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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JULY 22, 1854.

NO. 1)

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LAWYER.

WRITTEN BY JUSTICE STORY, IN 1833.

Whether you speak, remember every cause—
Stands not on eloquence but stands on laws—
Pregnant in matter, in expression brief,
Let every sentence stand in bold relief;
On trifling points, nor time nor talent waste,
A sad offence to talent and to taste;
Nor deal with pompous phrase, nor e'er suppose
Poetic flights belonging to reasoning prose;
Loose declamation may deceive the crowd
And seem more striking as it grows more loud;
But then good sense rejects it with disdain,
As naught but empty noise, and weak as vain.
The froth of words, the school-boy's vain parade
Of books and cases—all his stock in trade,
The pert conceits, the cunning tricks and play
Of low attorneys strong in long array,
The unseemly jest, the petulant reply,
That chatters on, and cares not how, or why,
Studious avoid—unworthy themes to scan,
They sink the speaker and disgrace the man;
Like the false lights, by flying shadows cast,
Scarce seen when present, and forgot when past,
Begin with dignity; expound with grace
Each ground of reasoning in its time and place,
Let order reign throughout—each topic touch,
Nor urge its power too little or too much.
Give each strong thought its most attractive view,
In diction clear, and yet severely true,
And as the arguments in splendor grow,
Let each reflect its light on all below.
When to the close arrive, make no delays,
By petty flourishes, or verbal plays,
But sum the whole in one deep solemn strain,
Like a strong current hastening to the main!

I'M SAD, YET KNOW NOT WHY.

BY MARY FRANCES TYLER.

The sun is shining very bright
In yonder azure sky,
And sheds on me its cheering light—
I'm sad, yet know not why.

The lovely flowers are looking up
With almost speaking eye,
I love to view each tiny cup—
I'm sad, yet know not why.

The winds in yonder shimmering grass,
They almost seem to sigh;
I love to hear their breathings pass—
I'm sad, yet know not why.

The trees all clad in vernal hue,
Delight the passer-by,
I dearly love to see them too—
I'm sad, yet know not why.

The little stars shine e'er so bright,
From out their home on high;
Alas! I love to see their light,
I'm sad, yet know not why.

The moon looks down with silver glare
Into mine anxious eye,
Aye, well I love to see it there!
I'm sad, yet know not why.

I see the waters broad and blue.
So calm unruffled lie;
I love a scene like this to view—
I'm sad, yet know not why.

I feel that earth few joys can give.

FRIEND ISAAC T HOPPER.

Upon one occasion, Friend Hopper went into the Court of Chancery, in Dublin, and kept his hat on, according to Quaker fashion. While he was listening to the pleading, he noticed that a person, who sat near the Chancellor, fixed his eyes upon him with a very stern expression. This attracted the attention of lawyers and spectators, who also began to look at him. Presently, an officer tapped him on the shoulder, and said—

"Your hat, sir!"

"What is the matter with my hat? Inquired he

"Take it off," rejoined the officer, "you are in his Majesty's Court of Chancery."

"That is an honour I reserve for his Majesty's Master," he replied. "Perhaps it is my shoes thou meanest."

The officer seemed embarrassed, but said no more, and when the Friend had stayed as long as he felt inclined, he quietly withdrew.

One day, when he was walking with a lawyer, in Dublin, they passed the lord lieutenant's castle.

He expressed a wish to see the council chamber, but was informed that it was not open to strangers.

"I have a mind to go and try," said he to his companion. "Wilt thou go with me?"

"No, indeed," he replied, "and I would advise you not to go."

He marched in, however, with his broad beaver on, and found the Lord Lieutenant surrounded by a number of gentlemen.

"I am an American," said he "I have heard a great deal about the Lord Lieutenant's castle, and if it will give no offence, I should like very much to see it."

His Lordship seemed very much surprised by this unceremonious introduction; but he smiled and said to a servant—

"Show this American whatever he wishes to see."

He was conducted into various apartments where he saw pictures, statues, ancient armour, antique coin, and other curious articles. At parting, the master of the mansion was extremely polite, and gave him much interesting information on a variety of topics. When he rejoined his companion, who had agreed to wait at some appointed place, he was met with the inquiry—

"Well, what luck?"

"Oh! the best luck in the world," he replied. "I was treated with the greatest politeness."

"Well, certainly, Mr. Hopper, you are an extraordinary man," responded the lawyer, "I would not have ventured to try such an experiment."

When Friend Hopper visited the House of Lords, he asked the Sergeant at arms if he might sit upon the throne.

"No, sir. No one but his majesty sits there."

"Wherein does his Majesty differ from other men?" inquired he. "If his head were cut off, wouldn't he die?"

"Certainly, he would," rejoined the officer

"So would an American," rejoined Friend Hopper.

"Well, won't the same key that locked it unlock it?" inquired he. "Is this the key, hanging here?"

Being informed that it was, he took it down and unlocked the gate. He removed the satin covering from the throne carefully dusted the railing with his handkerchief before he hung the satin on it, and then seated himself in the royal chair.

"Well," said he, "do I look anything like his Majesty?"

The man seemed embarrassed, but smiled as he answered—

"Why, sir, you fill the throne very respectably."

There were several noblemen in the room, who seemed to be extremely amused by these unusual proceedings.—Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper.

NOT ASHAMED OF THE SHOP.

One day, while Friend Hopper was visiting a wealthy family in Dublin, a note was handed to him, inviting him to dine the next day. When he read it aloud, his host remarked—

"Those people are very respectable, but not of the first circle. They belong to our church, but not exactly to our set. Their father was a mechanic."

"Well, I am a mechanic myself," said Isaac.

"Perhaps, if thou hadst known the fact, thou wouldst not have invited me!"

"Is it possible," exclaimed his host, "that a man of your information and appearance can be a mechanic?"

"I followed the business of a tailor for many years," rejoined his guest. "Look at my hands! Dost thou not see the mark of the shears? Some of the mayors of Philadelphia have been tailors. When I lived there, I often walked the streets with the chief justice. It never occurred to me that it was any honor, and I don't think it did to him."

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The celebrated philanthropist, was born in 1726 at Hackney, and was bound apprentice to a grocer by his guardians: but being possessed of a fortune, he purchased his indentures, and made two tours on the continent: one of them for the purpose of viewing the ruins of Lisbon. Having lost his first wife, who was much older than himself, and whom he married out of gratitude for her attention during sickness, he had made a second choice in 1758. For several years he resided on his estate at Cad-dington, near Bedford, occupied in educating his son, and in executing plans to render comfortable the situation of his tenants and laborers. Nor was his kindness limited to worldly benefits, it extended to eternity, watching over their morals, and inculcating the principles of vital Christianity in their hearts, in short he was a universal blessing. He had already obtained experimentally some knowledge of a prison, having been captured on his return to Lisbon, and confined in France but his appointment in 1773, to the office of high sheriff of Bedford, induced him to look more narrowly into the subject, with the hope of ameliorating the condition of the captive.—Here, then, commenced that philanthropic career which closed with his life. Not only were all the prisons of his country

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Canadian Literary Gem.

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As he spoke, he stepped up to the gilded railing that surrounded the throne, and tried to open the gate. The officer told him it was locked.

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The number of colleges in the United States under Catholics is 24, and the theological seminaries number 29, with 4 preparatory seminaries. There are also 26 periodicals published in the United States devoted to the spreading of Catholicism, 20 of which are weekly issues.

ANTIQUITIES

The London Correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that letters from the Rev. Mr. Potter, Missionary at Damascus, have stimulated our curiosity respecting the most ancient cities of the inhabitants of which there is mention in the earliest records of mankind. It would appear from his statement that there are many relics of antiquity to be seen there, which have never attracted the notice of travellers, or been explored by any competent archaeologist. Indeed, the difficulty and danger which would attend any attempt of the kind, amid the jealousies and insults of Moslem arrogance, put research out of the question, and it is only under new circumstances, that it may be successfully undertaken. If so, it is probable that a light may be thrown upon the very earliest history of the human race. One inscription has already been discovered which is conjectured to bear the name of a founder of the city. A correct copy of this has been written for, if not the stone itself, and there is no doubt that the one or the other, together with other interesting remains, will soon be in London.

From Babylon also very interesting accounts have been received from Major Rawlinson, in the first place narrating the progress of his own excavations, and in the next, describing some tablets of uniform character, discovered in the earliest diggings of the new Assyrian Association, and sent to him from the locality about 90 miles to the south of Babylon, where the ruins of a city, apparently equal, or superior, in extent to Nineveh, now offer themselves for the operations of the society. Here again a great and extraordinary field is open for inquiry. The inscriptions contain the names of Belenus and Anthiochus, successors of Alexander the Great, and there seems to be little doubt that the monuments discovered from this site will furnish the most important facts of the Grecian wars in Asia, of which so little except generalities (aided by conjectures) is known. Truly we may be led to the belief that the secrets of the old world are about to be revealed in a manner quite unthought for till the present era.



Ladies' Department.

LILLY LOW.

BY JOHN PETRIE.

Come home, come home, my Lilly Low, and hide thee in my bosom;
For there when thou may'st weary be thou'lt ever find sweet rest;
This world is cold and carefu'; but my heart will be to thee
A well-spring in Life's wilderness o' love and constancy.
Thy father's gone, my Lilly Low, and friends thou hast but few,
And rare as rubies are the friends that faithfu' are and true;
But thou may'st trust me, I will prove, as far as I can be,
A father and a faithfu' friend my Lilly Low, to thee.
Thy mother for the bairnies has struggled lang and lang,
To eke their bits o' bread and claes, and gie them decent lang;
But for thy sake, my Lilly Low, it wad be joy to me,
To be thy comfort, and the stay o' a' that's dear to thee
O, gowden a' that smile o' thine, my bonnie Lilly Low!
Unlike the cauldly pleasant smirk that artfu' queens bestow;
'Tis lighted by the tender heart which, weel! I ween will be.

WOMEN'S DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR BY

The Nile, Mich. The Sabbathman furnishes the particulars of the destruction of a whiskey establishment at Barren, in that State. It seems that James Green recently opened a grocery store in that village, and to complete his stock in trade, rolled in a barrel of whiskey and a quantity of bad brandy. The women of the place held a meeting privately, organized and passed resolutions, selected their leaders and marched armed with axes and hammers to the grocery, when they entered Miss Peck read the resolutions to Mr. Green and then asked him what he would take for his barrel of whiskey. His reply was \$100. This they refused to give, but would give him a fair price for it. The leaders then took possession of the whiskey barrel rolled it out, cut off the hoops and and the earth drank it. Mr. Green seized one or two jugs and left. The women numbered 41, girls 8 and comprised nearly all in town. This gave Mr. Green notice that if he persisted in selling liquor there the next time they visited him they would give him a coat of tar.

The boys then obtained the barrel, gathered up the fragments of the barrel and broken bottles, placed them on it, marched round the town tolling a cow bell and finally down to the river and deposited them in the water.

A WOMAN HALF A CENTURY IN BED.—In Pierson, of Bridgewater, Long Island, died not long since in her 72d year and the 52d year of her extraordinary confinement. Her case was peculiar; it is probable it has no parallel. For more than fifty years she did not set her foot upon the floor, and in all that time did not sit upright in bed. One year of that time was spent at a neighbour's house, with which exception the extent of her travels in fifty years was from one corner of her room to another, once a week in a strong man's arms. This change was always attended with an almost entire loss of voice, from which she did not recover until after a night's repose. The best medical skill and all her patrimony were expended in vain, in endeavoring to restore her health. The upright posture always and immediately produced violent retching. All hopes of her being restored to her former health were long since abandoned. All who knew the deceased knew her as "Aunt Susie" and all who knew her, knew an humble, truthful, cheerful child of God. All her property being consumed she was dependent. It was touching to hear her speak in gratitude of the goodness of God in providing so good a home and so many mercies. For the most part she did not suffer pain. She had all the time of her confinement, excepting one year, the untiring attentions of an inseparable sister, a Christian woman, who survives her, about 80 years of age. As a "Susie" lived a quiet life, but not a useless one. She was industrious at the use of knitting needles, almost to her only employment. Her Bible, her constant companion, was not out of her hand, or out of her reach for half a century. She has now gone where she can enjoy life with the rest of God's saints.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Massachusetts has a female Medical College to which the Legislature has just appropriated \$1000 annually for five years, in aid of the medical education of females by the establishment of forty scholarships, the beneficiaries of which shall be selected from the several Senatorial districts in numbers according to the Senatorial apportionment. So in the land of Puritans female M. D's. are authoritatively recognized. This is somewhat of an innovation, but if females desire to heal the sick there is no earthly reason why the field should not be open to them.



Month's Department.

I NEVER DRAW ON TO-MORROW—it is like anticipating one's income, and make the future bear the expense of the past. When a thing is done, it is off your mind. To carry care to bed is to sleep with a pack on your back. This is from SIX SLICK and a more sensible paragraph than ever came from Rev. SIDNEY SMITH'S pen. In its possession you will find a more...

There is nothing like a satisfied heart, one content from care to give health and peace and happiness, and of course, nothing like having the consciousness of work and duty done. "To carry care to bed is to sleep with a pack on your back," and he might have added to sleep—when you get on your breast, so true is it that care weighs us down to the very dust. Let each day's work have no claim on to-morrow for its accomplished purpose, and with the consciousness of work achieved there can be neither pack to carry to bed nor weight to oppress the heart.—Sandusky Register.

A TRUE STORY—THE RESULT OF A KIND ACT.

Many years since a boy who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favorite instrument were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and sitting himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around, to be sure that no one was listening, then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which at that time so suited his capacity and suited his heart. Borne away in a delicious musical reverie he did not for some time observe that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for it was he, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos, discoursing just such music to purchasers thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, down upon the crowded "Washington Street" below.

Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical and pleasant voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a single magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast in his appearance was a clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who, wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of tools, and there put the finishing touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor inquired kindly of the young man as to his plans for life. These, alas, were unambitious. The voice of music is a powerful inducement to a learned profession of some kind, and it is to be expected that the expectations of his friends. Music, however, was the first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought if he could go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the world was before him; music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quiet tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "Well, but then, if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could easily supply you with that." The world grew dim before him and the young man was almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself there was the same quiet gentleman standing beside him, and looking pleasantly out of the window.

Two months afterwards the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the allotted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of artistic culture and whatever of success in life as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble hearted Mucenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life he will never cease to cherish the memory of his first and best friend.

That noble friend was Jonas Chickering of Boston, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present Editor of the N. Y. Musical World—the writer of this article—and nothing would have prevented a grateful declaration of this noble deed had not the unyielding condition absolutely imposed...

ed to none but the parents. But such a condition is surely cancelled by death; and a long repressed gratitude must, at length proclaim itself to the world.—R. S. Willis' Musical World & Times.

THIS IS TO BE DESIRED—A method of making truth as agreeable as falsehood; a recipe for praising a pretty girl without giving offence to her older sister, some way of collecting a small debt without having to earn the money a second time in the attempt; how to induce a "constant reader" of a newspaper to become a constant subscriber; a plan of editing a paper without being considered dull by the giddy, frivolous by the "serious minded," unappreciated by three-fourths, and cheated by the other quarter. Men,—When found, to make a note of.

Humorous.

