICE. WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail, and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law. And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3 P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, and other Keepers of Houses of Public Entertainment, and to issue licenses therefor.

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

Well begs leave to call their attention to his extensive

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the latest styles from England, France and America. Nothing has been introduced by the subscriber in preparing for the Trade, but the present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neatness in finish, and more extensive than can be had at any other Establishment in the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Black and Grey Hats, Bowlers, Bicycles, and Coaches, a Hat in great variety of style and colour, Silk and Velvet Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of sizes and style. Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKERS IN AMERICA, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made to the latest materials and finished in the neatest style. His prices are lower than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accommodate the Trade. The highest price given for Canadian Furs of every description. L. MARKS. Toronto 2d Jan. 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, FRUITS, and other Goods, at the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Brought. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

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

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

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.

CASH FOR WOOL. THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable extent, as well as having valuable correspondents in the principal Wool Markets in the United States, is enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for WOOL and SHEEPSKINS. A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT's and FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange for WOOL, on the most liberal terms. W. A. CLARK, No. 3, St. Lawrence Building, (up stairs.) Toronto, Jan., 1854.

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

Paris Magazine of Fashion of System of Clothing

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER. No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Patent Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery. N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's Compound Rat and Vermin Exterminator, Jolley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual. Toronto, January 2d 1854.

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

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

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., 100 North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.

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

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

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 Bullets, or good paper missiles, 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.

main as they are. Ten copies from this date to new Subscribers will be sent in club form, DIRECTED TO ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance, or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who has paid 6s 3d for the year, who will send us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of postage, or may deduct out of the money to be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s. 4d. currency,—the amount of his postage on this paper for 1854. These new terms will apply to agents (excepting the commission clause.) Persons wanting the back numbers of 1854 will be charged as usual. 18th Feb, 1854.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburg; John Tyner, Cumminsville, Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville, J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. K. (alge), Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton, John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo, John Murdoch, Aymer, Flgm, L. D. Marks, Burford, Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. S. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Saw. Lott, Caled, J. L. Green, Waterloo; George Wheeler, Stouffville, Samuel Graham Sturritown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone, G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro' J. O. Moulton, Newmarket, Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Bough, Paris, H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry, W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Layton, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, N. B. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Ca an—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—F. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tat Oxford, Kent, James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound.

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

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 3s., cy., in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening. Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly advertisements. All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors. Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying a month after subscribing is an advance subscriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d. cy, or three for \$14, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each. Paper will not be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854. All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy free, must comply with our terms. Any person sending 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for 1854.—Sending 8 new and the money, a bound copy of 1852 and copy free for 1854,—12 new with the money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a book worth \$1.—15 new with the money, bound copies of half 1851 and 1852, 1853, copy 1854 free,—20 new with the money, the same as the last, and a gilt copy of the Bible,—25 new with the money, may retain \$5 out of same for trouble; or the same as the last, with the addition of a volume of Poems worth \$1. \$1 in addition, will be added for every additional 5 subscribers.