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# Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. DECEMBER, 9, 1854.

NO. 49.

## INDIAN NAMES.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"How can the red men be forgotten, while so many of our states and territories, rivers and lakes are designated by their names?"

Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave,  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave;  
That 'mid forests where they roamed  
There rings no hunter's shout;

But their name is on your waters—  
Ye may not wash it out.  
Ye, where Ontario's billow  
Like ocean's surge is curled,  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the World;  
Where red Missouri bringeth  
Rich tribute of the west,  
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps  
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone like cabins,  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Have disappeared like withered leaves  
Before the autumn gale;  
But their Memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore,  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid his young renown;  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
With her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathed it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides their lingering voice  
Within his rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart;  
Monadnock on his forehead bears  
Doth seal the sacred trust,  
Your mountains build their monument,  
Though you give the winds their dust.

## STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG.

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mosier. Her husband had been dead many years; her only daughter was grown up and married, and living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.—And thus the old lady lived alone in her house by day and by night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful; did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide lay down and slept sweetly.

One morning, however she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind: which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought, of some unknown evil, that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unburdening herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day; and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter

pressed the same feeling, as she left her daughter's house. On the way home she chafed on a neighbor who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions which had nearly tipped her into fear, and from the lady of the house received answers similar to those of her daughter. You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime—surely no one will disturb or molest you; go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover (said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor) Here Rover! go home with Mrs. Mosier, and take care of her." Rover did as he was told, the widow went home, missed her cow, took care of everything out doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid himself down on the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and, perhaps, chid herself for needless fear she fell asleep.

Some time in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all; but, as she awoke, a sound like the raising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor. The dog neither barked nor moved. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepping cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing; but now for the first time, felt the dog move as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same instant some thing fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises like the pawing of the dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all. This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately—but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep; and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed—and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which had been uplifted to take her life, and which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with the grasp of death; and neither dog nor man could utter a sound till all was over. The man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her cattle, and her land. And instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property to him and his as the only heirs apparent—but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of night. A fearful retribution waited for him. The widow's apprehension communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves by what unseen power we know not—the sympathy of the other woman who loaned her dog—and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself—formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained without reference to that Providence or overruling power which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and "shapes our ends, control them as we will.

in his, these apartments and passages. They are not for mere confessions, when British priests may be out-companied with the misdeeds of Protestants. No, no money for this purpose, but for a purpose as more profitable to the interests of society and the liberty of the people. The fact is, that while the superstructure of Rome is raised, it is destined to become a charnel house, where religion must be sacrificed. Here Rover (said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor) Here Rover! go home with Mrs. Mosier, and take care of her." Rover did as he was told, the widow went home, missed her cow, took care of everything out doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid himself down on the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and, perhaps, chid herself for needless fear she fell asleep.

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never yet concealed anything, because it has nothing to conceal, religion, which is used as the decoy to these professors, forsooth made the plea for preventing their escape, and concealing the crimes of which they may be made the victims—say, shall that be taken as a valid plea which is in truth the darkest feature of the case, and shall Rome be permitted to be transformed into a jail for female innocents to prevent the entrance of justice and the escape of sin? We hope, therefore, every right thinking man will supplicate the Legislature against the establishment of such an institution, and it is foolish, to petition the sovereign queen of the realm that no convent shall be permitted in this section of His colonial dominions—Britain, which should know no slave upon her soil, will ere long we trust, issue an edict scattering the convent houses of Rome, which we regret have an abode in other colonies.—St. John's New Brunswick Constitution.

## TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

A Protestant lady entered the matrimonial state with a Catholic gentleman, on condition he would never use any attempts in her intercourse with her to induce her to embrace his religion. Accordingly, after their marriage, he abstained from conversing with her on those religious topics which he knew would be disagreeable to her. He employed a Romish priest, however, who often visited the family, to use his influence to instil his popish notions into her mind. But she remained unswayed, particularly on the doctrine of transubstantiation.

At length the husband fell ill, and, during his afflictions, was recommended by the priest to receive the holy sacrament. The wife was requested to prepare bread and wine for the solemnity by the next day. She did so; and on presenting them to the priest, said—"These, sir, you wish me to understand, will be changed into the real body and blood of Christ after you have consecrated them."

"Most certainly," he replied, "Then, sir," she responded, it will not be possible, after the consecration, for them to do any harm to the worthy partakers, for, says the Lord, "My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed," and "he that eateth me shall live by me." "Assuredly," answered the priest, "they cannot do harm to the worthy receivers, but must communicate great good." The ceremony was proceeded in, and the bread and wine were consecrated, the priest was about to take and eat the bread; but the lady begged pardon for interrupting him, asking, "I mixed a little arsenic with the bread, sir, but as it is now changed into the body of Christ, it cannot of course do you any harm."

The principles of the priest, however, were not sufficiently firm to enable him to eat it—confused, ashamed, and irritated, he left the house and never more troubled the lady with the doctrine of transubstantiation.

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Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid his young renown;  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
With her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathed it hoarse  
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One morning, however she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind; which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought of some unknown evil, that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unloading herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day; and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated her assurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I can not think any one would hurt you for you have not an enemy in the world. As the day was declining, Mrs. Mosier sought her home, but ex-

pressed the same feeling, as she left her daughter's house. On the way home she called on a neighbor who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions which had nearly driven her into fear, and from the lady of the house received answers similar to those of her daughter. You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime—surely no one will disturb or molest you; go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover (said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor) Here Rover! go home with Mrs. Mosier, and take care of her." Rover did as he was told, the widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid himself down on the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and, perhaps, chid herself for needless fear she fell asleep.

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## CONVENTS.

To those who have paid a visit to the Cathedral in course of construction in this city by the R. C. Bishop, we would ask, has the enquiry never suggested itself—what mean all these recluses and

niches, these apartments and passages? They are never yet concealed anything, because it has not for many centuries, when Romish priests may be seen, accompanied with their aids and porters, but that fact is not a plea for this purpose, but for a purpose far more prejudicial to the interests of society and the liberty of the people. The fact is self-evident that while the superstructure is being raised, it is destined to become a charnel house, where religion must be sacrificed. The young female will yet be incarcerated within its walls leaving her happiness outside its massive doors, while inside she will be struggling with the laws of her existence, stifling all the fond throbbing of a woman's soul, and burying herself alive, virtuous, untaught, and debased, the prey of a accretious priesthood. This is what Rome offers as her holiest oblation to heaven, and it is such places as these that are designated "retreats of piety" by Roman Catholic authors. To part the youthful heart from gentle bosoms, and replace them with lamps of marble is the avowed intent of Popery in order that all feeling may be eradicated.—Convents are simply reservoirs into which the young and virtuous may be conducted down to ruin.

What are the characteristics of those who are thus decoyed? The unsuspecting girl of religious inclinations, whose mind might have run into the stream of heavenly bliss but for the blasting, withering influence of Conventual happiness. This is the class which Rome decoys and degrades, the first vernal budding of youth and piety, and makes it a sacrifice upon the altar of depravity; and it is only when the mirage melts away that the dreams of bliss become unrealized, and present instead the aspect of a moral wilderness. If convents are pious recluses and training schools of virtue, and if felicity is ever to be found within their precincts, what use for iron grated windows and lofty walls of stone and brick? Why must Paradise be made so much like a prison?

It is a fact evidenced in the history of Convents that at Rome the majority of nuns die of madness before they reach the age of twenty five! Now ponder on this fact, and estimate if possible, the amount of misery and moral prostitution of every thing lovely in virtue which must result from the ruthless plucking of noble-minded females from our social circle, should the laws of our country permit the establishment of a convent in our midst. If Popery were all we desire—and we fear it has now acquired too much power and influence—then a living capital here would cover our empire. The convent of Montreal should be an example to the people of this Province.

In the apartments of the Inquisitors of Spain the French soldiers found sixty-two young women virtuous, corrupted, and ruined; and innumerable proofs are afforded us of horrid guilt in the penitential convents—many of the unhappy victims seeking refuge for peace in the waters of the Tiber. If such scenes have had an existence in other lands have we not reason to suppose that like abominations will be carried on in our own. Yes, so sure as permitted to exist, so sure will its walls re-echo maddening yells of outraged innocence.

But, answer some, religion must not be interfered with. "Religion" that heavenly angel in whose outraged name Rome does her darkest deeds, beneath whose skirt she always hides her guiltless acts, burying them the deeper in its folds the more truculent they are! Religion which

never yet concealed anything, because it has nothing to conceal, religion, which would as the decoy to these prisoners, forsooth make the plea for preventing their escape, and concealing the crimes of which they may be made the victims—say, shall that be taken as a valid plea which is in truth the darkest feature of the case; and shall Rome be permitted to be transformed into a gulf of female innocence to prevent the entrance of justice and the escape of woe? We hope therefore, every right thinking man will supplicate the Legislature against the establishment of such an institution, and it ineffectual, to petition the sovereign queen of the realm that no convent shall be permitted in this section of His colonial dominions—Britain, which should know no slave upon her soil, will ere long we trust, issue an edict scattering the convent houses of Rome, which we regret have an abode in other colonies.—St. John's New Brunswick Constitution.

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## THE LONDON TIMES.