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

NORTH RIVER POETRY

I saw her on the forward deck a sitting in the sun
A smile upon her ruddy lip and in her hand a bun,
I looked about a minute, and found my heart was fixed:
And I then began to go it strong as it could be mixed.
Oh Crow's Nest, lofty Crow's Nest! far rising o'er the tide!
Did ever such a beauty in such a steamboat glide
And waiter dark-brown waiter! who carrest fast and free,
Didst ever hand a tater to maiden fair as she?
And captain—courteous captain, who helpest folk to land,
Didst ever take a ticket from such a pearly hand,
And benches—gentle benches, arranged in goodly ranks,
Did such a fairy figure e'er rest upon your planks?
"Ah no!" replied the Crow's Nest, as on the steamer slid:
And "No," returned the darkey, "I think I never did!"
And the Captain said— "Mong wenchies she's just the one to strike!"
And "Oh," exclaimed the benches, "we never felt the like!"
One note of admiration went up from every one,
And I bowed with adoration to the beauty with the bun.
'T was at the Palisades I told her of my love,
And she said, "Go ask my mother," at Albany above.
So I travelled up the river, in loving doubt and pain:
But "went it" in a quiver of rapture home again.

CHANGING A CONSTITUTION

Docther, Jewell, I am in a bad way entirely.
What ails you Dan?
I feel in it more than I can tell; our honours
Are gone in pain?
The hoole time.
Do you sleep any?
Divil a wink, barrin' another or two, when nature, poor crathur is exhausted intirely.
Good appetite?
Not a patatee's worth.
Night sweats?
You could wring the shingles.
Well you are in a bad way, what's a fact, but if you are prudent we can build up your constitution.
Arrah, docther, couldn't you get me a new constitution altogether. I would sell the ould one at half price. You could take it out you know, while I'd be tipsy with the chloroform!

PRETTY GOON.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has the following: An athletic specimen from the Emerald Isle called into the counting room of one of our River Street Merchants.

"The top of the moruin' to ye, musther P. I've been told ye're in want o' help."
"I've but little to do," replied P., with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for ye, but little I care about doing, and it's the munny I'm after, sure."
The naive reply procured him a situation with P.

The Boston Bee says: "A man can get along without advertising, and so can a waggon without greasing but it goes hard."

How can you get de cork out ob de neck ob a bottle widout breaking the bottle or pulling the cork out?

Why push it in ob course.
How did de whale dat swallowed Jonah get a lunge out? Because Jonah was a steady...

to a point, which has not been explored by any competent archaeologist. Indeed, the difficulty and danger which would have attended any attempt of the kind, and the jealous and insular of Muslim arrogance, put research out of the question, and it is only under new circumstances, that it may be successfully undertaken. If so, it is probable that a light may be thrown upon the very earliest history of the human race. Our inscription has already been discovered which is conjectured to bear the name of a founder of the city. A correct copy of this has been written for, if not the stone itself, and there is no doubt that the one or the other, together with other interesting remains, will soon be in London.

From Babylon also very interesting accounts have been received from Major Rawlinson, in the first part narrating the progress of his own exploration and in the next, describing some tablets of uniform character, discovered in the earliest diggings of the new Assyrian Association, and sent to him from the locality about 90 miles to the south of Babylon, where the ruins of a city, apparently equal, or superior, in extent to Nineveh now offer themselves for the operations of the society. Here again a great and extraordinary field is open for inquiry. The inscriptions contain the names of Belshazzar and Antiochus, successors of Alexander the Great, and there seems to be little doubt that the monuments discovered from this site will furnish the most important facts of the Grecian wars in Asia, of which so little except generalities (aided by conjectures) is known. Truly we may be led to the belief that the secrets of the old world are about to be revealed in a manner quite unthought for till the present era.



Ladies' Department.

LILLY LOW:

BY JOHN PETRIE.

Come home, come home, my Lilly Low, and hide thee in my arms;
For there when thou may'st weary be thou'lt ever find sweet rest.

This world is cold and carefu'; but my heart will be to thee;
A well-spring in life's wilderness o' love and constancy.

Thy father's gone, my Lilly Low, and frien's thou hast few,
And rare as rubies are the frien's that faithfu' are and true:

But thou may'st trust me, I will prove, as far as I can be,
A father and a faithfu' men' my Lilly Low, to thee.

Thy mihter for the bairnies has struggled lang and sair,
To eke their bits o' bread and claes, and gie them decent cair';

But for thy sake, my Lilly Low, it wad be joy to me,
To be thy comfort, and the stay o' a' that's dear to thee.

O, gowden is that smile o' thine, my bonnie Lilly Low!
Unlike the cauld pleasant smirk that artfu' queens bestow;

'Tis lighted by the tender heart which, weel I wend,
Will be,
As leal and lithesome aye to mine as mine man be to thee.

place held a meeting privately, organized and passed resolutions, selected their leaders and marched armed with axes and hammers to the grocery, when they entered Miss Peck read the resolutions to Mr. Green and then asked him what he would take for his barrel of whiskey. His reply was \$100. This they refused to give, but would give him a fair price for it. The leaders then took possession of the whiskey barrel rolled it out, cut off the hoops and and the earth drunk it. Mr. Green seized one or two jugs and left. The women numbered 41, girls 8 and comprised nearly all in town. They gave Mr. Green notice that if he persisted in selling liquor there the next time they visited him they would give him a coat of tar.

The boys then obtained the beer, gathered up the fragments of the barrel and broken bottles, placed them on it, marched round the town tolling a cow bell and finally down to the river and deposited them in the water.

A WOMAN HALF A CENTURY IN BED.—Susan Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, died not long since in her 72d year and the 52d year of her extraordinary confinement. Her case was peculiar; it is probable it has no parallel. For more than fifty years she did not set her foot upon the floor, and in all that time did not sit upright in bed. One year of that time was spent at a neighbour's house, with which exception the extent of her travels in fifty years was from one corner of her room to another, once a week in a strong man's arms. This change was always attended with an almost entire loss of voice, from which she did not recover until after a night's repose. The best medical skill and all her patrimony were expended in vain, in endeavoring to restore her health. The upright posture always and immediately produced violent retching. All hopes of her being restored to her former health were long since abandoned. All who knew the deceased knew her as "Aunt Susie" and all who knew her, knew an humble, truthful, cheerful child of God. All her property being consumed, she was dependent. It was touching to hear her speak in gratitude of the goodness of God in providing so good a home and so many mercies. For the most part she did not suffer pain. She had all the time of her confinement, excepting one year, the untiring attentions of an inseparable sister, a Christian woman, who survives her, about 80 years of age. "Aunt Susie" lived a quiet, retired life, but not a idle nor a useless one. She was industrious at the use of knitting needles, almost her only employment. Her Bible, her constant companion, was not out of her hand, or out of her reach for half a century. She has now gone where she can enjoy life with the rest of God's saints.

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Youth's Department.

"I NEVER DRAW ON TO-MORROW"—It is like anticipating one's income, and make the future bear the expense of the past. When a thing is done, it is off your mind. To carry care to bed is to sleep with a pack on your back.

This is from SAM SLICK and a more sensible paragon than ever came from Rev. SIDNEY SMITH'S pen. In its precept is all of life's success—never draw on to-morrow, but let each day's thought

draw on to-morrow for its accomplished purpose, and with the consciousness of work achieved there, an easier path, to carry to bed, or weight to oppress the heart.—Sandusky Register.

A TRUE STORY—THE RESULT OF A KIND ACT.

Many years since, a boy who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favorite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and sitting himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around, to be sure that no one was listening, then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which at that time so suited his capacity and suited his heart. Borne away in a delicious musical reverie he did not for some time observe that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which being the first he had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for it was he, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos, discoursing just such music to purchasers thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, down upon the crowded "Washington Street" below.

Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical and pleasant voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a single magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast in his appearance was a clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who, wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of tools, and there put the finishing touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor inquired kindly of the young man as to his plans for life. These, alas, were undetermined. The voice of music was more fascinating to the ears; but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wish and expectation of his friends. Music, however, was the first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought if he could go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the world was before him; music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quiet tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "Well, but then, if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could easily supply you with that."

The world grew dim before him and the young man was almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself there was the same quiet gentleman standing beside him, and looking pleasantly out of the window.

Two months afterwards the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the allotted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of artistic culture, and whatever of success in life as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble hearted Mucenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life he will never cease to cherish the memory of his first and best friend.

That noble friend was Jonas Chickering of Boston, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present Editor of the N. Y. Musical World—the writer of this article—and nothing would have prevented a grateful declaration of this noble deed. But the unwilling condition absolutely imposed—of silence; that the circumstance should be reveal-

out having to earn the money a second time in the attempt how to induce a "constant reader" of a newspaper to become a constant subscriber; a plan of editing a paper without being considered dull by the giddy, frivolous by the "serious minded" unappreciated by three-fourths, and cheated by the other quarter. Men.—"When found, to make a note of."

Humorous.

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

NORTH RIVER POETRY

I saw her on the forward deck a sitting in the sun
A smile upon her ruddy lip and in her hand a bun,
I looked about a minute, and found my heart was fixed;
And I then began to go it strong as it could be mixed.
Oh Crow's Nest, lofty Crow's Nest! far rising o'er the tide!
Did ever such a beauty in such a steamboat glide?
And waiter—dark-brown waiter! who carves fast and free,
Didst ever hand a tater to maiden fair as she:
And captain—courteous captain, who helps folk to land
Didst ever take a ticket from such a pearly hand:
And benches—gentle benches, arranged in goodly ranks,
Did such a fairy figure e'er rest upon your planks!
"Ah no!" replied the Crow's Nest, as on the steamer slid:
And "No," returned the darkey, "I think I neber did!"
And the Captain said— "Mong wenchas she's just the one to strike!"
And "Oh," exclaimed the benches, "we never felt the like!"
One note of admiration went up from every one,
And I bowed with adoration to the beauty with the bun.
'T was at the Palisades I told her of my love,
And she said, "Go ask my mother," at Albany above.
So I travelled up the river, in loving doubt and pain:
But "went it" in a quiver of rapture home again.

CHANGING A CONSTITUTION

"Doether, jewell, I am in a bad way entirely."
"What ails you, Dan?"
"I feel 'n' it more than I can tell; your honour—
"Are you in pain?"
"The houles time."
"Do you sleep any?"
"Divil a wink, barrin' without or two, when nature, poor crathar, is exhausted intirely."
"Good appetite?"
"Not a patatee's worth."
"Night sweats?"
"You could wring the shivers out o' me."
"Well you are in a bad way, that's a fact, but if you are prudent we can build-up your constitution."

"Arrah, doether, couldn't you get me a new constitution altogether. I would sell the ould one at half price. You could take it out you know, while I'd be tipsy with the chloroform!"

Pretty Goon.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has the following: An athletic specimen from the Emerald Isle called into the counting room of one of our River Street Merchants.

"The top of the mornin', ye, musther P."

"I've been told ye're want o' help."

"I've but little to do," replied P, with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for ye. It's but little I care about doing, and it's the money I'm after, sure."

The naive reply procured him a situation with P.

The Boston Bee says: "A man can get along without advertising, and so can a waggon without greasing but it goes hard."

How can you get de cork out ob de neck ob a bottle widout breaking the bottle or pulling the cork out?

Why push it in ob course.

How did de whale dat swallowed Jonah obey a Divine law: Because Jonah was a stranger, and he took him in.



THE LITERARY GEM.

NATURAL APPEARANCES IN JULY.

Every season has its peculiarities. July has its. In Canada the most curious are the fire-flies, the singing of the locusts in the forest trees, in the sun's hot rays, the ripe cherries, currants and raspberries, and the birds that feed on them; the fields of yellow grain, that shine before the blue sky like meadows of gold; the rattling grasshopper, that delights to spread its white, yellow and brown wings to the sun and sail away on the air; the perfumed grass as it lies on the meadows. The fire fly, or lightning bug, is a curious insect which has the power of emitting an electric spark by moving its wings. The electricity being in the part of the body under the wings. Millions may be seen in low valleys, marshes and swamps, in July, emitting, whilst on the wing, the electric fire. If one goes upon a hill and looks down upon the valley, the darkness seems alive with those insects and their sparks of fire. The light is sufficient to guide the belated traveller in the dark road. Superstition would conjure up the spirits of the dead in such places. A fire-fly will start on the wing through the darkness, and the eye can follow his path by his light for a hundred yards. Thousands sport in the darkness high and low, crossing and recrossing each other's path. They are generally seen in damp boggy locations from eight o'clock to mid light. The bug in the daytime has a black appearance, is about one-third of an inch long. The top wings are black, the under ones yellowish. It is a strange sight to look into the gloom, flickering with myriads of insect stars. The whip-poor-will still sings in this month. When the sun pours down his mid-day rays the brown singing locusts are heard in the high branches of the forest trees. In some parts of Canada the rattlesnake hasks beneath in his golden coil, ready to clutch the unsuspecting bird or squirrel. In the sun's dim rays, beneath the shady trees, may be seen the buzzing flies rising and falling in the gentle breeze. This is a peculiar fly, whose wings remain almost stationary, the body rising and falling as if not assisted at all by the wings. In this position half a dozen may be seen under a shady beech by my dining room window. The wasps have now built their paper nest, and attached it to the branch of some tree. Here they guard it like soldiers in a military fort. Luckless is the traveller who attempts to disturb it, if he approaches near. The sting often causes death, and is at all times exceedingly painful. Yet, wicked little boys often wantonly stone the nests down, taking care to run when it falls. The wasps have cells inside the nest, in which they lay eggs, and the young are bred therein. The humble bee builds its nest in the tall meadow grass, and has, like the honey bee, its cells of honey. The young birds are now seen everywhere, the living crops of June, with their assiduous parents watching over them.

THE CHOLERA.

The ows has already spread throughout the length and breadth of our land, of fifty four fatal cases of cholera in one week in this city. We would state that nearly as many deaths from consumption take place every week in New York, and from circumstances connected with those fatal cases of cholera stated, we believe no fear need be entertained of it as an epidemic.

During the prevalence of the great cholera of 1832, Dr. Beck, of Rutgers College, was commissioned by Gov. Throop of New York to procure information concerning its origin, character, progress, and the mode of its treatment. The

and boats on the St. Lawrence river, and in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in the case of an emigrant who had been exposed to wet and cold and had on the evening just previous to the attack. The disease then appeared in the most filthy part of that village among irregular persons, who had no connection with the emigrant.

In the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., an isolated prisoner was taken with it on the 14th of June, and died in a few hours, and this before a single person was attacked in that village. After this some hundreds of cases occurred within the prison. This showed that contagion was out of the question, and yet many circumstances occurred during the progress of the contagious cholera, which are the result of the disease from place to place along the main channels of travel.

Throughout the whole extent of country visited, Dr. Beck found a general tendency to disease of the stomach and bowels—caused, it is supposed, by a general epidemic constitution of the air, in part by fear. The people are thus rendered peculiarly liable to attacks, and slight exciting causes produce the disease.—Under peculiar atmospheric constitution, persons crowded together in boats or neighborhoods are especially exposed, particularly where they are either filthy, badly fed or clothed, or intemperate; and in these circumstances the disease may be excited by the effluvia of cholera patients.

It is a striking fact, not peculiar to cholera, but noticed in the history of every pestilence which has desolated the world, that persons whose constitutions have been broken down by intemperance are among its first victims. In the cases of diseases which have prevailed among us, the older persons are too numerous and striking to be particularized. Indeed, in many places a large proportion of the fatal cases are among the unfortunate.

We have seen many receipts published of compositions for the prevention and cure of cholera, none of which can be relied upon as specific. Cleanly habits, temperance in eating and drinking, avoidance of excitement, exposure to high and damp air, and keeping the bowels in proper order, are the best preventives.

The most proper course to be pursued when a person takes this disease, is to keep him warm by applying stoppered bottles, containing hot water to his feet and other parts of the body, administering a simple rhubarb aperient, and sending for a respectable physician as soon as possible.—Scientific Amer.

Astronomical Discovery.—In consequence of the diligence and the unwearied attention which have of late been bestowed by astronomers in their investigations of the heavens, numerous bodies, both planetary and cometary, have been laid open to our view, which were altogether unknown in former times. In the year 1605 seven bodies only were known to belong to our system—namely the Sun and Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. In 1700 there had been discovered, in addition to these, eleven moving bodies—namely four satellites of Jupiter, five of Saturn, the Earth itself (now fully recognised as a planet), and Halley's comet; though his prediction respecting it had not been fully verified. In 1800 there had been added nine—namely, Uranus and its six satellites, with two additional satellites connected with Saturn. These were all discovered by the late Sir Wm. Herschel. Between the year 1801 and 1807, four small planetary bodies were discovered by Haxza, Olbers, and Harding. Since the end of December 1845, about twenty-five or twenty-six other planetary bodies have been brought to light by Mr. Hind, observer at Regent Park Observatory, London; Gasparis, the astronomer of the Observatory at Naples; Mr. Gramam; Mr. Hencke of Driessen, and others. Besides these, the planet Neptune, a body 50,000 miles in diameter, and 250 times larger than the Earth, was discovered in 1846 by Messrs. Adams and Leverrier, and its satellites have been discovered moving around it by Mr. Lassell of Liverpool. On the 8th of November 1853, another planet was discovered by Mr. Hind, and two more have been discovered during the month of March 1854. In all, about forty-five new planets have been discovered since the year 1600, a little before the telescope was invented and applied to the heavens. By far the greater part of these bodies are invisible to the unaided eye.—Dr. Dick in the Monthly Astro.



Agricultural, &c

WEEKS WEATHER.—MONTREAL.

On Friday the 14th the wind shifted to the West at noon, and the thermometer rose to 82, at night 68, at 11 o'clock. It is strange how soon an east wind will blow. The thermometer ranges from 10 to 20 degrees. In the summer when the wind is west, in this part of the other hand, the eastern wind is warmer. Saturday, 15th, wind west, at 10 o'clock, 70; at 11 o'clock, 72; at 1 o'clock, 71. There is a steady easterly breeze in parts of Canada. A great many persons have been killed by lightning within two months past in Canada and the United States. There appears as much electricity this season as last, yet the cholera prevails all over America. It is said over 300 cases of cholera had occurred up to the 14th. Montreal—perhaps it had occurred in Toronto. Nothing seems to have been said about it in Montreal. Yet there seems reason to believe that the disease depends more upon the state of the air than the power of contagion simply. It may, after all, be caused by animalcules in the air that enter the stomach and destroy the vitality of the blood. Sunday warm and sunny; wind south-west; thermometer at 6 o'clock in the morning, 69; at noon, 83; at 10 o'clock at night, 77—very warm all day. Monday, very warm and sunny; wind south-west. Thermometer at 6 o'clock, p. m. 70; at noon, 86; at 9 o'clock at night, 78. This was a very warm day. People in various parts of the country are complaining of the want of water. Tuesday, still warm; wind south-west; thermometer at 6 o'clock, 66; at noon, 82; at 10 o'clock, at 73. The wind changed to the east in the middle of the day. Lightning in the west at night. A few days ago the thermometer stood at 101 in New York, in the shade. The farmers in Canada commenced their wheat harvest this week. Wednesday, warm—wind in the morning east; thermometer 74; at noon 81; wind again west. In the afternoon, several showers from the west and south-west passed over the city accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. Great quantities of rain fell. Thursday, warm and sunny; wind west; thermometer at 6 o'clock, 72.

On Thursday noon, the thermometer in the city rose to 92 in the shade; and, at my house, it was 90. A severe thunder storm passed over the city at 7 o'clock, accompanied by high wind and terrific lightning. At 10 o'clock at night, thermometer 74. How does this presence of electricity chime in with the notion that the air is free of it to a great extent in cholera times? Friday, cooler; wind north-east; thermometer in the morning, 72.

THE TORONTO MARKETS are the same as in our last quotations.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

Wheat was brought from the central table-land of Thibet, where its representative yet exists in great quantities with small mealy seeds. Rice exists wild in Siberia. Oats wild in North Africa. Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalaya. Millet one species is a native of India, another of Egypt and Abyssinia. Maize was brought from America. Canary seed from the Canary Islands. Rice from South Africa. Pear unknown. Garden-bean, from East Indies. Horse bean from Caspian Sea. Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples. The Poppy was brought to us from the East. The Sunflower from Peru. The Lupin from Levant. Flax or linseed is to Southern Europe a weed in the ordinary grain crops. The nettle is a native of Europe. Wood is a native of Europe. Madder came from the East. Hops, Mustard and Caraway seeds, to perfection as well as in Germany. Amos was brought from Egypt. Coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. Saffron came from the East. Onions of Egypt. Horse Radish from South of Europe. Turnip grows wild in Germany. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. Lucerne is a native of Sicily. The potato is a native of Peru and Mexico. Jerusalem Artichoke is a Brazilian product. Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies. The garden Cress is from Egypt and the East. The Currant and Gooseberry from Southern Europe.

Cranberry of Europe and America. Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, and Mangl. Wurz from the shores of the Mediterranean. White Turnips of Germany. Spanish is attributed to Arabia. Cucumber to the East Indies. Parsley grows in Persia. Celery in Germany.

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA

Editor of The Sun,
DEAR SIR.—Deeming every physician's advice respecting the cholera as being acceptable at the present time, and although a constant reader and having yet seen nothing similar to that which I have taken the liberty of calling the cholera, following few practical remarks on the singular disease. What the original atmosphere of the cholera cause may be, is, I believe, as yet a doubtful matter, but all medical men are agreed that in almost all cases, the cholera commences with a diarrhoea. This diarrhoea is characterized by the discharge of immense quantities of fluid, resembling rice water from the bowels which fluid physicians have ascertained to consist of the watery portion of the blood. The blood, being thus rendered by the deprivation of the fluid portion, thick and unable to circulate through the fine vessels of the lungs, can no longer become oxygenated or arterialized, and becomes black and of the consistency of tar. In this way we may account for the coldness and the blue color of the body; and the unarterialized blood acting as an irritant poison on the nervous system, causes the cramps which attack the stomach and extremities. What is the practical conclusion that we deduce from the consideration of these phenomena? Is it not that the sure way to prevent cholera, or rather to cure it, is to take it at the commencement—when it is manageable, and under the control of medicine to put an immediate stop to the connection between the bowels and, as in cholera seasons, all diarrhoea, at any moment, to turn into the watery or serous diarrhoea, characteristic of cholera, the sure plan is to put an immediate termination to every diarrhoea, no matter how it may have originated. Dr. Watson, speaking of the cholera in Great Britain, says that, "when taught by experience, the authorities established Diarrhoea Dispensaries, to which those attacked by looseness of the bowels were warned and invited to apply; the cholera, which had before been cutting the individuals off by scores and hundreds, began instantly to decline in frequency." Hoping that the good and successful profession, which, though not new to the medical profession, may be so to some of your readers—may be of some use at the present crisis.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant
R. S. WRIGHT, M.D., 11th Av. N. York.

PRECHOLERA

We beg to reader to pay particular attention to the following communication from Dr. Daniel. The subject is important to all who at this season should be neglected by none. The medical men in London investigate the singular preventative and humanity may be widely benefited.—

Junction, Westminster, July 6 1854.

Sir,—I wish to acquaint professional men in London, and the public, through your paper, the Prototype, that magnesia is a certain cure for Asiatic cholera. The dose is a tablespoonful in water every half-hour, for two or three doses. My professional brethren, whose calling is highly honorable, and on the breaking out of cholera more than ever sacred, shall receive every assistance possible from me on application, either by letter post-paid, or personally, which I would prefer. For there is much to be said too lengthily for a letter. I made the discovery when I was in prison for three parishes afflicted with cholera, which I was in practice in England. The cure is certain; I never knew it fail but in one instance, which was an undutiful son, and he made true the throst in the fifth commandment.—Thus, sir, have I written you a short medical essay and short sermon, which, if attended to will be of great service to the public.

I remain, sir, yours respectfully,
J. DANIEL.

Dr. Fraser who was said to be in favour of the Maine Law, in his address totally omits the question. Is it likely that he who is ashamed or fearful to give his opinion of this question in his address, will be a very strong advocate in the House?

Amos Wright has just issued an address to the Electors of the East Riding of York, and comes out in favour of the Government plan of secularizing the Hospitals. He says not one word against the Government, is in fact a tool of the Government, and will support, if elected, Hicks & Co., in their continuance in power. Is it wise or honest for any elector of that Riding to support a Government nominee? Is the Riding prepared to endorse the present Government, bound hand and foot as it is to the Catholic Priests of Lower Canada on the one hand, and to Hicks' Railroad speculations on the other hand? Is it prepared to support a man who has no mind of his own but can be used by wire-pullers at Quebec? Those who support Wright endorse a false faithless



THE LITERARY GEM.

NATURAL APPEARANCES IN JULY

Every season has its peculiarities. July has its. In Canada the most curious are the fire-flies—the singing of the locusts in the forest trees, in the sun's hot rays; the ripe cherries, currants and raspberries, and the birds that feed on them; the field of yellow grain, that shine before the blue sky like meadows of gold; the rattling grasshopper, that delights to spread its white, yellow and brown wings to the sun and sail away on the air; the perfumed grass as it lies on the meadows. The fire fly, or lightning bug, is a curious insect which has the power of emitting an electric spark by moving its wings. The electricity being in the part of the body under the wings. Millions may be seen in low valleys, marshes and swamps, in July, emitting, whilst on the wing, the electric fire. If one goes upon a hill and looks down upon the valley, the darkness seems alive with those insects and their sparks of fire. The light is sufficient to guide the belated traveller in the dark road. Superstition would conjure up the spirits of the dead in such places. A fire-fly will start on the wing through the darkness, and the eye can follow his path by his light for a hundred yards. Thousands sport in the darkness high and low, crossing and recrossing each other's path. They are generally seen in damp boggy locations from eight o'clock to mid night. The bug in the daytime has a black appearance, is about one-third of an inch long. The top wings are black, the under ones yellowish. It is a strange sight to look into the gloom, flickering with myriads of insect stars. The whip-poor-will still sings in this month. When the sun pours down his mid-day rays the brown singing locusts are heard in the high, branches of the forest trees. In some parts of Canada the rattlesnake hasks beneath in his golden coil ready to clutch the unsuspecting bird or squirrel. In the sun's dim rays, beneath the shady trees, may be seen the huzzing flies rising and falling in the gentle breeze. This is a peculiar fly, whose wings remain almost stationary, the body rising and falling as if not assisted at all by the wings. In this position half a dozen may be seen under a shady beech by my dining room window. The wasps have now built their paper nest, and attached it to the branch of some tree. Here they guard it like soldiers in a military fort. Luckless is the traveller who attempts to disturb it, if he approaches near. The sting often causes death, and is at all times exceedingly painful. Yet, wicked little boys often wantonly stone the nests down, taking care to run when it falls. The wasps have cells inside the nest, in which they lay eggs, and the young are bred therein. The humble bee builds its nest in the tall meadow grass, and has, like the honey bee, its cells of honey. The young birds are now seen everywhere, the living crops of June, with their assiduous parents watching over them.

THE CHOLERA.

The news has already spread throughout the length and breadth of our land, of fifty four fatal cases of cholera in one week in this city. We would state that nearly as many deaths from consumption take place every week in New York, and from circumstances connected with those fatal cases of cholera stated, we believe no fears need be entertained of it as an epidemic.

During the prevalence of the great cholera of 1832, Dr. Beck, of Rutgers College, was commissioned by Gov. Throop, of New York to procure information concerning its origin, character, progress and the mode of its treatment. The question of contagion was then much agitated, and accordingly, Dr. Beck gave it his studious attention, by tracing the progress of the disease from its first point at Quebec, June 8th, through all its course to this city, where it broke out on the last day of that month. It is not a little remarkable that it appeared within twenty four hours in various towns

located in the most fertile part of the State. Dr. Beck found a general tendency to be taken in the stomach and bowels—caused, it is supposed, by a general epidemic constitution of the atmosphere.

Throughout the whole extent of our country, Dr. Beck found a general tendency to be taken in the stomach and bowels—caused, it is supposed, by a general epidemic constitution of the atmosphere. The people are thus rendered peculiarly liable to attacks, and slight exposures produce the disease. Under peculiar atmospheric constitution, persons crowded together in towns and neighborhoods are especially exposed, particularly where they are either filthy, badly fed, or intemperate; and in these circumstances the disease may be excited by the effluvia of patients.

It is a striking fact, not peculiar to cholera, noticed in the history of every pestilence which has desolated the world that persons whose constitutions have been broken down by intemperance, are among its first victims. In the cases of diseases which have prevailed among us, the children and the aged are too weak to resist, and the unfortunate are. Indeed in many places a large proportion of the fatal cases are among the unfortunate.

We have seen many receipts published of various positions for the prevention and cure of cholera, none of which can be relied on as safe. Cleanly habits, temperance in eating and drinking, avoidance of excitement, exposure to high and damp air, and keeping the bowels in proper order, are the best preventives.

The most proper course to be pursued when a person takes this disease, is to keep him warm by applying stoppered bottles, containing hot water to his feet and other parts of the body, administering a simple rhubarb aperient, and sending for a respectable physician as soon as possible.—Scientific American.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—In consequence of the diligence and the unwearying attention which have of late been bestowed by astronomers in their investigations of the heavens, numerous bodies, both planetary and cometary, have been laid open to our view, which were altogether unknown in former times. In the year 1605 seven bodies only were known to belong to our system—namely the Sun and Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. In 1700 there had been discovered, in addition to these, eleven moving bodies—namely four satellites of Jupiter, five of Saturn, the Earth itself (now fully recognised as a planet), and Halley's comet, though his prediction respecting it had not been fully verified. In 1800 there had been added nine—namely, Uranus and its six satellites, with two additional satellites connected with Saturn. These were all discovered by the late Sir Wm. Herschel. Between the year 1801 and 1807, four small planetary bodies were discovered by Hazzu, Olbers, and Harding. Since the end of December 1845, about twenty-five or twenty-six other planetary bodies have been brought to light by Mr. Hind, observer at Regent Park Observatory, London; Gasparis, the astronomer of the Observatory at Naples; Mr. Graman; Mr. Henckel of Driessen, and others. Besides these, the planet Neptune, a body 50,000 miles in diameter and 250 times larger than the Earth, was discovered in 1846 by Messrs. Adams and Leverrier, and its satellites have been discovered moving around it by Mr. Lassell of Liverpool. On the 31st of November 1853, another planet was discovered by Mr. Hind, and two more have been discovered during the month of March 1854. In all, about forty-five new planets have been discovered since the year 1600, a little before the telescope was invented and applied to the heavens. By far the greater part of these bodies are invisible to the unassisted eye.—Dr. Dick in the Dundee Advertiser.

WEAR IS VIRTUE.—To a student who put this question to the late Dr. Archibald Alexander his simple and admirable reply was, "Virtue consists of our duty in the several relations that we sustain in respect to our fellow men, and to God, as known from reason, conscience, and revelation.



Agricultural, &c

WEEK'S WEATHER.

Monday, July 14th. Wind west, in the morning rose to 22 in the shade; at my house, it was 20. A severe thunder storm passed over the city at 7 o'clock, accompanied by high wind and terrific lightning. At 10 o'clock at night, thermometer 74. How does this presence of electricity come in with the notion that the air is free of it to a great extent in cholera times? Friday, cooler; wind north-east; thermometer in the morning, 72.

On Thursday noon, the thermometer in the city rose to 92 in the shade; and, at my house, it was 90. A severe thunder storm passed over the city at 7 o'clock, accompanied by high wind and terrific lightning. At 10 o'clock at night, thermometer 74. How does this presence of electricity come in with the notion that the air is free of it to a great extent in cholera times? Friday, cooler; wind north-east; thermometer in the morning, 72.