An American, who not long ago visited this establishment of the leading newspaper of the old world, has written an account of what he saw. This our readers will be interested to note. He says:

Among many other famous places in London, I visited the office of the London Times. To view

the establishment, application must be made by letter to the manager. This dispatched: a reply was promptly received by post, and on card was named the hour when the press could be seen in motion. Mr. Applegarth—a brother of the inventor of the press there used, and for many years superintendent of the machinery—a very amiable gentleman, conducted me through the various departments, freely answering inquiries, and explaining everything as we went along. Some idea of the resources and extent of the Times office, may be had from the single fact, that upward of \$300,000 are paid to the Government annually for stamp—a penny, or two cents, being paid on each number of the paper issued. The daily circulation is 52,000 copies—each number, including the supplement containing sixteen pages. Two hundred reams of paper are used every day, each weighing from 86 to 88 pounds, making, in all, from eight to nine tons. The quality of the paper every one knows who has read the Times. Each sheet costs the publishers a penny and a half, or three cents, before it is printed. One of the presses was put in motion at one o'clock, P.M., to print an edition to be sent off by mail an hour later. Twenty men were employed on the press—part of them above, in a gallery, to supply paper, and part below to receive the printed sheets as they came out. The noise of the machinery was so great, that it was difficult, in conversation, to be heard. The number printed an hour is twelve thousand.

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### Ladies' Department.

#### THE FLOWER GIRL.

The sun, had tower'd above the hill,  
And tipt the mount with gold.  
When Rosalie her basket fill  
With flow'rets to be sold.

The maiden left her humble cot,  
In the market town to cry,  
"Roses rare, and lilies fair;  
Ladies, will you buy?"

Rosa's voice was rich and clear,  
When called forth by song,  
Her face was sweet, surpassing tan,  
With silken ringlets hung.

Her dimpled arm the basket bore,  
Where beauteous flowers lie,  
Whilst she sings, "My lilies fair,  
Come ladies, will you buy?"

Her only care, that she may sell  
Her posies 'fore 'tis noon,  
And swift return them to the dell,  
To help her mother soon.

The sickly dame would then embrace  
Her child, with thanks to heaven high,  
That roses rare and flowrets fair,  
The city ladies e'er might buy.

The face of Rosa ne'er is sad,  
Ever cheerful is her smile,  
She thus a parent's heart makes glad,  
Rejoicing in her child.

Offers to part them for a score.

### EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN A NUNNERY.

A gentleman of our acquaintance has just received a letter from Mr. Evans, Printseller in the Strand, London which details the discovery of articles supposed to have disappeared from the world, after the lapse of three hundred and twenty years. Aretino, the Italian poet and satirist, who was born in 1492, was the author of some immoral verses. Giulio Romano, who had been the pupil of the immortal Raphael, degraded his art by making a series of designs to illustrate the obscene verses, and employed Marc Antonio, the most celebrated engraver of the age, or perhaps of any age, to engrave these abominable compositions. When the circumstance became known to the Pope, Clement the Seventh, he was so much enraged with Marc Antonio, who had exquisitely engraved some of the divine compositions of Raphael, that he had him immediately thrown into prison, and commanded the officers of the Inquisition to seize the plates and every impression that had been taken from them. So effectually, so rigorously was the command executed, that not one single set of the engravings is known to exist in Italy, Spain, Austria or France, or anywhere in Europe, although diligent search has been made in every cabinet in Europe for three hundred years.

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After three hundred years of fruitless search for these libidinous prints in all parts of Europe, who would have expected that they should appear in America? Yes true it is, and of a verity. An English amateur, travelling in Mexico last year, was induced to visit one of the convents, and amongst the rarities—the curiosities—the jewels of the establishment—what was his wonder and astonishment to be shown not only a copy of the lascivious poems of Aretino, but also a complete set of engravings by Marc Antonio, after Giulio Romano! To an amateur intimately acquainted with the drawing of a celebrated painter, or the style of a distinguished engraver, there is no chance of a mistake—they are like handwriting. As Rome was sacked by the Spaniards in 1527, very soon after the plates were engraved, it may possibly account for this precious set of jewels being found in a Mexican convent. The monks refused to sell such inestimable treasures, but, for a consideration, the gentleman was allowed to make tracings from them, and is having them engraved, in order to dispose of a few sets, at from ten to twenty guineas the set, for the convents of England, and France, and America, particularly of Cincinnati, whose priests are so pure!—*American Ex.*

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The Revd. J. E. Ryerson, delivered a most impressive and startling sermon in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last. It was particularly directed to the young ladies, and the Revd. gentleman exposed the fashionable fooleries of the present day, in most interesting style. Giving the dancing school a particular scorching among the rest, and showing that our whole system was wrong, that to get married and feel the young men was the ruling passion. We should imagine that some of the girls felt as comfortable under the discourse as would a hen on a hot griddle. On Sabbath evening next, Mr. Ryerson will preach again to the women, and lest he should overlook it we would direct his attention to the following facts from a London paper. An English paper decanting relative to the various qualities of conjugal bliss, states that in the city of London, the official record for the last year stands thus:

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alone every night. Why, bad as our Canadian system is, we don't think it is the worst on earth. Who ever heard of a Canadian couple living in open warfare! We wonder what the young men won't catch when Mr. R. 'es straight at them. Its all very fine, for the boys to laugh at the poor innocents now, but when the boys are being made the subject of special prayer and preaching, we expect worse disclosures than Maria Monk's to be made. Lay on McDuff, and—We forgot the rest—St. Catharines Post.

**A FAST COUPLE.**—A large double-fisted masculine appearing woman arrived at this place from Kingston, C. W. on Friday 22nd ult. On Saturday she fell in with a shoemaker of this place—was courted won and married, (the ceremony being performed by L. G. Stillwell, Esq.) Sunday the parties went on a spree, quarrelled and fought. Monday the dissatisfied groom, sought the coquire and demanded a divorce, but was informed that his request could not be complied with. He returned to his spouse and made up the family jar, and continued to live with her through Tuesday. On Wednesday a soldier arrived here from Kingston and claimed the new made bride as his property, he having taken her for better or for worse, previous to the above recorded transaction. Our shoemaker was of course obliged to surrender his claim, and on Thursday the soldier, and his truant wife returned to their home in Kingston. Thus it will be seen our shoe maker has passed through all the stages of matrimonial trials in the brief space of five days, and is now a grass widower; verily this is a fast age.—*Ogdensburg Sentinel.*

**A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.**—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her; and now, after a month's experience—an entire honeymoon—Henry says:—"I am happy to say a wooden leg is no bad bargain. I married Jessie a month ago—she refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one as she said she detested false appearances.—She is always at home except when she goes out with myself—she never flirts with other men—she dances at a party—she requires only one stocking and one boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time as she does not walk much and yet she is not unpleasant to walk with—she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of the wooden leg is a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta purcha for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment I would desire."



### Youth's Department.

#### MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME!

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Land of my nativity!—thee I love  
With a pure holy and undying faith!

My childhood's home! my cherish'd home,  
How yearns my heart to thee,

Thy sunny glades, thy sylvan nooks  
Thy mountain scenery!

The coppice wood within whose shade  
An aimless thoughtless boy,

I deem'd the summer time too short  
For all its dear employ,

Tho' forty years have silver'd o'er  
The locks of raven jet,

And grief and care have scar'd the heart  
I cannot thee forget!

When waves are rough and winds are rude  
Upon life's troubled sea—

An haven for the tempest tost  
I find in thoughts of thee?

Mine infant home! my cherish'd home!  
Thy wood-bine cover'd walls—

Than gilded domes and battlements  
That lavish wealth uprears!  
Beneath its sweet Contentment lies  
And oh! the boundless wealth—  
Of Loving hearts! those stars of life—  
Its sure—fair blooming health!  
All these are thine!—long may they be  
Aye—be for Ever thine—!

Mine infant home, my own dear home—  
Thou cherish'd home of mine!

Mine Island home! my cherish'd home—

Methinks I see thee now—

A tiny nest embowered amid

A Rose-bud laden bough,

Like Stalwart Sentinels they stand

Fair Wicklow's cloud capt hills—

That feed the verdure of thy vales

With ever gushing rills,

One of the band—a truant stream

Mid Glens's woody brake,

Had found a resting place within

The boom of the lake—

There alumb'ring like a cradled child

It lends to Beauty—Grace—

Reflecting scenes—like Angel's speech\*

Upon the dreamers face!

Mine own loved home! my cherish'd home

How very dear thou art—

Let the untarnish'd picture tell

Engraven on my heart!

The wood-land walks o'er which I sped

With childhood's gleesome bound,

The sylvan dell within whose nook

The Violet bed I found,—

The Primrose bank! the Daisied Lawn

The wild heath covered hill!

I loved you, with my childish heart

With manhood's sterner will,—

How then—can I forget you now

That I am old and Grey?

My Childhood's home! I hail thee yet

My Home! though far away!

Beverly Co of Leeds C. W

November 14th 1854—My Birthday.

\*That angels are speaking to the infant, who smiles in its sleep is a prevalent belief with the rustic mothers in Ireland a sweet and poetic idea if true or not—I am willing to believe it F. W.

### "MY MOTHER KNOWS BEST."

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oak-leaf trimming, and pick berries, and carry luncheon. Oh, it was a fine time they meant to have. "Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, you run home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are all going and you must." Ellen, with her green cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into the house opposite. She was gone some time.