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Wheat is said to be a native of the East Indies. Barley grows in Hindostan. Clovers in Germany.

DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA

Editor of The Sun.

DEAR SIR.—Deeming every person who is acquainted respecting the cholera as being a capitalist at the present time, and although a constant reader of your paper, I have taken the liberty of writing to you for practical remarks on the subject. What the original atmosphere is, or the cause may be, is I believe, as yet not known; but all medical men are agreed that it is of all cases, the cholera commences with a diarrhoea. This diarrhoea is either produced by the discharge of immense quantities of fluid, or by the water from the bowels which find its way into the blood. The blood, being thus rendered by the deprivation of the fluid portions, thus, and unable to circulate through the fine vessels of the lungs, can no longer become oxygenated or arterialized, and becomes black and acid of the existence of tar. In this way we may account for the blue and the blue color of the body, and the unarterialized blood acting as an irritant poison on the nervous system, causes the cramps which attack the stomach and intestines. What the original cause of these phenomena? Is it not that the cause way to prevent cholera, or rather to cure it is to take it at the commencement—when it is manageable, and under the control of medicine to put an immediate stop to the commencement of the diarrhoea, and as in cholera seasons, all diarrhoeas, at any moment, to turn into the waters or serious diarrhoea, characteristic of cholera, the best plan is to put an immediate termination to every diarrhoea, no matter how it may be generated. Dr. Watson, speaking of the cholera in Great Britain, says that, "when taught by experience, the authorities established Diarrhoea Dispensaries, to which those attacked by looseness of the bowels were invited and invited to apply, the cholera, which had before been cutting the throats of all by scores and hundreds, began instantly to diminish in frequency." Hoping that the above observations—which, though not new in themselves, may be of some use to your readers—may be of some use at the present crisis.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant
R. S. WIGGINTON, M.D. 11th Ave. N. York

THE CHOLERA

We beg to reader to pay particular attention to the following communications. The subject is important to all, and at this season, should be neglected by none. Let the medical men in London's vesting of the present preventative and humanity may be wholly benefited.

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Dr. Fraser who was said to be in favour of the Maine Law, in his address totally omit the question. Is it likely that he who is so named or fearful to give his opinion of this question in his address, will be a very strong advocate in the House?

Amos Wright has just issued an address to the Electors of the East Riding of York, and comes out in favour of the Government plan of secularizing the Reserves. He says but one word against the Government, is in fact a tool of the Government, and will support, if elected, Hincks & Co., in their continuance in power. Is it also or honest for any elector of that Riding to support a Government Nonsense? Is the Riding prepared to endorse the present Government, bound hand and foot as it is to the Catholic Priests of Lower Canada on the one hand, and to Hincks' Railroad speculations on the other hand? Is prepared to support a man who has no mind of his own but can be used by wire-pullers at Quebec? Those who support Wright endorse a two-king faithless Ministry.

CITY ELECTIONS.—Sooner than the Lord Howe, go and vote for Riout and Cameron, we do not like either; but Bowes is the second tool of Hincks and therefore should be opposed. Let us honest elector vote for Hincks and Gowan's nominee.

Samuel Alcorn, Esq., has issued a Maine Law address to the First Riding of York, Gamble's Riding. He will not, however, endanger Tyrrell's election.

NOTICE—YORKVILLE PAPERS

Will hereafter be received at the store of Mr. H Brook, in Yorkville. Subscribers will please call there. Those wishing the papers to be sent by post can have them so done.

MONIES DUE AT THIS OFFICE.

Persons indebted to this office will oblige by immediate payment of all sums due. Now due for 1851, 7s. 6d.; for 1852, 7s. 6d.; for 1853, 10s.; for 1854, 8s. 9d., if immediately paid. All arrears for 1851-2-3, if not paid will be collected by process in the Division Courts.



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, JULY 22, 1854.

STATE OF TEMPERANCE MATTERS AND THE ELECTIONS.

So far as we can see, the Sons are not bringing out any Candidate on the strictly temperance ticket. In some localities, such a movement would be judicious; in others, not. There are counties where strict temperance men could be elected, where the temperance votes are a majority. Is it not, then, indicative of great want of energy in Sons, to be inactive at this crisis? We would almost think they were extinct. What is there to prevent their running Candidates for Welland, Norfolk, Frontenac, Middlesex, Wellington, Waterloo, Durham, &c. &c. It may be said, in some of these counties, candidates are already in the field, ostensibly friendly to temperance and the Maine law; but we would prefer seeing men run on this issue, as is done in the United States. If this be not done, dodgers, like Dr. Rolph, will be found in the House of Assembly. In no address, as yet, in Canada (except that issued by the Editor of this paper to the East Riding of York), is the issue of the Maine law put directly before the electors.

As one of the Candidates for the East Riding of York, the Editor of this paper proposed to make the Maine Law one of the material issues. Messrs. Thompson & Hogan are opposed to Abstinence and the Maine law. If temperance men in Canada, allow this crisis to pass over without action, then their cause will go down, and it will take years of future agitation to revive it again. The cause is now declining in too many places. Whilst this is the case, it is lamentable to say it, drunkenness, especially in Toronto, and other large towns and cities, is greatly on the increase. Never, within the recollection of its calm observing inhabitants was Toronto so cursed as now, with drunkenness. Yet, with these truths before them, Sons are luke warm—doing nothing!

THE STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN CANADA

Is not all satisfactory just now. It is very doubtful if the coming House will be any more favourable to temperance than the old one. Then drunkenness is certainly on the increase in all of our towns, villages, and cities. Many of the deaths by cholera are among the intemperate. An indifference reigns among temperance men. They think not of putting forward their brethren as Parliamentary candidates,—in many places they have lost all their influence. This may in part be attributed to the general laxity existing in the political morals of the country; but much may be assigned to a general coolness amongst our ardent Sons. For our part we are getting tired of such uphill work. We see that temperance exertions are needed more than ever, yet in proportion as exertions are demanded they become less. We can look on, and deplore the field of destruction around us; but though we were to write our fingers off, there are few that would aid us by means or sympathies. In this cause, as in every other, we know that our duty has been done.

If sons cannot assist at the elections, let them at least renew their first felt fire of 1851.

Applications have been made to us to form new organizations, such as the Social Circles, Good Tempers &c.; but we have little faith in such new attempts, if the old ones cannot succeed. Feeding a love

place. As all natural things ebb and flow, so do moral and Christian movements. Drunkenness is opposed to calm thought, to true civilization, and must in the end give way. It is surprising how unwilling business men in Toronto are to support temperance papers with advertisements—how unwilling subscribers are to pay, how ready they are to limit such papers to the smallest prices and smallest circulations, thus preventing them from doing good. The temperance cause and its advocates have every thing to oppose, and often too little to encourage anywhere.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE. —In no part of Canada, so far as we can see, is the Maine Law made an issue in the present election contest. The Maine Law is not even alluded to in the addresses of the candidates favourable to the law, excepting the one issued to the Third Riding of York by the editor of this paper. It seems to be a question beside the times, although assuredly after the Clergy Reserve question, the greatest before the country. So long as Canadian Divisions and Sons feel so tame and quiet on this subject, it is useless to talk about a Maine Law in Canada. We feel quite dispirited on the subject. Lungton goes in for Peterboro, avowing his hostility to the Maine Law, although there are hundreds of temperance men there. Why was not some opposition shown? J. C. Morrison, who voted against the Maine Law, goes in without opposition in Niagara. What is the use of the Divisions in Canada? What has become of the efforts of that body called the Prohibitory Liquor Law League? It is a League with a vengeance! A League of Know Nothings and Do Nothings. If Sons and Divisions had any spirit, they would, like their American brethren, have run some candidates who are well known to be champions for this law. It is true there are many men running, favourable to the law; but they were not brought out, nor are they assisted by the temperance organizations.

FEMALES IN DIVISIONS.

We find in the St. John's Telegraph, the report of the Committee on the question of admitting women into the Divisions.

Report of the Committee of the National Division of T., of North America, on the admission of Females into the Order.

St. JOHN, N. B., June 17, 1854.

The Committee on Constitutions who were especially instructed to report a plan for the admission of Females as visitors, or as full members, and to whom were referred the resolutions of the Grand Divisions of Pennsylvania and Georgia, would respectfully report a plan which should, for the present, satisfy the wishes of the more anxious friends of the proposition, and at the same time can be tried with perfect safety—and if experience shall hereafter dictate a repeal, it can be had without injurious consequences.

The plan proposed is embodied in the following, which we recommend to be adopted:—

1. That any Subordinate Division may, by a two-thirds vote, determine to admit females over sixteen years of age, as visitors, at such times as may be deemed appropriate, on their being proposed, reported by a committee, and ballotted for under the rule observed for the admission of members; and that a form for their introduction, together with the law on the subject be furnished on cards by the National Division.

2. That visitors shall not be entitled to vote, or participate in the deliberations of the Order.

3. That any By-Law which shall determine the question, &c., as to the admission of visitors generally, or any one in particular, may, for satisfactory reasons, be suspended.

4. That the following shall be the card of address to accept visitors:—

Having been invited by this Division, to visit its sessions and witness its ceremonies, we would respectfully ask your assent to the following Pledge.

Do you, in the presence of these witnesses, solemnly promise that you will not, either by precept or the influence of your example, countenance or approve the use of Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, as beverages, or the manufacture thereof, or the traffic therein; and that you will not in any manner make known the private affairs of the Order of the Sons of Temperance to any person not a member thereof. If so, answer—I do.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES EGINTON, } Committee
GEORGE GOSBY, }
H. N. HAWKINS. }

Agreed to.

F. A. FICKARDT, M. W. S.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

Yague and general contradictions of this statement are plentiful enough, but to no purpose. Whenever the Prohibitory Law has been enforced even incompletely, the statistics of Crime uniformly show a diminution in the use of intoxicating drinks. This great statistical fact is not fortuitous, nor of doubtful cause. It is not to be silenced by contradiction. Figures must be met by figures. If this could have been done, it would have been. What if, at any time since Maine has had on her statute book the law that has given her fame throughout Christendom, her jails had held as many criminals as before, and her courts been as full of the poor, wretched mortals answering for outrages on person and property as before—would not the Rum interest have verified the fact by accurate figures, and used it triumphantly to stay the plague which is smiting its profits? Here that interest is law. The figures are against it—tremendously against it, like the hand-writing on Belshazzar's palace-wall. The trade is partially cut off in Maine, and Crime is cut off almost if not quite in the same proportion. The undeniable figures showed this in six months and continue to show it.

Now, intelligent and ingenious trafficker wholesale or retail, in Alcoholic drinks, you must find some cause for this glorious fact beside the prohibition of your business, or else confess yourself the author of Crime and the enemy of Society. It won't do for you to say, even if you could prove it, "The quantity is as great as ever." The object of the law is not to prevent people from drinking this or that, but to prevent Pauperism and Crime—to protect the public peace. If the statistics of Pauperism and Crime are in favor of the Law, let the amount drunk be what it will, if drinking be not diminished, then, surely, nobody's liberty to drink has been much damaged. We don't care how the law brings about the blessing, so that we get it; and we do get it, more or less, wherever we get the Law. Wherever the law has been enacted, and had a trial, there it has been more or less enforced, and always with a visible, palpable diminution of Pauperism and Crime, of immense pecuniary and incalculable moral value. This is as much an accomplished fact in politics of the world as Steam Navigation or Railway Locomotion is in the Mechanics of it.

Thus, the Rum Advocates, having signally failed in their matter-of-fact argument and utilitarian Logic, have no stronghold left but the abstraction of personal liberty. That sound principle, they tell us, must not be violated, no matter how powerful the motive, or great the good to be secured by its violation. It is refreshing to meet with such devotion to principle; but, unfortunately, the great good which is to be sacrificed to it, in this case, is not that of the devotees, but of other people. The principle may be worthy of all this worship; but we cannot help remarking that their worship of it is none of the purest. Their godliness smells terribly of gain. Now, let us see whether Society must submit to a double or quadruple load of Pauperism and Crime, rather than to invade the traffic which is the cause of it.

It is not contended that Alcoholic Beverages are necessities of life. They are at best luxuries. It does not follow that, because the law has laid its prohibitory finger on a luxury, it has established a precedent for invading the necessities of life, nor for invading the other luxuries which have no injurious effect on Society, or are not productive of Pauperism and Crime. But the law in this case does not prohibit the use of the luxury; it only prohibits the public production and distribution. The personal right to poison one's self—whatever that is worth—is left as intact and sacred as ever, in the abstract; and, as we are talking of an abstraction, this is significant. The whole extent of the invasion of personal right or liberty is this, that one man shall not be allowed to minister to the luxury of others, whenever by so doing he injures Society at large both in means and morals. In this general statement we recognize a principle of law as old as Society itself, if not as old as the everlasting hills. Personal liberty apart from it would be worthless. It invades no man's privacy more than any other law; it simply prohibits a public branch of business which sacrifices public good to private gain in the enterprise of pampering an abnormal appetite. The Maine Law occupies no untrodden ground. No landmark of liberty is overthrown to make way for it. Laws on the same principle have existed wherever Civilization has flourished. The only peculiarity in this case is the extent of the practice prohibited, and the proportionately urgent demand.

If the legislative power has no right to enact such a law, then what right has it to meddle with Pauperism and Crime at all? Is society limited to the cure of these evils, and precluded from prevention? Then it might as well give up the hopeless enterprise first as last—let the unfortunate and incompetent feed and clothe themselves as they can and the rogues run at large to satiate themselves with villainy. Personal liberty just as much requires the overthrow of all laws which prevent the mercenary from seducing and victimizing the weak and unwary, as the Maine Law. If we yield the opponents of the Maine Law their "sacred principle," we must establish the unrestricted right of tempting and being tempted, as the arch-enemy would have it; and that being done, what revenue would long suffice for gilded palaces, and the expensive and tedious processes by which "justice" fills them. Common sense proclaims, like the voice of the infinite multitude of waters, that society has a divine right to relieve itself, and throw off this whole business of swilling the human mind with a vile and pernicious drink. Individual rights

of the human frame, and noted nothing to compensate its inevitable mischiefs. The Political Economist and Statistician have watched the effect of this business on wealth, and found it every way destructive. The Theologist has weighed its results upon the soul, and found nothing but immeasurable woe. The good and the joy of it is like the momentary flash of the exploding magazine while scatters black wreck and mangled corpses in all directions.

Now, here is established a marked, broad, eternal distinction between this traffic and the ordinary traffics by which the tributaries to human necessity and comfort are distributed. The danger that the prohibition of this will lead to the invasion of the others is fictitious and ridiculously absurd. The immunity of the old dead past must not be dug up against the salutary prohibition. By the same token that science now knows the workings of the alcoholic poisons, it knows how to correct them as never before. Society has now to contend against a foe of tenfold power, made by the improved arts irresistibly reductive and superlatively dog-cheap. Therefore society, by failing to use its right of self-protection in circumstances which less imperatively demand its use, had not lost that right. The Maine Law is a necessary result of the progress of the age—a world's law, which broke out in Maine, by one of those apparently accidental circumstances which so often give rise to a universal movement; but which must have come forth somewhere else if not there. Those who would stay its progress might as well undertake to abolish the fundamental truths of Mathematics and Chemistry.—N. Y. Tribune.

Will the Old Countryman newspaper, of beer-land, read this?

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN ON INTEMPERANCE.

We subjoin a copy of the address presented to Her Majesty last Friday the 9th by Lord Harrowby at the Levee. The address is supported by the signatures of from 40,000 to 50,000 of the wives and daughters of the labouring classes, &c., collected—not by an association, but only here and there by a few ladies and clergy of church and dissent; and with the hope that the address might prove ancillary to other moral and religious machinery being employed for the rescue of the families of our lowest and poorest classes, who are everywhere the greatest sufferers from the ruinous attractions of the gin and beer shops.

"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the wives and daughters of the labouring classes, and of small tradesmen, and domestic women servants from various parts of the United Kingdom, desire hereby humbly to appeal to your Majesty on a subject on which we could venture only on the ground of its all pervading bearings on our moral and social condition. We believe the benefit of our large and numerous class was intended when the present beer laws were made. But now after many years experience, we find to our disappointment and sorrow, they work only for our injury and ruin in every imaginable way, by reason of the very great facilities they offer, and the too strong temptations they hold out to our husbands and sons to carry the wages they hardly and honestly earn for the support of their families to the gin and beer shops; and that, without one adequate corresponding advantage; but rather in how many instances without number leading them step by step into crime and ungodliness (which our own sex does not escape); entailing, shame, poverty, and disgrace upon us,—upon themselves punishment and sometimes an ignominious violent death; and, consequently, it ceasing largely, taxation upon the sober, and expense of the most objectionable sort upon the whole nation, that of punishing crime, where much might so easily be prevented. We bear of the ample share of domestic happiness (which, by the Divine blessing, your Majesty possesses; we see it in some families around us; but to how many of us is domestic happiness known only by name.

Whatever may be our own individual case, we speak in sympathy for those elsewhere whose unhappy condition we know, as though it were that of each one of us. We acknowledge most thankfully that God has put it into the hearts of many of all ranks and professions—of church and of dissent—as in other things, and to endeavor to procure some amendment in the beer and excise laws; but hitherto all has been in vain. Yet we would respectfully represent to your Majesty, that now, for nearly two years, the State of Maine, in North America, has prohibited by law, altogether and entirely the public sale of spirituous liquors; and yet more that your Majesty's Government has sanctioned the passing of a similar law to restrain drunkenness, and preserve sobriety, health and peace, in New Brunswick; and even more than this, that your Majesty's Parliament has made laws which interfere with many private rights and mere worldly property and interests; and some we observe, to prevent the classes above us from ruining themselves in public gambling houses. We earnestly pray, therefore, that something at least may be done for similar protection-ag. the yet greater ruin of the gin and beer-houses.

And now, as our great hope and resource, we appeal to your Most Gracious Majesty; we strongly intimate your Majesty's warm and sympathetic interest

There Those wishing the papers to be sent by post can have them so done.

MONIES DUE AT THIS OFFICE.

Persons indebted to this office will oblige by immediate payment of all sums due. Now due for 1851, 7s. 6d.; for 1852, 7s. 6d.; for 1853, 10s.; for 1854, 8s. 9d., if immediately paid. All arrears for 1851-2-3, if not paid will be collected by process in the Division Courts.



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, JULY 22, 1854.

STATE OF TEMPERANCE MATTERS AND THE ELECTIONS.

So far as we can see, the Sons are not bringing out any Candidate on the strictly temperance ticket. In some localities, such a movement would be judicious; in others, not. There are counties where strict temperance men could be elected, where the temperance votes are a majority. Is it, then, indicative of great want of energy in Sons, to be inactive at this crisis? We would almost think they were extinct. What is there to prevent their running Candidates for Welland, Norfolk, Frontenac, Middlesex, Wellington, Waterloo, Durham, &c. It may be said, in some of these counties, candidates are already in the field, professedly friendly to temperance and the Maine law; but we would prefer seeing men run on this issue, as is done in the United States. If this be not done, dodgers, like Dr. Rolph, will be found in the House of Assembly. In no address, as yet, in Canada (except that issued by the Editor of this paper to the East Riding of York), is the issue of the Maine law put directly before the electors.

As one of the Candidates for the East Riding of York, the Editor of this paper proposed to make the Maine Law one of the material issues. Messrs. Thompson & Hogan are opposed to total Abstinence and the Maine law. If temperance men, in Canada, allow this crisis to pass over without action, then their cause will go down, and it will take years of future agitation to revive it again. The cause is now declining in too many places. Whilst this is the case, it is lamentable to say it, drunkenness, especially in Toronto, and other large towns and cities, is greatly on the increase. Never, within the recollection of its calm observing inhabitants was Toronto so cursed as now, with drunkenness. Yet, with these truths before them, Sons are luke warm—doing nothing!

THE STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN CANADA

Is not all satisfactory just now. It is very doubtful if the coming House will be any more favourable to temperance than the old one. Then drunkenness is certainly on the increase in all of our towns, villages, and cities. Many of the deaths by cholera are among the intemperate. An indifference reigns among temperance men. They think not of putting forward their brethren as Parliamentary candidates,—in many places they have lost all their influence. This may in part be attributed to the general laxity existing in the political morals of the country; but much may be assigned to a general coolness amongst our ardent Sons. For our part we are getting tired of such uphill work. We see that temperance exertions are needed more than ever, yet in proportion as exertions are demanded they become less. We can look on, and deprecate the field of destruction around us; but though we were to write our fingers off, there are few that would aid us by means of sympathies. In this cause, as in every other, we know that our duty has been done.

If some cannot assist at the elections, let them at least renew their first felt fire of 1851.

Applications have been made to us to form new organizations, such as the Social Circle, Good Templars, &c.; but we have little faith in such new attempts, if the old one cannot succeed. Feeding a love of change is not good; if the old thing is right and good, stick to it. The older we grow, the more we are convinced of the wisdom and necessity of total abstinence in society, of the banishment of the alcoholic drinking usages of society. Although the prospect of the temperance cause looks dark at times—in fact so now in Canada, a revival will again take

place in the same way. It is surprising how unwilling business men in Toronto are to support temperance papers with advertisements—how unwilling subscribers are to pay, how ready they are to limit such papers to the smallest prices and smallest circulations, thus preventing them from doing good. The temperance cause and its advocates have every thing to oppose, and often too little to encourage anywhere.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

In no part of Canada, so far as we can see, is the Maine Law made an issue in the present election contest. The Maine Law is not even alluded to in the addresses of the candidates favourable to the law, excepting the one issued to the Third Riding of York by the editor of this paper. It seems to be a question beside the times, although assuredly after the Clergy Reserve question, the greatest before the country. So long as Canadian Divisions and Sons feel so lame and quiet on this subject, it is useless to talk about a Maine Law in Canada. We feel quite dispirited on the subject. Langton goes in for Peterboro, avowing his hostility to the Maine Law, although there are hundreds of temperance men there. Why was not some opposition shown? J. C. Morrison, who voted against the Maine Law, goes in without opposition in Niagara. What is the use of the Divisions in Canada? What has become of the efforts of that body called the Prohibitory Liquor Law League? It is a League with a vengeance! A League of Know Nothings and Do Nothings. If Sons and Divisions had any spirit, they would, like their American brethren, have run some candidates who are well known to be champions for this law. It is true there are many men running, favourable to the law; but they were not brought out, nor are they assisted by the temperance organizations.

FEMALES IN DIVISIONS.

We find in the St. John's Telegraph, the report of the Committee on the question of admitting women into the Divisions.

Report of the Committee of the National Division S of T., of North America, on the admission of Females into the Order.

St. JOHN, N. B., June 17, 1854.

The Committee on Constitutions who were especially instructed to report a plan for the admission of Females as visitors, or as full members, and to whom were referred the resolutions of the Grand Divisions of Pennsylvania and Georgia, would respectfully report a plan which should, for the present, satisfy the wishes of the more anxious friends of the proposition, and at the same time can be tried with perfect safety—and if experience shall hereafter dictate a repeal, it can be had without injurious consequences.

The plan proposed is embodied in the following, which we recommend to be adopted:—

1. That any Subordinate Division may, by a two-thirds vote, determine to admit females over sixteen years of age, as visitors, at such times as may be deemed appropriate, on their being proposed, reported by a committee, and ballotted for under the rule observed for the admission of members; and that a form for their introduction, together with the law on the subject be furnished on cards by the National Division.

2. That visitors shall not be entitled to vote, or participate in the deliberations of the Order.

3. That any By-Law which shall determine the question, &c., as to the admission of visitors generally, or any one in particular, may, for satisfactory reasons, be suspended.

4. That the following shall be the card of address to accept visitors:—

Having been invited by this Division, to visit its sessions and witness its ceremonies, we would respectfully ask your assent to the following Pledge.

Do you, in the presence of these witnesses, solemnly promise that you will not, either by precept or the influence of your example, countenance or approve the use of Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, as beverages, or the manufacture thereof, or the traffic therein; and that you will not in any manner make known the private affairs of the Order of the Sons of Temperance to any person not a member thereof. If so, answer—I do.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES EGINTON, }
GEORGE GROSSBY, } Committee.
H. N. HAWKINS.

Agreed to.

F. A. FICKARDT, M. W. S.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

The opponents of the Maine Law offer but two arguments. They say the law cannot be enforced, and the attempt to enforce it only enhances the evil it is intended to cure; and that it should not be enforced, because it violates personal liberty. To the first the reply is overwhelming—that it has been enforced to some extent, and that, just as far as it has been, crime and poverty have decreased.

This great statistical fact is not fortuitous, nor of doubtful cause. It is not to be silenced by contradiction. Figures must be met by figures. If this could have been done, it would have been. What if, at any time since Maine has had on her statute book the law that has given her fame throughout Christendom, her jails had held as many criminals as before, and her courts been as full of the poor, wretched mortals answering for outrages on person and property as before—would not the Rum interest have verified the fact by accurate figures, and used it triumphantly to stay the plague which is emitting its profits? Here that interest is lame. The figures are against it—tremendously against it, like the hand-writing on Belshazzar's palace-wall. The trade is partially cut off in Maine, and Crime is cut off almost if not quite in the same proportion. The undeniable figures showed this in six months and continue to show it.

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Thus, the Rum Advocates, having signally failed in their matter-of-fact argument and utilitarian Logic, have no stronghold left but the abstraction of personal liberty. That sound principle, they tell us, must not be violated, no matter how powerful the motive, or great the good to be secured by its violation. It is refreshing to meet with such devotion to principle; but, unfortunately, the great good which is to be sacrificed to it, in this case, is not that of the devotees, but of other people. The principle may be worthy of all this worship; but we cannot help remarking that their worship of it is none of the purest. Their godliness smells terribly of gain. Now, let us see whether Society must submit to a double or quadruple load of Pauperism and Crime, rather than to invade the traffic which is the cause of it.

It is not contended that Alcoholic Beverages are necessities of life. They are at best luxuries. It does not follow that, because the law has laid its prohibitory finger on a luxury, it has established a precedent for invading the necessary ties of life, nor for invading the other luxuries which have no injurious effect on Society, or are not productive of Pauperism and Crime. But the law in this case does not prohibit the use of the luxury; it only prohibits the public production and distribution. The personal right to poison one's self—whatever that is worth—is left as intact and sacred as ever, in the abstract; and, as we are talking of an abstraction, this is significant. The whole extent of the invasion of personal right or liberty is this, that one man shall not be allowed to minister to the luxury of others, whenever by so doing he injures Society at large both in means and morals. In this general statement we recognize a principle of law as old as Society itself, if not as old as the everlasting hills. Personal liberty apart from it would be worthless. It invades no man's privacy more than any other law; it simply prohibits a public branch of business which sacrifices public good to private gain in the enterprise of pampering an abnormal appetite. The Maine Law occupies no untrodden ground. No landmark of liberty is overthrown to make way for it. Laws on the same principle have existed wherever Civilization has flourished. The only peculiarity in this case is the extent of the practice prohibited, and the proportionately urgent demand.

If the legislative power has no right to enact such a law, then what right has it to meddle with Pauperism and Crime at all? Is society limited to the cure of these evils, and precluded from prevention? Then it might as well give up the hopeless enterprise first as last—let the unfortunate and incompetent feed and clothe themselves as they can, and the rogues run at large to satiate themselves with villainy. Personal liberty just as much requires the overthrow of all laws which prevent the mercenary from seducing and victimizing the weak and unwary, as the Maine Law. If we yield the opponents of the Maine Law their "sacred principle," we must establish the unrestricted right of tempting and being tempted, as the arch-enemy would have it; and that being done, what revenue would long suffice for graded palaces, and the expensive and tedious processes by which "justice" fills them. Common sense proclaims, like the voice of the infinite multitude of waters, that society has a divine right to relieve itself, and throw off this whole business of swilling the human mind into fatuity by poisonous drink. Individual rights against social power depends upon the nature of the thing to be done—the balance of the good and the evil there is in it. Now, in this age of the world, as in none before, alcoholic beverages have undergone the scrutiny of science. The Physiologist, the Chemist, and the Physiologist, have traced the subtle spirit through all the nerves and

gaults upon the soul, and found nothing but immeasurable woe. The good and the joy of it is like the momentary flash of the exploding magazine which scatters black wreck and mangled corpses in all directions.

Now, here is established a marked, broad, eternal distinction between this traffic and the ordinary traffic by which the tributaries to human necessity and comfort are distributed. The danger that the prohibition of this will lead to the invasion of the others is fictitious and ridiculously absurd. The infirmity of the old dead past must not be dug up against the salutary prohibition. By the same token that science now knows the workings of the alcoholic poisons, it knows how to correct them as never before. Society has now to contend against a foe of tenfold power, made by the improved arts irresistibly reductive and superlatively dog-cheap. Therefore society, by falling to use its right of self-protection in circumstances which less impetively demand its use, had not lost that right. The Maine Law is a necessary result of the progress of the age—a world's law, which broke out in Maine, by one of those apparently accidental circumstances which so often give rise to a universal movement; but which must have come forth somewhere else if not there. Those who would stay its progress might as well undertake to abolish the fundamental truths of Mathematics and Chemistry.—N. Y. Tribune.

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"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

"We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the wives and daughters of the labouring classes, and of small tradesmen, and domestic women servants from various parts of the United Kingdom, desire hereby humbly to appeal to your Majesty on a subject on which we could venture only on the ground of its all pervading bearings on our moral and social condition. We believe the benefit of our large and numerous class was intended when the present beer laws were made. But now, after many years experience, we find to our disappointment and sorrow, they work only for our injury and ruin in every imaginable way, by reason of the very great facilities they offer, and the too strong temptations they hold out to our husbands and sons to carry the wages they hardly and honestly earn for the support of their families to the gin and beer shops; and that, without one adequate corresponding advantage; but rather in how many instances without number leading them step by step into crime and ungodliness (which our own sex does not escape); entailing, shame, poverty, and disgrace upon us—upon themselves punishment and sometimes an ignominious violent death; and, consequently, increasing largely, taxation upon the sober, and expense of the most objectionable sort upon the whole nation, that of punishing crime, where much might so easily be prevented. We hear of the ample share of domestic happiness which, by the Divine blessing, your Majesty possesses; we see it in some families around us; but to how many of us is domestic happiness known only by name.