The little girls kept looking up to the windows very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her companions and they cried out, "You got leave? You are going are you?" Ellen shook her head, and said that her mother could not let her go. "Oh," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! It is really unkind in your mother." "I would make her let you." "I would go whether or no."

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a very little, for I suppose she wished to go, and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle but very firm, when she said—"My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and on what they wish to; and how often are they rebellious and pouting in consequence of it. But this is not the true way for it is not pleasing to God.—The true way is cheerful acquiescence in your mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by the sweet and beautiful thought. "My mother knows best. It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe her, who has done and suffered so much for you.

### GOOD MANNERS.

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If full bloomed impudence is so unlovely a flower



of the machine... docted me through the... freely answering inquiries... we went along. Some idea of the resources and extent of the Times office, may be had from the single fact, that upward of \$300,000 are paid to the Government annually for stamps—a penny, or two cents, being paid on each number of the paper issued. The daily circulation is 62,000 copies—each number, including the supplement, containing sixteen pages. Two hundred reams of paper are used every day, each weighing from 86 to 88 pounds, making, in all, from eight to nine tons. The quality of the paper every one knows who has read the Times. Each sheet costs the publishers a penny and a half, or three cents, before it is printed. One of the presses was put in motion at one o'clock, P.M., to print an edition to be sent off by mail an hour later. Twenty men were employed on the press—part of them above, in a gallery, to supply paper, and part below to receive the printed sheets as they came out. The noise of the machinery was so great, that it was difficult, in conversation, to be heard. The number printed an hour is twelve thousand.

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Woodstock, Nov. 18, '84. Mrs. C. DEX.

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The Reverend Gentleman will perceive by the above, that Canada is not alone in regard to unhappy household arrangements. Only fancy seven teen thousand in open warfare by day, and sleeping

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The coppice wood within whose shade  
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I deem'd the summer time too short  
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Tho' forty years have silver'd o'er  
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When waves are rough and winds are rude  
Upon life's troubled sea—  
An haven for the tempest tost  
I find in thoughts of thee?

Mine infant home! my cheriah'd home!  
Thy wood-bine cover'd walls—  
Are dearer to my "heart of hearts"—  
Than Fame's Time honor'd halls!

Thy glowing roof of humble thatch  
To me more bright appears—

All these are thine!—long may they live  
Aye—be so, Ever thine—  
Mine infant home, my own dear home—  
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Methinks I see thee now—  
A thy nest embowered amid  
A Rose-bud laden bough,  
Like Stalwart Sentinels they stand  
Fair Wicklow's cloud capt hills—  
That feed the verdure of thy vales  
With ever gushing rills,  
One of the band—a truant stream  
Mid Glens's woody brake,  
Hath found a resting place within  
The boom of the lake—  
There slum'ring like a cradled child  
It lends to Beauty—Grace—  
Reflecting scenes—like Angel's speech\*  
Upon the dreamers face!

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How very dear thou art—

Let the untarnish'd picture tell  
Engraven on my heart!  
The wood-land walks o'er which I sped  
With childhood's gleesome bound,  
The sylvan dell within whose nook  
The Violet bed I found,—  
The Primrose bank! the Daisied Lawn  
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I loved you, with my childish heart  
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How then—can I forget you now  
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### GOOD MANNERS.

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If full bloomed impudence is so unlovely a flower it is certainly worth your while to avoid with care whatever would tend to aid its growth. The habit, like others is formed slowly and by degrees. It usually commences with rudeness and incivility towards parents. The boy begins, perhaps, with

a blunt yes or no to the question of his parents; or by contradicting them, or answering back, when rebuked for a fault. He soon grows disrespectful towards his teacher, and finally comes to treat his senior generally as though they were no elder, wiser or better than himself. You see, therefore, the importance of nipping this fault in the bud.

The rule of good manners may be thus stated.— To your elders and superiors, be respectful To your equals, be civil. To your inferiors be kind and considerate. To all be courteous.—[Well Spring.

Humourous.

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

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THE SNOW—THE MILK WHITE SNOW

The snow, the snow, the milk-white snow. How beautiful it looks; Down, down it comes, in feath'ry flow Like foam on bubbling brooks.

The snow, the snow, soft whirling snow How softly falls its flakes, Sweet fairy forms in whiteness show As round our feet it breaks.

It danceth in the mighty air, A sheet of pearly whiteness. With forms in millions bright and fair From clouds of sunny brightness

I love with eyes to gaze on high. To watch its whirling ocean, Which fills the void from earth to sky With dizzy, dazzling motion

The beautiful snow that bendeth down The cedar's hoary head, Whence staring owlets frightful frown Or let rets timid build their bed;

Though cold it looks, in truth 'tis warm. It falls to shield the earth, Till melting suns, and Spring's sweet charm, Give nature a new birth.

Come Winter, come,—come milk-white snow I love your hoary looks, Come rushing winds that snow-showers blow Come icy lakes, and frozen brooks.

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MEET ME WHEN THE EYES FEELING.

Meet me when the eyes are feeling, And the heart is true, When the vesper stars are shining, O'er the west with amber hue.

By the stars that glimmer o'er us, In yon dark uncurtain'd sky, By the sacred hopes before us, By thine own soul melting eyes.

By the shrine at which I'm wretched, Love and hope for thee alone, By each vow my up has breathed, Dearest, I am all thy own.

And when life and hope are waning, Thine shall be my latest breath; Still this heart on which thou'rt leaning, Shall be thine till cold in death.

Why should I part from thee away here, By the hours that sit we've met, Never love will I betray thee, N'er deceive thee—

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Agricultural, &c

THE WEATHER

Monday... Tuesday... Wednesday... Thursday... Friday... Saturday... Sunday... The Canadian Journal for November says that the month of October, 1854, was the warmest on the records of the Toronto Observatory; and was remarkable for sudden changes of temperature; the mean temperature of the month was 9° colder than the mean normal temperature of that day, and that of the 30th was 17° warmer than its mean normal temperature. The amount of rain was small, being the least but two—October, 1841 and 1853—on the list for the last fifteen years, it was, in short, a warm, dry month.

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The same gentleman tells us that at the recent American Cattle Show held at Springfield Ohio, he valued a bull at \$5000. By the way, this Show was a very fine affair. It was got up in a national spirit. Stock was sent from all parts of the Union there, more particularly from the western States. There were 25000 people present. Any amount of political capital made out of it. A very large attendance of ladies. The fair will result in much good. The citizens of Springfield alone contributed \$6000. Our informant (who is one of the best Judges in Canada,) says the Show of Cattle was very superior, surpassing anything he ever before had seen.



THE MEETINGS OF DIVISION COURT IN YORK AND PORT HOPE IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Location (Riverside, Newmarket, Deary West, Bradford, Sardhill) and Date (Dec 1, 18, 21, 22, 23).

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The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE ACT

It seems that a member from Lower Canada, Mr. Cassault, has introduced a modified temperance act, concurrently with Mr. Felton.

Further, drunkards, if caught intoxicated, after four convictions, within 15 days, are deprived of the use of their property,—also deprived of voting and holding office, honorary or lucrative, &c.

We apprehend that such a law would not effect any radical cure of drunkenness, but would certainly be a great check to it.

THE MAINE LAW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

This law has not been reported on. It lies over until the next meeting. The committee who have it in hand are good. Yet we are told after all there is little chance of its passing.

THE BRITISH ENSIGN AND PORT HOPE WATCHMAN

Have been amalgamated at Port Hope, and the paper is to come out weekly. It is much better.

Some of the papers of the day have not the same old news, and some newspapers are beginning to show their true colours. To sustain its enemy to the Maine Law the Ensign and Watchman, like the Liberator of Toronto, quotes the State of Maine of Portland. Now it has not taken the trouble to state, or perhaps inform itself, that the State of Maine paper is got up by the enemies of the Maine Law.

There is not a question, the State of Maine and the unjust endorsement of it by the Ensign & Watchman, to the contrary notwithstanding, but that the Maine Law has caused a wonderful improvement in the morals of the people of Maine, and a vast decrease of drunkenness there.

The Ensign & Watchman gives us some idea of its temperance love by an article filled with fulsome praise of McConkey's splendid new drinking saloon in King Street, Toronto, the resort of all our fashionable wine-bibbers.

See what liquor-drinking has done in New York within four months. There the system is in full bloom in all its glory.

"Forty-four atrocious murders have been detected as committed within the City of New York within the space of four months past. Within the same brief period, the number of cases of assault with intent to kill, numbered 1509; Robbery in the first degree, (burglars) 93.

TEMPERANCE PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK THIS WINTER

God governs the world. Nor Chance nor Satan regulate the affairs of man.—Devoutly grateful are we for that interposition of the godlike principle of Beneficence, to save the people of the great State of New York from two years more of Slavery to Rum and Misgovernment, which has resulted in the election of Myron Clarke as our Governor, and the defeat of Governor Seymour.

Eighty five liquor dealers were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, on affidavits made by members of the Carson Leagues.

We congratulate the readers of the Democracy upon the sure promise of a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State of New York, as the fruit of the election of Myron H. Clark.

Now upon this head, it is well to come to an early understanding.—Gentlemen liquor-dealers, you have been fairly dealt by.

The purpose to enact a Maine Law is incurable. Nothing short of a general paralysis, or a state earthquake, can prevent it.