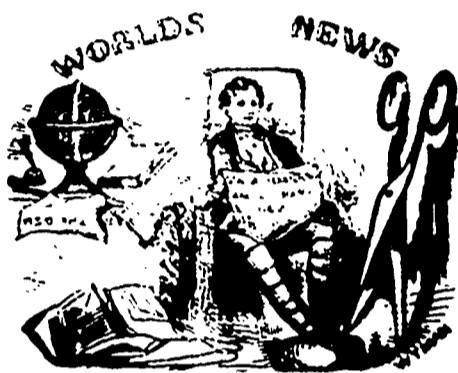
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And now, as our great hope and resource, we appeal to your Most Gracious Majesty; we strongly entreat your Majesty's womanly sympathy in your high and exalted position as a happy wife and joyful mother; we ask for your Majesty's constitutional interposition on our behalf, and that your Majesty may be pleased in the session of Parliament, explicitly and urgently to recommend your Majesty's united Lords and Commons to lose no time in affording us the relief we cry for—to revise

the beer and Excise laws and as one ready and practical measure, to enact that the 'licences to be drunk on the premises' be taken away from all the rural beer-houses; that city gin-shops and beer-houses in towns and cities may be most stringently regulated, and that further legislation shall take place in regard to the regulation of beer and public houses on the Lord's day, desiring to keep it holy unto Him, that we and our families may enjoy His blessing; that no wages be paid at any time at the public-houses.

We would here take the liberty of calling your Majesty's attention to the advantageous effects towards increasing the sobriety and happiness of many of your Majesty's subjects which have been derived from the payment of wages in the middle, rather than the end of the week, and from the establishment of coffee-houses and refreshment rooms, and reading rooms, under proper regulations adapted to their wants and wishes. And we, your Majesty's suffering but faithful and loyal subjects will ever pray for the continuance and increase of your Majesty's social happiness in your family, and prosperity on your throne."

In the year 1853 the number of licenses issued in the united kingdom for the sale of spirits by retail was 87,618; for the sale of wine by retail, 38,455. The numbers have been increasing year by year.—London News and Chronicle, May 4.



TIME-SERVING POLITICIANS—MR. MORRISON AND NIAGARA.

A late number of the *Niagara Mail* comes out and endorses Mr. J. C. Morrison's political character, recommending him again to the electors of the Borough of Niagara. If this constituency, Parliament after Parliament, is to take just such a man as a few stock-jobbers and wire pullers say, it is in a pitiable situation. Things have now come to such a pass in Canada, that the truly consistent are generally set aside, and only the time serving, those who are radical, Tories, or middle men, as the times turn, get into power and office. There is no inducement for a young man in Canada, to adhere to straight forward principle in politics, or, indeed, in anything. Mr. Morrison, the present Solicitor General, is a striking instance of the success of time serving politicians. He has no talent; he never did anything for the reform cause; for law reform; is the author of no good Bill in the House; never wrote a good political article in his life, if any at all; is quite a third rate lawyer and speaker. Yet, with all this, he is affable, good humored and plausible, and, above all, accommodating willing to carry out the purposes of any leading man by his vote and short speeches. His votes are generally silent ones. The only good measure he ever attempted to carry, was one in relation to the Clergy Reserves, in the time of Baldwin and Price. He was frightened out of this, by these two gentlemen, and afterwards did their bidding, as he has faithfully done that of Hincks, Rolph and Cameron. Yet Mr. Morrison, if you speak to him in private, seems very liberal; would if he could, and retain office according to his assertions, vote and act very differently from what he does. He would, for instance, pass an act in a few words, vesting the Clergy Reserve lands in the crown. Yet, if his party was in danger, and policy required it, he would divide them among the churches. Mr. Morrison has supported every bad measure of the present, and most of the late, ministry. The *Niagara Mail* supports, and Niagara people have the morality to elect, such a man!! He is in favor of temperance too, we believe, the Maine law; yet voted against Cameron's Bill, with Hincks and the rumites. Go, young Canadians, if you wish to succeed, and do likewise; the examples of an Egerton Ryerson, a Prince, a Morrison, a Hincks, a Sullivan, a Ross, &c., &c., would dictate that course in Canada. For 25 years, we have pursued an opposite course, and are now too old to deviate, and it is not in our nature to do so. In 1832-4-7, our hand was busy in writing for honest reform—our tongue and actions corresponding. We have witnessed the crises of the saddlebag Parliament of 1838-39, of 1834, of Sir F. B. Head, of 1840, of 1845, of 1848, of 1851; and here we are in 1854, still the same. But with all this, we see that it is not the honest and consistent that rise, but the tricky and time-serving. W. L. Mackenzie, who has known us as a writer, since 1832, at the end of 1837, is another eminent example of the not-so-called Canadian politician. He has been a member of the

times, and may yet before he dies, come back to the original opinion. This he may do and yet retain his power, and perhaps the borough of Niagara. Dr. Rolph was an eminently consistent man in Canada from 1820 to 1837. The family of Dr. Rolph, however, is in existence in Canada, during the present period. The British Government assisted the contract in 1840. Perhaps Dr. Rolph has come to the conclusion that the only passport for a politician in Canada is time-servingness, hence his utter opposition to the two years; yet by some means he has retained his reputation. We do not see that times are changing more as to principle, or the way to success. The time-serving workers—the trust men, who probably form the background, whilst the Meritons the Hincks, of the *hoc genus*, will rule the reign of political corruption.

BOWES AND NATIONALITY—IRISH SCOTCH AND THE WORLD.

There is evidently a desire just now to discuss the issue of nationality in the Bowes election. We have heard it in a dozen places. Men who are not on this ground, who would not otherwise have taken so much interest in the Bowes election, are now taking it. They say Cameron is Scotch, and the result will be between Bowes and Cameron—Scotch and Irish—Cameron is, however, a Canadian of Scotch descent. Sherwood is a Canadian. The cry of nationality we despise. There is too much of it in the Irish, too much among the Scotch. This election should turn on no such thing, it should turn on the principle of opposing official corruptionists, double-faced religious hypocrites. Bowes belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist Church—hence rather Yates a Rev. Enoch Wood endorse him, his affiliations to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Roman Catholics hold that all things are lawful to do to the heretic Protestant; and perhaps Mr Bowes' Methodist friends hold it was lawful to tell an official lie to the citizens of Toronto and their council. Perhaps they hold that collusion with Hincks, a Unitarian, in the buying of the City debentures, over the heads of the city, is morally and politically honest. Such a line of conduct, no doubt, will raise them in the public estimation. Perhaps they think time-serving men the best. We do not believe it. The Methodists would vote for Bowes, but fear too many will. We must confess it would be better to let the friends of the present candidates have it all their own way. It is difficult to conceive how a truly honest man can vote for Bowes—especially before the £10,000 job is settled. The Orangemen will generally vote for him. These men in Toronto seem to be the tools of Gowan; and he tells them to go for Bowes. Many of the Roman Catholics will vote for Bowes too. The *Leader* and its master, Hincks, secretly support him. The result will probably be the consummation of political hypocrisy and humbug. The character of Toronto, already low enough, with its March, Bowes and Gowan regime, will only sink a little lower; and its two hundred taverns will give the grave with a few more victims, who have drunk to strongly during the election—vice & humbug!

TORONTO TEMPERANCE.

One of the leading cry daily papers (the *Globe*) of last week, stated that Mr. Bowes went into a low tavern in this city, treated a voter, threw down a dollar bill, and when the inkeeper was about to give change, refused to take it saying that he did not take change. We have not seen this contradicted. It true, this contrasts well with morality! and Mr. Bowes' assertions at temperance meetings in 1852-3, in this city. He was then a Maine law man—a pretended teetotaler. Five Methodist and temperance profession! How many converts to the churches do the two hundred taverns of Toronto make? How long will the influence of Coughley's lectures last? Bring him back to convert over again. He was again even the semblance of sin or lies,—probed hypocrisy to the heart; and rather Yates Bowes' head man, was his peculiar friend and host. *Gowan, Bowes, Yates, Orange lodges, two hundred inns, and some Methodist voters!*—a strange commixture!

No wonder temperance and morality are low in Toronto! Public example is against both. Temperance in this city is declining fast; the taverns and saloons increasing and heated men, drunkards, in proportion. Society is too corrupt to support teetotalism in Toronto. The *used of turn* is too prevalent. Very well; a death will not teach men wisdom, nothing will. Our struggle for the right will continue for a time, and then some other must do the up-hill work.

W. L. Mackenzie was a member of the Board of Health in 1840, and '48, and '51, and '52, and '53, and '54, and '55, and '56, and '57, and '58, and '59, and '60, and '61, and '62, and '63, and '64, and '65, and '66, and '67, and '68, and '69, and '70, and '71, and '72, and '73, and '74, and '75, and '76, and '77, and '78, and '79, and '80, and '81, and '82, and '83, and '84, and '85, and '86, and '87, and '88, and '89, and '90, and '91, and '92, and '93, and '94, and '95, and '96, and '97, and '98, and '99, and '00, and '01, and '02, and '03, and '04, and '05, and '06, and '07, and '08, and '09, and '10, and '11, and '12, and '13, and '14, and '15, and '16, and '17, and '18, and '19, and '20, and '21, and '22, and '23, and '24, and '25, and '26, and '27, and '28, and '29, and '30, and '31, and '32, and '33, and '34, and '35, and '36, and '37, and '38, and '39, and '40, and '41, and '42, and '43, and '44, and '45, and '46, and '47, and '48, and '49, and '50, and '51, and '52, and '53, and '54, 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...regulate and that further legislation shall take place in regard to the regulation of beer and public houses on the Lord's day, desiring to keep it holy unto Him, that we and our families may enjoy His blessing, that no wages be paid at any time at the public-houses.

We would here take the liberty of calling your Majesty's attention to the advantageous effects towards increasing the sobriety and happiness of many of your Majesty's subjects which have been derived from the payment of wages in the middle rather than the end of the week, and from the establishment of coffee-houses and refreshment rooms, and reading rooms, under proper regulations adapted to their wants and wishes. And we, your Majesty's suffering but faithful and loyal subjects will ever pray for the continuance and increase of your Majesty's social happiness in your family, and prosperity on your throne."

In the year 1853 the number of licenses issued in the united kingdom for the sale of spirits by retail was 87,618; for the sale of wine by retail, 38,455. The numbers have been increasing year by year.—*London News and Chronicle*, May 4.



TIME-SERVING POLITICIANS—MR. MORRISON AND NIAGARA.

A late number of the *Niagara Mail* comes out and endorses Mr. J. C. Morrison's political character, recommending him again to the electors of the Borough of Niagara. In this constituency, Parliament after Parliament, is to take just such a man as a few stock-jobbers and wire pullers say, it is in a pitiable situation. Things have now come to such a pass in Canada, that the truly consistent are generally set aside, and only the time serving, those who are radical, Tories, or middle men, as the times turn, get into power and office. There is no inducement for a young man in Canada, to adhere to straight forward principle in politics, or, indeed, in anything. Mr. Morrison, the present Solicitor General, is a striking instance of the success of time serving politicians. He has no talent; he never did anything for the reform cause; for law reform; is the author of no good Bill in the House; never wrote a good political article in his life, if any at all; is quite a third rate lawyer and speaker. Yet, with all this, he is affable, good humoured and plausible, and, above all, accommodating, willing to carry out the purposes of any leading man by his vote and short speeches. His votes are generally silent ones. The only good measure he ever attempted to carry, was one in relation to the Clergy Reserves, in the time of Baldwin and Price. He was frightened out of this, by these two gentlemen, and afterwards did their bidding, as he has faithfully done that of Hincks, Rolph and Cameron. Yet Mr. Morrison, if you speak to him in private, seems very liberal; would if he could, and retain office according to his assertions, vote and act very differently from what he does. He would, for instance, pass an act in a few words, vesting the Clergy Reserve lands in the crown. Yet, if his party was in danger, and policy required it, he would divide them among the churches. Mr. Morrison has supported every bad measure of the present, and most of the late, ministry. The *Niagara Mail* supports, and Niagara people have the morality to elect, such a man!! He is in favor of temperance too, we believe, the Maine law; yet voted against Cameron's Bill, with Hincks and the rumites. Go, young Canadians, if you wish to succeed, and do likewise; the examples of an Egerton Ryerson, a Prince, a Morrison, a Hincks, a Sullivan, a Ross, &c., &c., would dictate that course in Canada. For 25 years, we have pursued an opposite course, and are now too old to deviate, and it is not in our nature to do so. In 1832-1-7, our hand was busy in writing for honest reform—our tongue and actions corresponding. We have witnessed the crises of the saddlebag Parliament of 1828-30, of 1831, of Sir F. B. Head, of 1840, of 1845, of 1848, of 1851; and here we are in 1854, still the same. But with all this, we see that it is not the honest and consistent that rise, but the tricky and time-serving. W. L. Mackenzie, who has known us as a writer, since 1832, and in 1837, is another eminent example of the non-success of a consistent Canadian politician. He has seen a Ryerson, a Sullivan; and a dozen others, once radical men, yet changing camps, raised over his head, bribed, whilst he was true. Morrison was the son of a violent Toronto Tory—educated in Washburn's office as a Tory,—a well known Tory, as was Blake, too, in 1837; and it is not convenient to change with the

...The British Government assisted the ...

BOWES AND NATIONALITY—IRISH SCOTCH AND THE WORLD

There is evidently a desire just now to hear something about the issue of nationality in the Bowes election. We heard it in a dozen ways. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie on this ground, who would not otherwise have done so. They say Cameron is Scotch, and the rest will be between Bowes and Cameron—Scotch and Irish—Cameron is, however, a Canadian, of Scotch descent. Sherwood is a Canadian. The issue of nationality we depise. There is too much of it in the Irish, too much among the Scotch. This election should turn on no such thing, it should turn on the principle of opposing official corruptionists, double-faced religious hypocrites. Bowes belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist Church—hence rather Yates a Rev. Epoch Wood endorse him, his official lies to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Roman Catholics hold that all things are lawful to do to the heretics Protestants; and perhaps Mr. Bowes' Methodist friends hold it was lawful to tell an official lie to the citizens of Toronto and their council. Perhaps they hold that collusion with Hincks, a Unitarian, in the buying of the City debentures, over the heads of the city, is morally and politically honest. Such a line of conduct, no doubt, will raise them in the public estimation. Perhaps they think time-serving men the best. We do not believe all the Methodists would vote for Bowes, but fear too many will. We must confess it would be better to let the friends of the present candidates have it all their own way. It is difficult to conceive how a truly honest man can vote for Bowes—especially before the £10,000 job trial is decided. The Orangemen will generally vote for him. These men in Toronto seem to be the tools of Gowans; and he tells them to go for Bowes. Many of the Roman Catholics will vote for Bowes too. The *Leader* and its master, Hincks, secretly support him. The result will probably be the consummation of political hypocrisy and humbug. The character of Toronto, already low enough, with its March, Bowes and Gowans regime, will only sink a little lower; and its two hundred taverns will glint the grave with a few more victims, who have drunk too strongly during the election—*vice le humbug!*

TORONTO TEMPERANCE.

One of the leading city daily papers (*the Globe*) of last week, stated that Mr. Bowes went into a low tavern in this city, treated a voter, threw down a dollar bill, and when the innkeeper was about to give change, refused to take it, saying that he did not take change. We have not seen this contradicted. If true, this contrasts well with morality! and Mr. Bowes' assertions at temperance meetings in 1852-3, in this city. He was then a Maine law man—a pretending teetotaler. *Vice Methodist* and temperance profession! How many converts to the churches do the two hundred taverns of Toronto make? How long will the influence of Cayghey's lectures last? Bring him back to convert over again. He was against even the semblance of sin or *lux*,—probed hypocrisy to the heart; and rather Yates Bowes' head man, was his peculiar friend and host. *Gowan Bowes, Yates, Orange lodges, two hundred inns, and some Methodist voters!*—a strange commixture!

No wonder temperance and morality are low in Toronto! Public example is against both. Temperance in this city is declining fast; the taverns and saloons increasing, and bloated men, drunkards, in proportion. Society is too corrupt to support teetotalism in Toronto. The signal of ruin is too prevalent. Very well; a death will not teach men wisdom, nothing will. Our struggle for the right will continue for a time, and then some other must do the upward work.

W. L. Mackenzie was reported to have said on the 10th inst, and 12th inst, opposing Mr. Hincks and asking Mr. C. P. Olph's election. He was very successful. Hincks was fairly beaten on the 16th.

REV. WM. RYERSON.—We are glad to hear that the gentlemen who reported Mr. Hincks' course is rather extraordinary. The course is rather extraordinary. The Maine Law in Canada than Hincks' rule work reversed? Could blackmen justify the

...The Maine Law in Canada than Hincks' rule work reversed? Could blackmen justify the

KENTON—LAW

...The Maine Law in Canada than Hincks' rule work reversed? Could blackmen justify the

...The Maine Law in Canada than Hincks' rule work reversed? Could blackmen justify the

WAR NEWS

...The Maine Law in Canada than Hincks' rule work reversed? Could blackmen justify the

ELECTION NEWS

There is any amount of... of the Canadian constitution... It seems McDougall of Toronto, and Foley of Norfolk, have been in Toronto...

The Crystal Fountain, Pennsylvania, under d to 6th July, contains a whole article... temperance movements' taken from this paper...

The Crystal Fount's correspondence mentions that a very large meeting had been held in Philadelphia to sustain Mayor Conrad...

During the month of June, 51,363 emigrants arrived at the port of New York... 11,117 were Germans, 18,950 British, 7,900 French...

The Japan treaty received by the Foreign Law, secures to the Americans the privilege of residing and trading at two ports.

A great movement is just now making to organize a great Northern anti-slavery party in the United States.

WILL THE CLERGY RESERVES BE SECULARIZED?

We are prepared for any treachery at the hands of Hicks and his Government, after what we have seen for two years. The following extract from a late debate in the House of Lords...

"The noble Earl (Lord Derby) commented in the same spirit on the Canada Clergy Reserve Bill passed last year, and made an extraordinary statement, founded, I am sure, upon misapprehension. The noble Earl said that the first step taken in Canada, upon the passing of that measure, was an attempt to secularize the Clergy Reserve..."

The soil and institutions of the United States are congenial to Temperance. There is no...

CHOLERA IN TORONTO

It seems from the reports of the burial grounds, that nineteen fatal cases of cholera had occurred within the first two weeks of July, 1854,—over double the number of deaths as compared with 1853. On the 14th July fourteen deaths from cholera occurred in Hamilton. It is much worse there than in Toronto. We regret to find that the general health of the latter city is very bad. In Montreal cholera continues to be bad. In New York, so far, it does not appear to be very fatal.

MORE TRUCKLING TO ROMISH INFLUENCE.

The latest rumor from Washington is, that the President intends to recall Lewis Cass, Jr., from Rome, as his father has offended his holiness, the Pope, by giving utterance to his sentiments in the United States Senate, in favor of religious liberty, and in opposition to the sentiments of Archbishop Hughes. William L. Hunt, the defeated candidate for Solicitor of Philadelphia city, a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, is to be his successor. The recall of Mr. Cass has of course been demanded by Bishop Hughes, and the President is bound to accede to the insolent demand. When will the end of these things be? It is for the American people to answer at the ballot box.—Pennsylvania Crystal Fountain.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c. SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

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

THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITIZEN,

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Quaintly and Comfort, will ply regularly every week during the Season between Matland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel has been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out. Visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendance of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

Table with columns: THROUGH FROM, Destination, Time. Includes routes to Rochester, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati.

The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this route.

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at Six o'clock A.M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock P.M., for

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company, or at Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.

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

Very important to persons wishing a CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP TO THE NIAGARA FALLS.

THE STEAMER "PEERLESS" leaves Yonge Street Wharf at 6 o'clock A.M., and again at 12 P.M. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 9 A.M., and 4 P.M.

Parties leaving Toronto at 6 in the morning will have four or five hours at the Falls, and reach home at 10 o'clock. Parties leaving at half past 12...

PROCLAMATION

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, Mayor of the CITY OF TORONTO

To all whom these presents may concern WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous fires within this City, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens, and whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Citizens of each Block or Section, to be watched, to entitle them to the benefit of each taking his turn by duty in watching such Block or Section, and entitling being sworn Special Constables for the particular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to inform the Citizens of the City, that the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Resolution, and to present them to the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Resolution.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Land Act."

And also, for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely:

- Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West; Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings; Oliver, Druggist, King Street East; Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street; W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West; Jno. Howarth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOSEPH ROWELL, Chairman. Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854.

THE STEAMER KALOOAH

Will resume her trips between STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE, ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A.M. and run from thence EVERY SATURDAY throughout the season at the same hour.

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

CHARLES THOMPSON. In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

CHARLES THOMPSON. Toronto, July 4, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD of HEALTH for the City of Toronto has determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the breastwork, south of of the Fish Market. But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any Manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 29, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Straw, Tulle and Fancy Bonnets.



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):— FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by attending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Vases, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

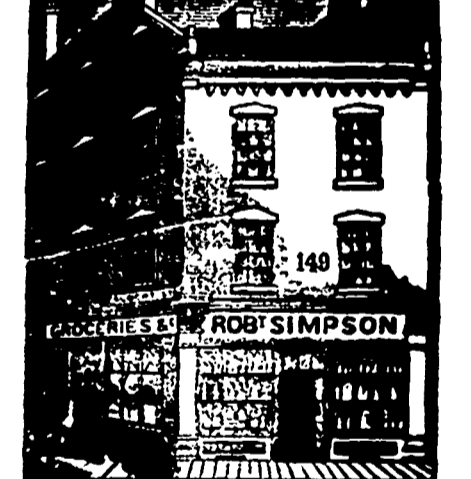
His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

No Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c., At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Bought. Toronto, 20 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, 20 January, 1853. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & T. 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 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 20 January, 1854. 1-1f

TERMS OF SITTING OF COUNTY OF YORK DIVISION COURTS.

Toronto City, Monday, 24 July.

Waterloo, as a candidate... number of the... stated that the patriot... Folly, however, got the... as is usually the case... Dr. Rolph. The next House of Assembly... filled with a set of rascals... probably be worse than the... the honorable men... Riding of York there... Wright again, the tool... their spokesman at public meetings... Riding, one would have thought... had more sense. We have lived... as an honest politician... and intend to keep our... dirty work and cheating... among all parties... da send forth their tools... people be devoured a little longer... hunters. It would be esteemed... us to be associated with a set... Edward Jackson of Hamilton... against St. Allan MacNair... out for North Ontario against... Lumden and Farwell are the... Ontario. What a lot of... Parliamentary honours... to the middle age of life... ranks since 1830, you... of contesting any Riding... tion to do so now... cecker, the political intriguer... any reward in Canada... ways been neglected... all popular Governments... not end to the corruption of politics.

The Cry of Freedom... 6th July, contains a whole... perance movements... put as editorial without any... The practice is very shabby... the exchange of the list when... The New market Era was guilty... and the exchange is struck off.

The Crystal Fountain's... that a very large meeting... Philadelphia to sustain Mayor... Sunday laws to close taverns... 12,000 members of the Know-Nothing Society in that city.

During the month of June... arrived at the port of New York... 18,850 British, 7,900 French... Spaniards and West Indians... France is steadily on the increase

The Japan treaty received... Law, secures to the Americans... reading and trading at two ports.

A great movement is just now... a great Northern anti-slavery party... States.

WILL THE CLERGY RESERVES BE SECULARIZED?

We are prepared for any treachery... of Bishops and his Government... used for two years. The following extract from a late debate in the House of Lords, favors the idea that Canada is yet the victim of colonial intrigues of the basest kind. The extract is from a debate of the 23rd June, in the House of Lords.—

"The noble Earl (Lord Derby) commented in the same spirit on the Canada Clergy Reserves. He passed last year, and made an extraordinary statement, founded, I am sure, upon misapprehension. The noble Earl said that the first step taken in Canada, upon the passing of that measure, was an attempt to secularize the Clergy Reserves. I know not whence the noble Earl has received his information; but I can only say, that, having held the seals of the Colonial Office from that time down to ten days ago, I NOT ONLY NEVER HEARD OF ANY ATTEMPT TO SECULARIZE THESE RESERVES, BUT THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH I HAD WITH LORD ELGIN AND MR. HINDS, WHEN THEY WERE IN THIS COUNTRY, WOULD LEAD ME TO THE OPPOSITE CONCLUSION (Hear, hear.)"

The soil and institutions of the United States do not seem congenial to Popery. There is too much thought and freedom there. Two of the leading Roman Catholic papers in the United States—the St. Louis, Shepherd of the Valley, and the Buffalo Sentinel—have been discontinued for want of support. Why wonder at the formation of Know-Nothing Societies in the States.

more a complaint with... occurred in Hamilton. It is much worse here than in Toronto. We regret to find that the general health of the latter city is very bad. In Montreal cholera continues to be bad. In New York, so far, it does not appear to be very fatal.

MORE TRICKLING TO ROMISH INFLUENCE.

The latest rumor from Washington is, that the President intends to recall Lewis Cass, Jr., from Rome, as his father has offended his holiness, the Pope, by giving utterance to his sentiments in the United States Senate, in favor of religious liberty, and in opposition to the sentiments of Archbishop Hughes. William J. First, the defeated candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia city, a Roman Catholic, and a Jesuit, is to be his successor. The recall of Mr. Cass has of course been demanded by Bishop Hughes, and the President is bound to accede to the insolent demand. When will the end of these things be? It is for the American people to answer at the ballot box!—*Pennsylvania Journal Fountain.*

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.
SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

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

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

THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITOZEN.

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Quicker and Comfort, will ply regularly every week during the season between **Matland's Wharf** and the **Peninsula Hotel**. The Hotel has been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well suited to visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$1.29.
Toronto, July 23, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM	IN	HOURS
Toronto to Rochester	in	7 hours
Toronto to Albany	in	17 hours
Toronto to New York	in	22 hours
Toronto to Boston	in	27 hours
Toronto to Philadelphia	in	36 hours
Toronto to Chicago	in	39 hours
Toronto to Detroit	in	15 hours
Toronto to Cincinnati	in	20 hours

The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this route.

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the Steamers and Railways going West.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company, No. 57, Front Street, East, of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP TO THE NIAGARA FALLS.

THE STEAMER "PEERLESS" leaves Yonge Street Wharf at 6 o'clock, A.M., and again at 12, P.M. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 9 A.M., and 3 P.M.

Parties leaving Toronto at 6 in the morning will have four or five hours at the Falls, and reach home at 7 in the evening.—those leaving at half past 12 in the day, will have a pleasant sail across the Lake and back, reaching Toronto at 7 P.M.

The Fare to Parties going and returning same day, will be half price.
Office Front Street, 5 doors east of Yonge Street.
J. B. GORDON, Agent.
Toronto, July 19th, 1854.

WHEREAS the frequent... caused great alarm to the Citizens... subject of establishing a Night... anxiously deliberated upon... that body having determined... Citizens of each Block of Section... ing to be watched, to enter... pose of each taking his turn by... puty in watching such Block... entitled being sworn Special C... ticular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance of the Common Council, to form themselves into sections, under the guidance, and to present their Office, to be sworn in for the above.

JOSHUA G. BEARD
Mayor.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Extension Act." And also, for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality.
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. O.
Clerk's Office.
Toronto, July 15, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely:
Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lynnan Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West;
Jno. Howorth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly adv... that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH

Will resume her trips between **STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE,** ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A.M., and run from thence **EVERY SATURDAY** throughout the season at the same hour

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

CHARLES THOMPSON,
In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
Toronto, July 4, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dirty Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the breakwork, south of the Fish Market.

But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any Manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health,
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk's Office.
Toronto, June 29, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

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

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

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

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to catch the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 19, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A.M.

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

Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 10, Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5 45, P.M.

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

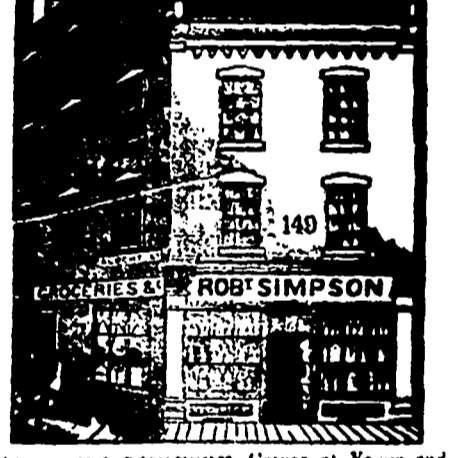
Passages to and from Toronto by the steamer *Peerless* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of sailing Toronto, and the same time in returning.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH
Would respectfully intimate to his customers, and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now complete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J.C.'s stock this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Vases, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Also, His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.
His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.
No Second Price.
TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH.
No. 60, King Street East.
The Toronto House,
Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. **BOOT and Shoe Establishment.** W. HAMILTON, has on hand 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 Full Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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 bbls. Coal Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

TERMS OF SITTING OF COUNTY OF YORK DIVISION COURTS.

Toronto City	Monday, 24 July.
"	Monday, 14 August.
"	Monday, 4 September.
Richmond Hill	Wednesday, 9 August.
Newmarket	Wednesday, 16 "
Berwick	Friday, 4 "
King	Saturday, 5 "
Sandhill Albion	Wednesday, 23 "
Streetville	Thursday, 24 "

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificate, it recommends itself.

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY.

DR. CADWELL. OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.

HAVING concluded his professional engagements in the west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseys, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order.

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.

WHITEWASHING & COLORING. JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS! ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M.

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c. will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100. READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

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

HATS AND CAPS. EVERY description in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of S. DADSON.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, at on Moderate Terms.

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oil, Paints, Dry Groceries.

H. ROVELL HOPE, COVEYANT, LAWYER, Office, corner of Church Street.

A CARD. YONGE ST. POTTERIES. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,000 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year.

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Pottery.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. 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.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by painting on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine.

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c. will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT-LAW. Resumes his professional business at the Old Office over Henderson & Co's Store.

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

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

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!! The subscribers have on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, including SWORDS, BELTS, &c.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAR-HOUSE 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO

W. H. ASHWOOD, HATS, CAPS, KOSUTHS, &c. Manufactured under his own immediate inspection, of the best materials.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Dispatch. Measurements Furnished on the shortest Notice.

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Fancy Satin, &c.

A. M. SMITH, BARRISTER AT-LAW. At 104 Yonge Street, BALDWIN PORTO RICO and CUBA SLAVERS.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. Wholesale Groceries.

W. H. ASHWOOD, Stationery and Printing. Paper Hangings, &c.

MIL. CROSS-CUT. HAND, AND OTHER SAWS, LUMBS HINGERS, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, &c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY

NO SECOND PRICES! BURGESS & LEISHMAN, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Fancy Satin, &c.

...urable medicine, a...
The pills are war...
any mineral, or any...
For Sale by R. H. K. C...
E. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street,
Toronto, April 8, 1854.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous
of employing him professionally, that his Law Office
is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, upon
the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 57,
Lloyd Buildings, Toronto.
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of
this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,
Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,



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

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

The Oldest Establishment in the City,
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assort-
ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting
of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milan
Cloths, Kerseymers, Doestains, new Fashionable
Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a
variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts
Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.
Also,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale.
Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order.
All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses,
Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and
articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Pro-
vince by
CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 27, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-1

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM
WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!
ON and after **MONDAY**, the 30th January, 1854,
Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:	
EXPRESS TRAIN.	
Leave Windsor at	10 00 A. M.
Leave London at	2 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at	6 10 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls at	8 00 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave London at	7 01 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at	10 50 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls at	2 30 P. M.
GOING WEST:	
EXPRESS TRAIN.	
Leave the Falls at	10 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at	12 50 P. M.
Leave London at	4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Windsor at	8 40 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave the Falls at	12 15 P. M.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 P. M.
Arrive at London at	6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the
Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central
Railroads.
Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,
London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,
Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-if

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,

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

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

HATS AND CAPS

VERY LOW PRICES made of a cap
at the MANUFACTORY of

S. DADSON,

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

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

SALES attended on the Streets, No. 4, and
Moderate Terms.
Residence—Cuminantown
Cuminantown Nelson, May 25, 1854.