Of all places in the world, France, a great brandy and wine-producing country, is one of the last whence a decided Maine Liquor Law might be looked for.

ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

The facts, which are few, read thus:—The harvest has been as abundant in France as in England, but the price of grain is higher in both countries than could reasonably be anticipated.

He recommends therefore, that the government should prohibit temporarily the distillation of grog, and has less hesitation in doing so, because the facility of exporting grain in the form of alcohol is in evident opposition to French legislation.

Considering the manifold evils created by spirituous liquors, and the immense quantity of grain diverted, by their distillation, from being legitimately used as food, it is to be hoped that at some not distant period, a christian nation may take the lead, on some higher principle than mere temporary expediency, and prohibit the production of alcohol—except for purposes connected with its use by and for the arts and sciences.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Prosecutions under the law for three months in Hartford, 44; for selling, 35; number of seizures, 20; commitments to the watch-house in July, 130; in August, 31.

The Maine Law goes into the New York Legislature with a strong influence from New York.

The license fee in Jersey City, N. J., is \$100, and forty applications have just been received, and referred to a committee of the Common Council.

The vote in New Orleans on Thursday on the liquor question, resulted in 5,000, majority in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor.—[Telegraph, Boston.

The BANNER TOWN.—Rum is altogether at home in the town of Hague, Warren County. The population of that town, is about 300.

The Boston Liquor Sellers.—According to "Albion," the Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, our liquor sellers may all well be settling their houses in order:—"The liquor sellers are fairing badly, and their condition is likely to be much worse before it can be made any better, as the new Legislature will contain an overwhelming majority of the most uncompromising legal sunctionists in the world, who will convert the law into a regular inquisition rack, and, if that be not enough, will authorise an auto defe of all the liquor in the State, with the makers and sellers of the same to be thrown in."—Telegraph.

Liquor Fines.—Since Friday morning, nearly \$3000 have been paid into the treasury of the Municipal Court in the fines and costs from liquor sellers. A prominent continuation of these cases will prove an effective aid in the suppression of the rum traffic.—[b.

A WICKED CITY.—The New Orleans True Delta says:

"We have, on an average one murder in every 48 hours." One hundred and eighty murders in a year in a city of 100,000 inhabitants is certainly a very large per centage.

THE SCOTTISH LEAGUE AND THE MAINE LAW.

In the Scottish Review for October, there is an article, "Mutual Relations of Abstinence and the Maine Law," in which we find the following passage:—"Temperance, we may aver, begat abstinence, and abstinence the Maine Law. Accept the first, and are you not pointed forward to the last, though the proper time for embracing it remains for after consideration? The order of manifestation in the historical epochs of the great social question might be reserved like the anti-slavery agitation in our own nation; but the same line of conduct would have been demanded, at least so we judge, as in the former instances now impressed on the annals of civilization for the benefit of the world."

DOUGLAS JERROLD ON JUVENILE TEETOTALISM.

When Doctor Guthrie advised the meeting to sign a pledge that "they would bring up their children as he did, in total and entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors," he spoke of something real, practicable. "His hopes lay in the rising generation;" and so are the hopes of all men who have knowledge of mankind as the inspiration of hope; and not merely ignorant, though well-meant fanaticism. Great truths, however, are like great oaks, they do not come to their fullness without length of time. Nevertheless, development of every great truth lay once in acorn smallness, so let us set the truth as early as we may; and that, too, in the virgin soil of a new generation. Men and women of Glasgow, give ear, then, to Doctor Guthrie. Bring up your children in total abstinence; and if you do this—unless any of you are thrice-dyed hypocrites, the vice burnt into your soul with all the fires of drink—you will do a your duty; for you will, you must, abstain yourselves. Men and Women, both abstain. For whilst the baby is nourished with mother's milk, there must be taken good care that, even baby as it is, it is not defiled by the father's rum.

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Our reasons for the discontinuance



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Persons indebted to this office can pay local agents who we have them, or they may remit by post. Early attention to payments would oblige. Those in arrears for 1853 and prior years will be sued if they do not remit on receipt of our accounts, or within a reasonable time afterwards. It is impossible for conductors of papers to pay their contractors and servants unless they are paid too.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE ACT.

It seems that a member from Lower Canada, Mr. Cassault, has introduced a modified temperance act, concurrently with Mr. Felton. It does not do away with all licenses, but limits them to certain persons, who must obtain certificates of character from Justices of the peace and 50 voters. Also under it storekeepers cannot sell less than one gallon, and innkeepers can only sell to actual boarders. All this under heavy penalties.

Further, drunkards, if caught intoxicated, after four convictions, within 15 days, are deprived of the use of their property,—also deprived of voting and holding office, honorary or lucrative, &c.

We apprehend that such a law would not effect any radical cure of drunkenness, but would certainly be a great check to it. It will fall through as an abortion.

THE MAINE LAW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

This law has not been reported on. It lies over until the next meeting. The committee who have it in hand are good. Yet we are told after all there is little chance of its passing. There is as much dishonesty in this matter as there was on the Clergy Reserve question. Many speak as they will not vote. They will trim, dodge, and absent on the question. Many of those who are expected to vote for it are thorough drunkards—daily half-drunk on the floor of Parliament or in the saloon beneath it! What can be expected from them? Are men expected to pull out their own teeth? Let not Upper Canadians be too sanguine. We have heard facts, within a fortnight, that make us doubt the honesty of this House on the Maine Law. The majority of this Parliament are dishonest place-hunters. This has been clearly proved by the three months' session just closed. Only think of the fact of several members being daily seen drunk in the rum saloon below the Parliament room! Only think of a drinking saloon being kept at all in the Parliament buildings. Drunken Legislators never passed a Maine law in any of the United States, nor will they in our opinion in Canada. If they do, it will be contrary to all past experience. Who doubts that a large majority of the present House are in the daily habit of using spirituous liquors at their meals? All who know their habits, know many of them are sots, daily drunk; yet the latter class profess to be Maine law men. We would like to see some evidence of it in the shape of self-abstinence. Gas from the mouth is cheap in Parliament—true honesty rare. We hope our present expectations may turn out differently, that the anomaly may for once be seen of drunken men taking away their supplies by legislation, whilst they by example and patronage, are doing all within their power to defeat their own acts. There is, however, an honest minority in the House that will do all within their power.

THE BRITISH ENSIGN AND PORT HOPE WATCHMAN

Have been amalgamated at Port Hope, and the paper is to come out semi-weekly. It is much improved in appearance. Among its leading articles is one against the enactment of a Prohibitory Law in Canada. The Port Hope Watchman, and many others of the same kind, have been very cautious in

the State of Maine, as the fruit of the election of Myron H. Clark. Had the kind Father bestowed on your choice the richest gift Heaven has in store for the States, none could we take so fruitful of good, so every way desirable as will be the Maine Law. And we will have it. Now upon this head, it is well to come to an early understanding—Gentlemen liquor-dealers, you have been fairly dealt by. You have had a fair field and a fair fight. You made up the issue of Temperance, on a candidate of your own choice—you had but preparation for the struggle—you fought it with valour, almost overwhelming courage, in your favour and you are beat! Before this election you had ample opportunities to contest the principles of prohibition. You did it one, two, three, four years ago at the election of members of Legislature. You fought it in the Assembly and in the Senate. Beaten there, Seymour covered you with the veto and saved you. You have had the fullest, fairest notice men could have of a People's determination that the business you pursue should come to an end. Now don't snivel or whine, we beg of you. Stand right up to the rack.

The purpose to enact a Maine Law is incrovertible. Nothing short of a general paralysis, or a state earthquake, can prevent it. And there will be no procrastination, nor any cushioned, easy gradualism about it either. It will come as peremptory, and as briefly as did the wicked Veto. The people this winter will say We forbear it, and before the waving of the next summer's grass, this beneficent mandate will be in process of execution.—Upon the possible contingency of a resistance to the law we will not speak—save to say, that it should require bayonets and ball-cartridge it shall have it to the utmost necessities. The Law will be enforced at any sacrifice whatever. Let all interested take notice of this.—Buffalo Democracy.

ALCOHOL IN FRANCE. Of all places in the world, France, a great granary and wine-producing country, is one of the last whence a decided Maine Liquor Law might be looked for. Of all men in Europe, Louis Napoleon, who primed his soldiers with champagne and eau de vie before and after the coup d'etat of December 1854, is the last who might be expected to issue a prohibitory manifesto against Alcohol and Distillation. Yet he has done it. Sensibly, too, and in a serious business-like manner. The facts, which are few, read thus:—The harvest has been as abundant in France as in England, but the price of grain is higher in both countries than could reasonably be anticipated, or as high, in fact, as it was a year ago, when but for the supplies of cereal produce from America, the French and English would have experienced that great evil, a scarcity of food. In France, also, from last year's deficiency in the produce of grain, the distillation of alcohol was limited. Now, with plenty of grain in the market, a vast impetus has been given to distillation, and the Minister of Agriculture reports a large increase in the number of distilleries, and the capital employed for this purpose. He adds, that this is one reason why, despite a good harvest, grain is dear.

He recommends therefore, that the government should prohibit temporarily the distillation of grog, and has less hesitation in doing so, "because the facility of exporting grain in the form of alcohol is in evident opposition to French legislation, which to the present moment forbids the exportation of cereal produce; and, besides, it is not a question of suppressing a branch of industry but to interdict it, in the great interest of the supply of food to the public, from employing an article for which other substitutes may be found." An Imperial decree has been issued directing that until it be otherwise ordered, the distillation of cereals and all other farinaceous substances serving in the process is prohibited.

Considering the manifold evils created by spirituous liquors, and the immense quantity of grain diverted, by their distillation, from being legitimately used as food, it is to be hoped that at some not distant period, a christian nation may take the lead, on some higher principle than mere temporary expediency, and prohibit the production of alcohol—except for purposes connected with its use by and for the arts and sciences. No adequate idea of the vast quantity of grain consumed in the distillation can be formed, without a long and tedious investigation.—But it is known that a large quantity of food is thus diverted from its legitimate purpose, and converted into poison instead of nourishment. One result is to raise the price of what is actually consumed as food, and everybody knows that precisely as corn is scarce or plenty, dear or cheap, all the other necessaries of life are at high or low prices.

TEMPERANCE PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK THIS WINTER.

God governs the world. Nor Chance nor Satan regulate the affairs of man.—Devoutly grateful are we for that interposition of the godlike principle of Beneficence, to save the people of the great State of New York from two years more of slavery to Rum and Misgovernment, which has resulted in the election of Myron Clarke as our Governor, and the defeat of Governor Seymour. A new era has dawned upon the Empire State. Crime and Taxation shall diminish within her borders. Pauperism shall dry up. Disease and Death shall diminish. The Sorrow, Shame, Want and Degradation, offspring of Drunkenness, shall vanish from before men's eyes like a hideous dream. Intellect, education and noble qualities of manly character, can now most assuredly be conserved to society, and rescued from Rum and the Devil. Fathers and Mothers the time is at hand when the education of your sons will be measurably safe and easy labour. You can mould them to virtue, usefulness and the inheritance of your exaltedness, with but little danger that Drunkenness will undo your work, and

The vote in New Orleans on Thursday on the liquor question resulted in 5,000 majority in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor.—[Telegraph, Boston.]

THE BANGS TOWN.—Rum is altogether at home in the town of Hagne, Warren County. The population of that town, is about 800. The vote on Thursday last stood—Clark 1, Bronson 1, Ullmann 10, Seymour all the rest!—[Buffalo Democracy.]

THE BOSTON LIQUOR SELLERS.—According to Algona, the Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, our liquor sellers may all well be settling their houses in order.—"The liquor sellers are failing badly, and their condition is likely to be much worse before it can be made any better, as the new Legislature will contain an overwhelming majority of the most uncompromising legal sensationists in the world, who will convert the law into a regular inquisition rack, and, if that be not enough, will authorize an auto defe of all the liquor in the State, with the makers and sellers of the same to be thrown in."—Telegraph.

LIQUOR FINES.—Since Friday morning, nearly \$3000 have been paid into the treasury of the Municipal Court in the fines and costs from liquor sellers. A prominent continuation of these cases will prove an effective aid in the suppression of the rum traffic.—Ib.

A WICKED CITY.—The New Orleans True Delta says: "We have, on an average one murder in every 48 hours." One hundred and eighty murders in a year in a city of 100,000 inhabitants is certainly a very large per centage.

THE SCOTCH LIQUOR AND THE MAINE LAW.

In the Scottish Review for October, there is an article, "Mutual Relations of Abstinence and the Maine Law," in which we find the following passage:—"Temperance, we may aver, begat abstinence, and abstinence the Maine Law. Accept the first, and are you not pointed forward to the last, though the proper time for embracing it remains for after consideration? The order of manifestation in the historical epochs of the great social question might be reserved like the anti-slavery agitation in our own nation; but the same line of conduct would have been demanded, at least so we judge, as in the former instance now impressed on the annals of civilization for the benefit of the world." In the concluding passage of the article it is said, however that, "we are too apt to fly from light to law. But let us continue to spread a knowledge of our principles and to urge on the good cause of personal abstinence from the delusive stimulation. Perhaps we are disposed to rest too much on parliaments and public enactments; at any rate, we ought to be assured of this, that we cannot make a greater mistake, than to imagine that we shall render the nation temperate by calling for a Maine Law.

DOUGLAS JERROLD ON JUVENILE TEMPERANCE.—When Doctor Guthrie advised the meeting to sign a pledge that "they would bring up their children as he did, in total and entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors," he spoke of something real, practicable. "His hopes lay in the rising generation," and so are the hopes of all men who have knowledge of mankind as the inspiration of hope; and not merely ignorant, though well-meant fanaticism. Great truths, however, are like great oaks, they do not come to their fulness without length of time. Nevertheless, development of every great truth lay once in acorn smallness, so let us set the truth as early as we may; and that, too, in the virgin soil of a new generation. Men and women of Glasgow, give ear, then, to Doctor Guthrie. Bring up your children in total abstinence; and if you do this—unless any of you are three-dyed hypocrites, the vice burnt into your soul with all the fires of drink—you will also do a your duty; for you will, you must, abstain yourselves. Men and Women, both abstain. For whilst the baby is nourished with mother's milk, there must be taken good care that, even baby as it is, it is not defiled by the father's rum.

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Three numbers more close this Volume.

Our reasons for the discontinuance will be given in a future number. In the meantime we would inform all defaulters that accounts not paid will be sued.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS. Prosecutions under the law for three months in Hartford, 42; for selling, 35; number of seizures, 20; commitments to the watch-house in July, 130; in August, 31. The Maine Law goes into the New York Legislature with a strong influence from New York city in its favor. Seven of their Assembly members are Maine Law men. On Saturday, week, 13 proprietors of tippling houses in New York, were held to bail in \$300 each, for unlawfully selling liquor.



PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

It seems the Parliament still continues in session at Quebec. Complaints are made that the Ministry are taking advantage of the absence of many of the opposition members to hurry through measures obnoxious to the country...

The President's message has come to hand. It breathes a more pacific spirit than was expected.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills to amend the Naturalization Laws—amend Limited Partnership Act—increase County Court Jurisdiction—To authorise Lutheran Clergymen to celebrate matrimony—To amend the Tariff, decreasing duties about £100,000—To amend the Grand Trunk Railroad Bill—To erect Bytown into a city—To incorporate the Toronto Coal Company—To make Bills falling due on Sundays or Holidays, fall due on the day after.

MACKENZIE AND THE UPPER CANADA BANKS.

This gentleman has recently written a letter in the Quebec Gazette on the subject of increasing the capital of the Banks, giving his reasons for opposing the recent Bills. All the Banks have got an increased capital. We think there is much ground for his opposition, and many excellent arguments in the letter.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

The French Government have withdrawn their army from Italy. This is ominous to Austria. London, C.W., is now lighted by gas. There has been a very calamitous accident on the New York and Harlem Railroad the result of carelessness, by which a number of persons were killed and wounded.

Departure from Canada, on the 2nd instant. Some of the Canadian papers are again agitating the question of a visit to Canada in 1855 by her Majesty the Queen. She would be very generally welcomed in America. Senator Adams, in the approaching American Congress is going to introduce a Bill extending the term of naturalization to 21 years.

The Paris Exhibition Committee of Canada have offered prizes of £160, £60, £40, for the three best essays on the natural resources of Canada. Something of a strife exists at Quebec as to whom shall be appointed to proceed in Paris to superintend as Commissioner Canadian products. Many want Mr. Logan to go; and Mr. Drummond, it is said, wants a brother-in-law or relative of his to go.

The question may be asked, what was her secret character for virtue? What is the character of most of these foreign singers, patronized by genteel European and American Society? Hamilton Bowye, late city treasurer of San Francisco, has been ascertained to be an immense defaulter, and has mutilated his books of account. This is another Meigs case, and, together with it, is the subject of general conversation.

Affairs in Cuba are becoming daily more critical, every mail may bring an account of an Island revolution. The authorities there have arrested a New Orleans Cuban, named Montana, on pretence that he shot Cassenda, the betrayer of Lopez.

It is reported, by way of Lake Superior, that the frozen remains of Franklin and his companions have been found. A famine for want of provisions is apprehended in some parts of Lower Canada. The Nova Scotia Legislature met for the purpose of passing the Reciprocity Bill, on the 2nd instant.

United States Government. If this be the case, it is an exceedingly narrow-minded one, very applicable to a free-born American. We believe that it is and shall be a sort of no sell—that every free Government is a pact between citizens and itself, which may be dissolved by an act of rebellion or extended expatriation.

Business in Chicago, the past autumn has been unusually good. It contains 100,000 people now. The failure of Mr. Meigs, the merchant and speculator of San Francisco has caused an immense excitement there. His liabilities are said to be \$1,600,000. He was a strict professor of religion but proved to be a consummate hypocrite and scoundrel.

Mr. Morin has introduced very strong resolutions to check her after all corruptions at Lower Canada elections. The frauds in the late elections in some parts of Lower Canada, show that the people in that part of Canada are exceedingly dishonest in their political ideas.

Rebo, the murderer, was hung at 10 o'clock on the 4th instant, near the goal. 2000 spectators looked on. He suffered death with great stoicism, asserting his innocence of malicious murder. Said it was done when he was unconscious through drunkenness. It is reported that a sailor has been murdered in Toronto. We regret to say that many American presses sympathize with Russia in her present infamous war on Turkey.