R. H. BRETT,

161 King Street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT.—WHOLESALE
IMPORTER OF
Hardware, Earthenware, Oil, Paints, Dry Goods, &c.
Window Glass, Gunpowder &c. &c.
London, January 14, 1854.

H. ROYELL HOPE Contractor, Car, House,
No. 13, at the Exchange, Ag. & Broker, Car,
No. 10, at the Office, corner of Church Street,
Foot St., and The Old Contractor Office,
AGENTS IN LONDON
Messrs. Mason, Currier & Co. Stationers, & Printers,
St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

A CARD

YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500
pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods,
on the average per week through the whole year,
These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper
Province for quantity and quality. They took all the
three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and
have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly
supplied with a unsurpassable Brown Ware, and
Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle
Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on
short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity
of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada
before, he can recommend it as being far better for
dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking
trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854.

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two ap-
prentices to the same Business, at the Yonge
Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-
ises.
Parents would do well to learn their sons this bu-
siness, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC
ESTABLISHMENT.

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 newest and most **IMPROVED**
INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and
Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price
than any other Establishment on the Continent. Par-
ticularly they would recommend their new **SAX**
HORNS CORNOPIANS and other **BRASS INSTRU-**
MENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker
CURTOIS of Paris.

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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than
any other ever offered to the public. It is un-
hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all
others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGES-**
TION and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal cause to
health and source of numberless diseases and com-
plaints.
Many families of the highest respectability in
Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various
parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and
speak of it with unqualified approbation.
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON,**
London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.
S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

J. B. RYAN
Importer of English and American
HARDWARE

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
(Old Sign No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto)
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of
Hardware, consisting of part of House F-
org Glass, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farm
implements, Coopers, Carpenters' Spoons, &c.,
other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools
of kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 20, 1854.



SOHO FOUNDRY
AND **STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**

STEAM ENGINES
AND **BOILERS.**
Mill Castings
MACHINERY.
Manufactured by the
Beverly Street (off Que-
Street West) Liverpool
AGNEW, DICKEY & CO.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

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

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, FIN PLATE, CANADA PLATES, WIRE SLEDGES, SPADE SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRISTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.	MILL CROSS-CUT HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LEAD HINGES PIED ALGERS PLANES, BUCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c. &c. &c.
---	--

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
The subscribers have on hand an assortment of **MILITARY GOODS**, such as **SWORDS, BELTS,**
BELLS, MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHIELDS, &c.
May 11, 1854. **S. SHAW & SON.**

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

W. H. ASHWOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and
HATS, CAPS, KOSSTIES, &c.
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection, and of the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he would have him
with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY
NO SECOND PRICE!

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

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 4 1/4	Men's Black Coats, 4 1/4	Men's Blue Coats, 4 1/4	Men's Blue Coats, from 7 6
do. Chek'd do. do. 5 0	do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Black Alpaca do. 12 6	do. Black Alpaca do. 12 6
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Princes, do. do. 12 6	do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 1/4	do. Chek'd do. do. 5 0	do. Molekin do. 6 3
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Russia do. 8 9	White Shirts, London Fronts 4 1/4
do. Striped do. 2 6	Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style Business Coats in all Materials		

DRY GOODS.
Mullin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. from 2s. 6d.
10ld. Bed Tick at 1/2 price from 7 1/2
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7 1/2
Heavy ginghams, do. " 7 1/2
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, &c.
Edgings, Artificial Flowers, &c.
Shot Checked and plain Alpacas.
BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.
NO second Price,
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

HAT AND FUR... HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE... 21 Jan. 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE... Lyman, Brothers & Company, 81, LAWRENCE BUILDINGS... Toronto, May 17, 1854.

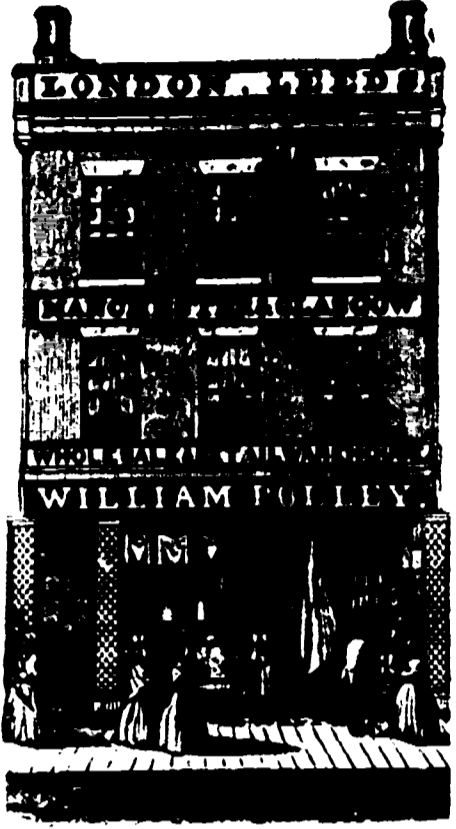
THE LARGE 103... Daily the things we... And the things we... Now, PEARSON has... M. PEARSON... Having made extensive purchases...

M. PEARSON... Having made extensive purchases... WOULD direct the attention of his Customers... 3rd May 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD... READER, If you inquire of any person or persons... C. S. POWERS'... Local Agent...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging... GILBERT PFARCY... Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 56, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO... Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto... FRESH SEASONABLE, STAFFE AND FANCY DRY GOODS...

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St. Toronto... Toronto, April 19, 1854.

A CARD... CHARLES COCKBURN (Baillif of D. C. No. 4... Toronto, Feb. 2, 1854.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLOND'S) Multum in parva Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL... Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER... Toronto, January 21, 1854.

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

JOHN PARMIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER... Toronto, January 21, 1854.

SPRATT'S Temperance House, 10, Devon Street, near the Walnut Colonnade... Toronto, 2d January 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street... Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE... 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... 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... Toronto, Jan. 2d, 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. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE. Spring Importations ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. Toronto, March 8, 1854.

Protection from Lightning. BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by F. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyler, Cumminsville; Robert Belluar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trailgar; J. B. Crowe, Peabani; J. R. Chalger, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marten, Milton; Francis Fravey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Minter, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Barford; Charles Taylor, Port Carling; C. S. Johnson, Oterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Humbly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterloo; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Power, 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. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Maxson, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Watford—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Equising—M. L. Barnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Woodhead; George F. Hill, Canoeing; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zanes Mills, James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM" is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons-to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, allied with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance per within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 3d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 3d., 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 Subscriber 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.

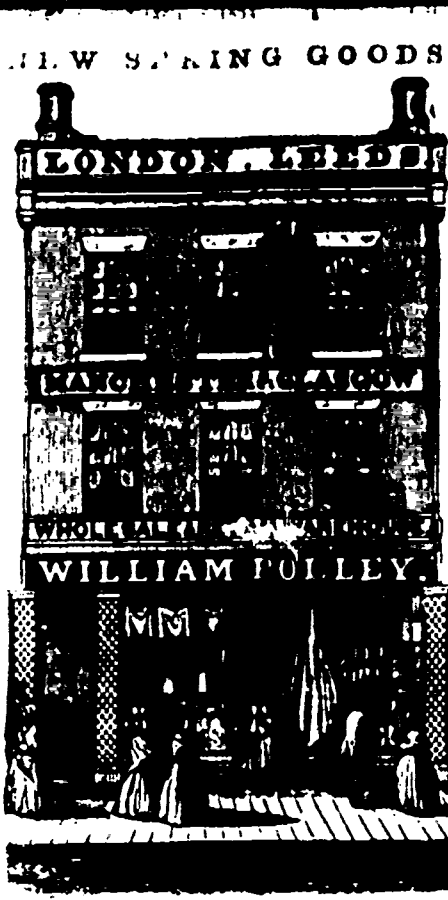
THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM" is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons-to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, allied with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance per within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 3d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 3d., 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 Subscriber 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.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
 81, LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
KEEP constantly on hand
 liberal terms
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Perfumery, &c.
Wholesale, Retail, and Foreign.
 Also, a large stock of
and Field Seeds.
 large stock of *Clover, Timothy, &c.*
 and *Marrows, Fat Peas.*
 Toronto, May 1, 1854.

THE LARGE 103,
 Daily the troops are
 Of the most
 And the troops are
 Are the strength of
 But Britain
 That she
 This, when
 Her valiant
 And the
 Their armies
 And the
 Are determined
 Yet tho' the war
 You must have
 Nor would it be
 In making your
 Now, PEARSON
 In reference to
 By securing the
 To make large
 His Stock is
 But such as
 And he therefore
 His esteemed
 THREE.

M. PEARSON
 Having made extensive purchases of the
SPUN AND COMBED YARNS,
 WOULD direct the attention of his Customers
 and the Public to the following GOODS:
 Bowsers from 31.
 Muslin dresses 25. 61.
 Parasols 18. 34.
 Bonnet Ribbons 14.
 Parasols 24.
 Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 61.
 Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 74.
 Gingham and Derris (very heavy) 54. 1.
 Fine printed DeLanes 61.
 Linnen Handkerchiefs (double width) 1.
 Emb'd " (a little damaged) 25. 61.
 Black and Colored Silks 191.
 Tweeds 13. 61.
 8-4 Druggat 13. 61.
 Gloves per doz. 25. 61.
 Hosiery 31. 91.
 Morning Goods of every description and
 great variety.
Barages, Shawls, Damasks, &c.
 Beautiful in design and at exceedingly moderate prices.
 This establishment continues to be conducted in the
 same straightforward and honorable principle
ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misapplied
 Toronto, 3rd May, 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 the
 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 is
 not inferior to any in British North America. The
 Marble, which he imports direct from the
 Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and of every
 variety of European and American Marble, in
 demand in this Country, and as a consequence of
 first class Sculptors, its use is increasing, and
 pre-eminently distinguished for its beauty and variety
 of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly
 manufacturing in order:
Monuments,
Obelisks,
Tomb-stones,
Head-stones,
Ornamental Inclosures,
Marble Pieces, &
Marble Furniture,
 of every description, at prices which will
 secure the Patronage of a large portion of the
 Local Public. If you wish to see a
 order work from any of the Houses, or to
 ascertain his prices, which will be
 be furnished to any one, and
 Orders sent by mail should be
C. S. POWERS'
 "Marble Works," Newcastle,
 N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to
 Local Agent to the establishment, who
 ing his address, be supplied with a
 and a liberal percentage allowed
 in receiving orders. There are
 Canada West, who with
 interfeing with their other
 \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.
 Address
C. S. POWERS'
 "Marble Works," Newcastle



WILLIAM POLLEY,
 55, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
 Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and
 surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first
 arrivals of
FRESH SEASONABLE, STABLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the
 most approved styles of
 Rich Fancy Dress Silks,
 DeLanes, and Parisian Dress Goods,
 silk Barettes, and Printed Muslins,
 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
 Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,
 Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,
 Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,
 Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;
 Rich Cashmere Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.
 With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves,
 (all sizes) Saisnets, Perains, Crapes, Muslins, Nets,
 Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.
 Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hosiery,
 Laces, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c., &c.
 Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling,
 Carpets, &c., &c.
 Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to
 examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and
 low price, is not surpassed by any House in the
 Trade.
 Superior Cotton Warp (all Nos.) a prime article in
 Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.
Terms Cash. No Abatement.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
 Third door West of Church St.
 Chequered Warehouse,
 166, King St. East,
 Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1-6-11.

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, all every article warranted to be such as
 sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of
 the Collar.
 Toronto, 1st May, 1854. 1-11

A CARD.
CHARLES COCKBURN (Baillif of D. C. No. 4
 in Law, in England.) Licensed Auctioneer.—
 Office at his residence, Pine Street, Toronto. Sales
 attended in Town and County on short notice, and
 Modern Terms.
 Toronto, 2nd May, 1854. 1-11

HEARN & POTTER,
FROM DOLLONDS,
 Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians,
 and Jewellers,
 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES
 In great variety, selected to suit all sights; Royal
 Astronomical Observatory, the S. Lawrence and the Lake-
ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER
WATCHES.

Electro-plate and Jewelry of all description.
 Watches and Jewels repaired and warranted.
 Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
 Beg to inform their numerous customers that they
 have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
 Adjoining Messrs. Bolay & Kay.
 Toronto, March 10th 1854. 12

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

JOHN PARMIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER.
 47 Adelaide Street, Opposite Court House, Cor-
 ner of King Street, Toronto. Percha Pumps, &c.
 Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus.
 Bespoke Work, &c., &c., &c. offered with the
 most liberal terms.
 Toronto, January 26, 1854. 1-11

SPRATT'S Temperance House,
 1, Devon Street, near the Ward Cobourg, Good
 Standing, &c., &c.
 Cobourg 21 January 1854. 1-11

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-
 ING and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side
 of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonial Office.
 The subscriber keeps always on hand a
 large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths,
 Cassimeres, Doeskin, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-
 mer Cloth, the Newest Style of Pattern and Mus-
 tin. A complete assortment of Vestings of the latest
 style, also strong of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk
 and Cotton Hosiery, Satin and Figured Materials of
 almost every description, Ready-made Garments, Hats,
 Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gen-
 tlemen's Wear, in General, Judges' Baitsters' and
 University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
 to order.
G. HARCOURT.
 Toronto, January 23, 1854. 1-11

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
 The Subscriber has just received a large assort-
 ment of **CHINA GLASS, AND EARTHEN-**
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
 Merchants and others.
 —ALSO—
 Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELED STONE-
WARE, 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'Oraay's Bust of Wellington,
 Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety
 of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
 No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
 King Street, Toronto, }
 Jan. 2, 1854. } 6-w.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
 Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King
 and Toronto Streets
 The undersigned having leased a portion of those
 extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs.
 Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to
 invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its
 vicinity, to his Well-Assorted **STOCK OF HARD-**
WARE, Comprised in part of the following **GOODS**
 Furnishing and Building Hardware,
 Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,
 Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Black-
 smiths' Tools,
 Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,
 Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
 Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-11.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
 At his well-known Stand, corner of
 Yonge and Albert Streets,
 Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
 But he invites his numerous customers to commence
 a Campaign against his well-assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
 He will offer against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
 All of which will form his only barricades—and he
 craves that the
Ammunition used against them
 May be only Silver or Gold 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. 1-11

NEW Painting and Glazier Estab-
LISHMENT.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign
 and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper
 Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-
 toria 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 ma-
 terials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with
 their patronage. **S. BOOTH & SON.**
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

BOUND Volumes of the Son of
TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound
 volumes of this work for the above years can obtain
 them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851
 bound in boards containing 1/2 of the numbers of 1851
 can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852
 will bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada
 at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost.
 Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had
 for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound
 plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in
 person at this office.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 personally selected in the British and Foreign markets,
 which they will offer at a small advance, and upon
 the most Liberal Terms.
 Toronto, March 8, 1854. 13

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by F. V. Wil-
 son and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street,
 The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for
 the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Man-
 ufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50,
 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building,
 without first examining the points of his rods, and if
 they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they
 are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composi-
 tion of metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy
 for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a
 knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the in-
 fluence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manu-
 factured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be
 Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are
 made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated
 with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmo-
 sphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always
 ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be
 sure to notice the stamp—**SPRATT'S IMPROVED**
POINT—this is on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by
 Lightning unless buried down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted.
 Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

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