The Young Men's Christian Association discussed the question last Tuesday, "Should the Maine Law be enacted in Canada?"

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia are to encourage the issue of an enlarged Temperance paper.

WAR NEWS.

In the great battle of the 26th Oct. whilst the French allied Fleet was firing at the Russian batteries, a fire from the latter struck a French ship, killing one of Admiral Hamelin's staff and aids.

IMMENSE REINFORCEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Letters from Hamburg of the 28th mention that the armaments were proceeding on an extensive scale throughout the Empire. In the great centres thousands of operatives were daily engaged in making up clothing and military equipments, and the general opinion was that the war was only beginning and would last for years.

The ships of war of that division of the Russian fleet had quitted the position they occupied during the presence of the allied squadrons in the Gulf of Finland, and gone to anchor in the outer port of Cronstadt. The naval department has authorized a number of old seamen, who at the call of the Emperor, volunteered last June to serve on board the gun-boats, to return for the winter to their families.

From this it will be seen that Russia is not idle. If Sebastopol falls, it is said, General Liders will evacuate Bessarabia, and fall back on northern Russia. The allies in that event will march towards Odessa and Ackerman.

Some idea may be formed of the state of feeling existing in England on receipt of the terrible news from the Crimea. It may be said to be an account of the other side. By it we see into the secret workings of the mind.

How could I expect anything else from the cruel and unfeeling Hungarian patriots and leaders. Surely we see that the naval and land commanders at Sebastopol have lacked in skill and foresight and that the British army too have neglected their duty.

Important Letter from London.—A London correspondent writes as follows: The news from the Crimea for the past few days is of the most disastrous character. It produced the deepest and most painful impression in the public mind. Carnes of the military of Lord Aberdeen and of the Austrian alliance are heard everywhere. Ministers are in a state of the greatest alarm.

There are among military men serious doubts of the capacity of the commanders of the Allied forces. They are asking more men before Sebastopol by their slow operations than they would have lost had they carried the place by assault before the Russians recovered from the defeat at Alma, and were strengthened by Laprand's and Luder's reinforcements.

The blame however of the unfortunate turn which the war is taking is thrown upon Ministers, and should Austria prove treacherous and the Crimea Expedition end in the ruin of the Allied Army, popular revolution in both France and England may be the consequence.

In England, though there is liberty of speech the great organs of opinion among the press are conservative in feeling, and consequently give no vindication of the popular irritation against the Aristocratic power which controls the Government.

The state of affairs in the Crimea explains the French Emperor's retraction in the Soule affair. It has injured Napoleon immensely, and not the less that Soule is a Frenchman by birth, and stands high with republicans.

We deeply sympathize with the allies, and cannot for a moment approve of the American feeling that would rejoice in the success of Russia.

Russia has in the Crimea, over 60,000 effective men, including over 10,000 cavalry, well armed and with plenty of guns. These include her reinforcements by recent arrivals. Besides these, it is supposed that there is a reserve force in the city and garrisons.

The Chinese rebels are progressing slowly. Late accounts speak very unfavourably of them, representing them as a band of robbers and pirates.

MR. HOGAN THE LATE TORY CANDIDATE FOR EAST YORK.

This young man is well known to be the chief correspondent of the Toronto Colonist. There is nothing brilliant or original in his contributions, but there is a vein of old fogy conservatism in them, that smacks of the old family compact rule.

A pretty member he would have made certainly to represent the liberal constituency of East York! Speaking of Sir Allan Mac Nabs conduct on the Clergy Reserve Bill, he thus discourses on the subject. If any class in Canada has got the lion's share of the Reserve, it is the Church of England ministers.

"I know not how it was with him; but I could not help returning to the memory of a Hagerman a Jones, and contrasting them and the Strachans, the Robinsons, the McLans with the poor, southern and characterless politicians, with whom he now acts. Yes, there were forty French Canadians, who abhorred in their inmost hearts Secularization and Secularizers.—There were upwards of twenty-five Conservatives, too, who, if the men who cling to the sacred rights of their Churches and their religion, were left out of their politbooks, would have represented but a beggarly array of loose fish and rascals. For they were nearly all





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This gentleman has recently written a letter in the Quebec Gazette on the subject of increasing the capital of the Banks, giving his reasons for opposing the recent Bills. All the Banks have got an increased capital. We think there is much ground for his opposition, and many excellent arguments in the letter.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

The French Government have withdrawn their army from Italy. This is ominous to Austria. London, C.W., is now lighted by gas. There has been a very calamitous accident on the New York and Harlem Railroad, the result of carelessness, by which a number of persons were killed and wounded.

The dentist of Philadelphia, is sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the county prison in that city. The Commonwealth is the name of a new paper just started in Whitby village, by Mr. Gerrie. Robbing letters in Post Offices is becoming very common in the United States. Some clerks were detected in the act at Chicago. A teller of a Bank in New York has been found out to be a defaulter to the amount of \$60,000. A young man has been arrested at Washington for immense frauds on the revenue by forging Bounty warrants. The Great Western Railway has just issued a plan of its winter arrangements.

The Paris Exhibition Committee of Canada have offered prizes of £160, £60, £40, for the three best essays on the natural resources of Canada. Some thing of a strife exists at Quebec as to whom shall be appointed to proceed in Paris to superintend as Commissioner Canadian products. Many want Mr. Logan to go; and Mr. Drummond, it is said, wants a brother-in-law or relative of his to go. The Bytown Citizen says already numerous samples of the ores and minerals of the Ottawa have been selected and shipped to go to Paris. An accident happened last week on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad. The baggage train got off the track. No harm was done to the passenger cars. The road is now finished all the way through. Utah contains 80 000 Mormons. Boston, Portland, and New York are now competing for the Canada trade. Bowmansville is agitated about a new market place. Santa Anna has given orders to build two war vessels at New York. Senator Clayton, of Delaware, is said to be the American Know-Nothing Candidate for the Presidency. He is an unprincipled politician, rather a talented man. Greeley, in the Tribune, is opposing the Know-Nothing movement. He says they are in favour of Slavery in the South. It appears to us there is something rotten about the secret movers of this order. We approve somewhat of their doctrines; but like to see men consistent in all things. How men can favour slavery in their country, and its attendant vices, and yet oppose Popery, and its attendant evils, and be consistent, is difficult to discern. It seems the votes for the Governor of New York State were not officially counted on the 1st instant. Madama Sontag's remains are being conveyed from Mexico to Europe. It is found difficult to get a captain to convey them on account of their offensive smell. Why was not so celebrated a woman's body confined in a leaden airtight coffin with a thick glass lid. Whilst alive she could earn thousands of pounds in a night. Such is the end of ephemeral greatness! The German character for heartlessness is clearly shown here. She has a husband living who cares nothing for her. The question may be asked, what was her secret character for virtue? What is the character of most of these foreign singers, patronized by genteel European and American Society? Hamilton Bowye, late city treasurer of San Francisco, has been ascertained to be an immense defaulter, and has mutilated his books of account. This is another Meig's case, and, together with it, is the subject of general conversation. The failure of these two swindlers in the genteel, yet religious society of California, exhibit a corrupt state of society. The miners are doing well in the state. The protest of the British Government to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, is causing much noise. Two British and one French war vessels are at Honolulu, and three British war vessels are at San Francisco. The taxable property of that city amounts to \$38,000,000, \$8,000,000 more than 1853.

Affairs in Cuba are becoming daily more critical, every mail may bring an account of an island revolution. The authorities there have arrested a New Orleans Cuban, named Montana, on pretence that he shot Casseada, the betrayer of Lopez. The Americans are anxiously desirous to see Cuba annexed. We mean the more unprincipled sort.

It is reported, by way of Lake Superior, that the frozen remains of Franklin and his companions have been found. A famine for want of provisions is apprehended in some parts of Lower Canada. The Nova Scotia Legislature met for the purpose of passing the Reciprocity Bill, on the 2nd instant. The small pox is prevailing badly in Quebec. A collision on the ocean occurred, without any loss, between two steamers lately. It seems Smith O'Brien who has just arrived by way of India to Europe, will, for the present, settle in Italy, not being allowed to live in any part of the United Kingdom. M. Soule is a native Frenchman, and was banished about 25 years ago for a libel on the French Government.

The Boston Telegraph, with which we generally agree, lays down the old blue-light federal doctrine, that a man cannot divest himself of his citizenship. Thus he thinks no refugee can properly become an American citizen, entitled to protection from the

Backward Chicago the past autumn has been unusually good. It contains 1000 people now. The failure of Mr. Meigs the merchant and speculator of San Francisco has caused an immense excitement there. His liabilities are said to be \$1,600,000. He was a strict professor of religion but proved to be a consummate hypocrite and scoundrel. He escaped a week before an extensive series of forgeries were discovered and has gone to some unknown land in the Pacific. Quarrels between the Americans and the Mexicans daily in all parts of California.

Mr. Meigs has introduced very strong resolutions to look after all corruptors at Lower Canada elections. The results in the late elections in some parts of Lower Canada show that the people in that part of Canada are exceedingly dishonest in their political ideas. The Commercial Advertiser of Kingston recommends the establishment in Canada of Know-Nothing Societies, and hints that some lodges are already established in the Province.

Keboe, the murderer, was hung at 10 o'clock on the 4th instant near the goal. 2000 spectators looked on. He suffered death with great stoicism, asserting his innocence of malicious murder. Said it was done when he was unconscious through drunkenness. It is reported that a sailor has been murdered in Toronto. We regret to say that many American presses sympathize with Russia in her present infamous war on Turkey. We believe the majority of Americans think otherwise. Mitchell, the Irish madman and debased self-dubbed patriot, is frantic for a war between America and England. No one living feels stronger than we do for the cause of liberty all over the world; but a war just now between England and America, only such one-sided liberty men as Mitchell, want. Brown, of the Cayuga Chief, a good judge, says the Know-Nothing movement is getting into bad hands—unprincipled schemers. Such is too much the case with all American movements.

The Young Men's Christian Association discussed the question last Tuesday, "Should the Maine Law be enacted in Canada?"

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia are to encourage the issue of an enlarged Temperance paper.

WAR NEWS.

In the great battle of the 26th Oct. whilst the French allied Fleet was firing at the Russian batteries, a fire from the latter struck a French ship, killing one of Admiral Hamelin's staff and aids.

DEFENSE REINFORCEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMAMENT.

Letters from Hamburg of the 28th mention that the armaments were proceeding on an extensive scale throughout the Empire. In the great centres thousands of operatives were daily engaged in making up clothing and military equipments, and the general opinion was that the war was only beginning and would last for years. The Russian Government had ordered a considerable number of heavy guns of long range, according to the new system, to be cast in the military establishment of Petrasowodsk, for the armament of the outer defences of Cronstadt. The utmost activity prevailed in the different arsenals of that fortress. Numerous workmen are constantly employed in repairing and extending the fortifications. The Grand Duke Constantine, invested with the Chief command, had minutely inspected all the batteries.

The ships of war of that division of the Russian fleet had quitted the position they occupied during the presence of the allied squadrons in the Gulf of Finland, and gone to anchor in the outer port of Cronstadt. The naval department has authorized a number of old seamen, who at the call, of the Emperor, volunteered last June to serve on board the gun-boats, to return for the winter to their families. These old soldiers of the navy before their departure pledged themselves to return next spring at the opening of the navigation, and resume their service on board the flotilla. Prince Labonoff Rostowski, a naval officer of great merit has been appointed adjutant to the Grand Duke Constantine, in the place of the unfortunate Prince Galitzin, who was drowned last August in the Neva.

From this it will be seen that Russia is not idle. If Sebastopol falls, it is said, General Laders will evacuate Bessarabia, and fall back on northern Russia. The allies in that event will march towards Odessa and Ackerman. Several of the allied Fleet were lost on the Black sea in late gales. It is found however, that no unusual tempests are peculiar to that sea. England and France have notified the United States, that in the coming spring, Russian ports in all parts of the world will be closely blockaded.

Some idea may be formed of the state of feeling existing in England on receipt of the terrible news from the Crimea. It may be said to be an account of the other side. By it we see into the secret current of events in Europe. We see two tyrants, ORLEANS, that to keep down revolutionary Europe, England and France have formed an alliance with a base and infamous power, Austria, which has betrayed them.

The news from the Crimea for the past few days is of the most disastrous character. It produced the deepest and most painful impression in the public mind. Carnes of the military of Lord Aberdeen and of the Austrian alliance are heard everywhere. Ministers are in a state of the greatest alarm. The people are calling for the assembling of Parliament, but ministers shrink from meeting it until there is better news from the seat of war. The belief however, is prevailing that unless the army in the Crimea is largely reinforced without the loss of a day, it will be exterminated. Lord Raglan has sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements. I fear they may arrive too late. The Russians are swarming into their lines, and the courage with which they fight has surprised every body, especially after their bad success against Omar Pacha on the Danube. That General's Danubian campaign is only beginning to be appreciated. It is growing in brightness in contrast with the failure of the Allies in the Crimea.

There are among military men serious doubts of the capacity of the commanders of the Allied forces. They are long men before Sebastopol by their slow operations than they would have lost had they carried the place by assault before the Russians recovered from the defeat at Alma, and were strengthened by Laprand's and Luder's reinforcements. I have heard some old veterans laugh at the helplessness of the fleets, and at Lord Raglan's idea of taking the batteries to man the batteries on shore. They say Lord Nelson, with such a fleet, would have sunk the Russian ships in the harbor long ago.

The blame however of the unfortunate turn which the war is taking is thrown upon Ministers, and should Austria prove treacherous and the Crimea Expedition end in the ruin of the Allied Army, popular revolution in both France and England may be the consequence. The French press and the people are aghast, but Louis Napoleon, I have reason to know, is losing ground rapidly. If Sebastopol is not taken, look out for stirring news—another revolution in Paris, a Republic, and the recall of the exiled Generals.

In England, though there is liberty of speech the great organs of opinion among the press are conservative in feeling, and consequently give no vindication of the popular irritation against the Aristocratic power which controls the Government and which, from fear of encouraging the liberals of Europe, had betrayed the true interests of England, in courting an Alliance with Austria. There will be exciting times when Parliament meets.

The state of affairs in the Crimea explains the French Emperor's retraction in the Soule affair. It has injured Napoleon immensely, and not the less that Soule is a Frenchman by birth, and stands high with republicans. In circles in London you may now frequently hear speculations as to whether the United States would aid England should Austria join Russia. You can tell best. She may need such aid before the present war closes.—Letter to an American.

We deeply sympathize with the allies, and cannot for a moment approve of the American feeling that would rejoice in the success of Russia.

Russia has in the Crimea, over 60,000 effective men, including over 10,000 cavalry, well armed and with plenty of guns. These include her reinforcements by recent arrivals. Besides these, it is supposed that there is a reserve force in the city and garrisons. The allies are not in a situation, at least accounts to conquer such a force, and wait await reinforcements.

The Chinese rebels are progressing slowly. Late accounts speak very unfavourably of them, representing them as a band of robbers and pirates.

MR. HOGAN THE LATE TOBY CANDIDATE FOR EAST YORK.

This young man is well known to be the chief correspondent of the Toronto Colonist. There is nothing brilliant or original in his contributions, but there is a vein of old rosy rosy in them, that smacks of the old family compact rule.

A pretty member he would have made certainly to represent the liberal constituency of East York! Speaking of Sir Allan Mac Nab's conduct on the Clergy Reserve Bill, he thus discourses on the subject. If any class in Canada has got the lion's share of the Reserves, it is the Church of England ministers. To this share, properly speaking, they had no more right than other protestants. They came to Canada, and accepted of their glebes, rectories, and stipends, with the full knowledge that the title was disputed. We will let the Martham and Scarborough farmers hear the voice of their would be Tory representative. (Ed. Sox.)

"I know not how it was with him; but I could not help returning to the memory of a Hagerman a Jones, and contrasting them and the Strachans, the Robinsons, & McLeans with the poor, soulless and characterless politicians, with whom he now acts. Yes, there were forty French Canadians, who abhorred in their inmost hearts Secularization and Secularizers.—There were upwards of twenty-five Conservatives, too, who, if the men who cling to the sacred rights of their Churches and their religion, were left out of their pollbooks, would have represented but a beggarly array of loose-lives and rascals. There they were—embracing nearly all that was valuable in principle, in talent and in consistency in the House—succumbing to absolutely nearly all that was characteristic, loose in religion, and utterly incompetent in politics!



For what are the facts? The rages were all the persons in Lower Canada who really desired secularization; and the rages are seven-tenths priests. Such men as McKenzie, and Romax, and the Burns, and Mr. Hines and George Brown, and Mr. Wilson of London, were its advocates from Upper Canada. And what were they? Mr. Hines is a Unitarian, and would drag down the Church of England and Scotland, as a matter of religion, if he has any; and if he has not, he would drag them down equally for political advantage. Mr. Wilson, of London can only be compelled in politics with disgust at his assumptions of honesty. Whilst such men as Mr. McKenzie are absolutely the fallen angels from all that is safe or sacred in religion. It was to these men, numbering but fifty-five or sixty at most in the present Parliament, and representing, I solemnly believe, but five hundred thousand out of our whole population of two millions, to whom a million and a half of Conservative Frenchmen and Upper Canadian Tories surrendered their colours! If ever the insolent spirit of agrarianism over-awed timid, or ill-defended truth and right, it was done in this instance. When I consider that nearly a million Roman Catholics, and four or five hundred thousand Protestants,—who believed that the Reserves were set apart for the sacred purposes of religion—surrendered their arms to such a motley mass of incongruous destructionists, I feel that convictions have ceased to make men bold or courageous of truth, to make them chivalrous or steadfast. However, the curtain has at length fallen upon the last scene of secularization, and I must now leave to history to teach its moral, and to sum up its consequences.—(Mr. Moran's voice.)

These are the remarks of a person who, claims for the Tories all the virtue and religion of the country. He is a great champion for religion, and his history proves his consistency, for he has professed three creeds in Canada during his life. When a young man he was a Roman Catholic, then a Methodist, now a defender of High Churchmen under the wing of Dr. Strachan.—Ed. Sox.

The British residents of New York have contributed \$6000 towards the widow and orphan's (of Alma soldiers) fund.

The political world at Quebec is likely to be thrown into some confusion by the Legislative Council amending the Seigneurial Bill in important particulars. Hines, too, it seems has suddenly turned against it, and come out with a pamphlet stating his reasons. The House will sit a week longer.

The steamer by which we have all the week expected important news about the war, had not, on Friday morning arrived, when we went to press, although it is hourly expected.

The American Government is about to increase its navy.

The Leader and Patriot have been united, a happy and proper consummation. Hines, Beary, and Gowan, what a happy combination of talent and principles.

The Ensign & Watchman of Port Hope, of the 6th, has again come out with a whole column against the Maine Law, besides containing two letters from correspondents against it. The Guide, a paper published in that town has taken up the opposite side,—hence a controversy has arisen.

The Legislative Council have fixed to-day for the third reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill.

RECEIPTS.

C. Whitlaw, Paris, \$5 1/2 for 1852-3-4. A. Danard, Wellington, \$4 for 2 months. Walter Mc Farlane, Manrossa, 1854, \$2. We have sent paper regularly. Jacob D. Allen, Thamesford, \$4, on acct., for 1853-4-5. Peter Mc Claren, Dunville, \$3, on acct., 1853-4. W. C. Darling, you are correct; your acct., for 1854 is paid. W. H. C., Owen's Sound, \$5, (overpays 1854 \$3). James Lindsay, Hornby, \$2 on acct., leaving \$3 still due. J. J. L., Westminster, \$24 in full of 1852-4.

All receipts will be acknowledged in this way through the paper with the names in full, where the parties specially request it.

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

SAMUEL HEAKES PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is now replete with a full and extensive Stock of WINTER GOODS, Consisting of every article a lady can require. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail. Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets. French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Delaines, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary. Welsh Flannels. The Millinery and Mantle Room will be efficient and experienced superintendence.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM TORONTO.

TENDERS will be received at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum until Noon on Tuesday, the 13th of December, for the supply of the following Articles all of which must be of the best description, and to be delivered in such quantities as at such times as may be required, for one year, from the 1st of January 1855, to the 1st of January, 1856 viz

- Tea, Black and Green, per lb
Flour, best quality, per barrel
Sugar, per lb
Cane sugar, per barrel
Lard, per barrel
Coffee, roasted, per lb
Pepper, [whole] per lb
Mustard, per lb
Pot Barley, per lb
Rice, per lb
Soap, per lb
Candles, per lb
Oil [Elephant] per gallon
Wool, Beech and Maple, seasoned per cord, piled.
Potatoes, per bushel.
Cora Brooms, per dozen.
Hand Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Starch and Blue, per lb.
Men and Women's Slippers per pair.
Boots [Coburgs] per pair.
Hay, [best Timothy] per ton
Straw, [clean oats] per ton

Samples of the following Articles to accompany Tenders: Tea, Sugar, Barley, Rice, Blue, Starch, Corn Brooms, Brushes, Slippers, Boots, Coffee, Pepper, Oil, Blacking and Mustard.

For the supply of the following articles for six months from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 1st of July, 1855 Baker's Bread, first quality, per loaf of 4 lbs Butcher's Meat, best quality, per lb The Beef per quarter in summer and per side in winter Mutton per side in summer, and per carcase in winter.

Payments will be made quarterly in Chartered Bank Notes.

Further information with reference to the above may be had by applying at the Institution.

JAMES MCKIRDY, Bursar.

Toronto, 6th December, 1854

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

- Friday, Dec. 8. Animal and Vegetable Organization, James Bovell, Esq., M.D.
15. Memory, Rev. A. Lillie, D. D.
22. The Respiratory Function in Animals, Rev. W. Hincks, F. L. S.
1855.
Jan. 5. English Literature in the Eighteenth Century, Rev. R. Burns, D. D.
12. Science and Revelation, Rev. J. Piper, D. D.
19. Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings, Rev. J. Roof.
26. Chemistry, in some of its applications, H. H. Croft' Esq., D. C. L.
Feb. 2. The West, D. Wilson, Esq., LL. D.
9. On Association, Rev. T. Goldsmith.
16. On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice, George Sheppard, Esq.
23. The Discrimination of Minerals, E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Mar. 2. Geology versus Astronomy; or, Are there more Worlds than One? Thomas Henning, Esq.
9. Mystery, Rev. W. Ormiston, B. A.
16. The Early History of Russia, T. J. Robertson, Esq.
23. Antiquities of the Shores of the Euxine Sea, Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D.
30. Concluding Lecture, Rev. F. Ryerson, D. D.

Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 2s. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free. Toronto, Nov. 29, 1854. 845.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of December, 1854,

F. WM. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. College.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

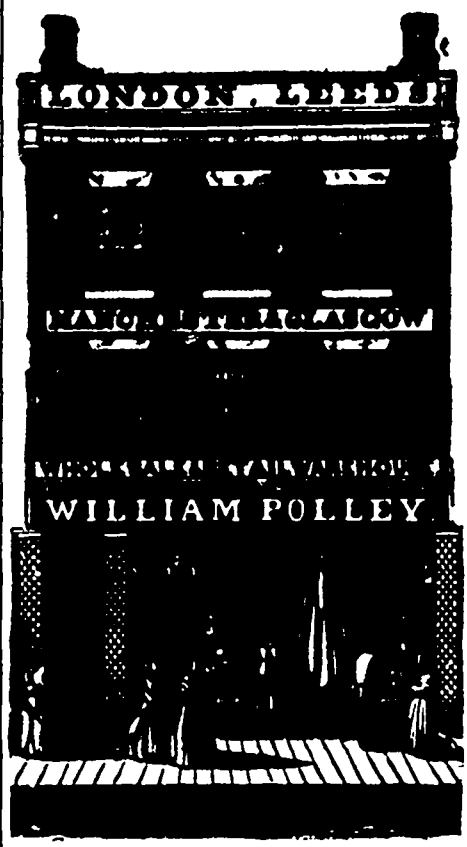
THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap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

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Corn, Calcees, Flannels, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustras, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size); Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lambs' Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade; and for style, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

Every article warranted—the lowest Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:—

- Shawl Scarfs, from 8 9
Blankets, per pair 8 9
Flannel, per yard (all wool) 0 12 1/2
Cobourgs, (all colors) 0 8
Printed Delains 0 6
Heavy Gingham and Derris 0 5 1/2
Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy 0 7
Gala Plaids 0 9 1/2
8-4 Druggit 1 5
Silk and Satin 2 6
Ladies Cloaks 11 3
Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush Bonnets 5 0

With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Merinoes, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street. M. PEARSON Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 44.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL

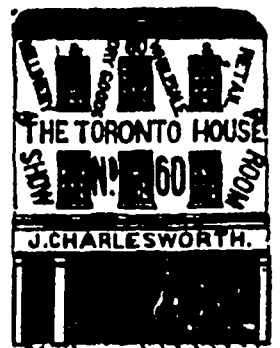
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Bailey & Kay. Toronto, March 01th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door

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



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

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

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION

WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

J. B. GORDON, Agent. August 21st, 1854.

SELLING OFF!

AT

No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business. He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods' Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same. As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamps Lanterns, Chimings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co. J. BRIGGS

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Machie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store.

J. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphene.

J. BRIGGS







stomach, headache, indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening evacuations or prostrating the strength.  
The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.  
For Sale by **Buttler & Son, Chesapeake London,** and at  
**S. P. URQUHART'S Eclectic Institute,** 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.  
Toronto, April 3, 1854. 14

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

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

**J. B. RYAN,**  
Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE.**  
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,  
(Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of  
HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.  
B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of  
Stationery,  
School Books,  
Blank Books,  
Writing Paper,  
Paper Hangings,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.  
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.  
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2


**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**  
THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.  
During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—  
Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.  
Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.  
Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.  
Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.  
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.  
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.  
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.  
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.  
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.  
Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.  
Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.  
The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.  
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

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

W. H. Urquhart, Inspector of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**



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

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

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
Aper'cut and Digestive BITTERS.  
THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGESTION** and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.  
Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.  
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **Butler & Son, London**, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

**S. F. URQUHART,**  
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

**GUNS! GUNS!!**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.  
ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.  
GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.  
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

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

**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, Kersymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Costings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.  
ALSO,  
**FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!**  
An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by  
**CHARLES BAKER,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

**50**  
75 cwt. Raisins  
24 barrels Linseed Oil  
250 Hair-cloths  
500 Yards Hosiery  
154 Cattle (do. put up for sale)  
59 bags Rice, Java  
200 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes  
50 dozen Patent Pails  
25 crates assorted Crockery  
ALSO,  
Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Dates  
Candles, Soap, Blue, Yellow, Green  
Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Irons, &c. &c.  
Papers,  
With a general assortment of Groceries  
China, Glass, and Earthenware, White and Coloured  
ALSO,  
200 bags Liverpool Salt  
150 barrels (American) Gun Powder  
With his usual supply of various other Goods  
Smoked Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, &c.  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

**THE** Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends in Toronto and surrounding country that he has received the NEW ARRIVAL of the most superior style and quality, having been manufactured in the best European Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct from the manufacturers. The style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed elsewhere.  
He has also imported a large stock of the best of the Continent prepared to make up to the most approved style. Also, a large quantity of Foreign and English Tissues, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.  
The latest Paris, London, &c. New styles of Hosiery, and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and fashionable clothing at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.  
He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready made Clothing, well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.  
The Dry Goods Stock is also very large, and comprises a large quantity of very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and Domestic Use.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
**Men's Over Coats.**  
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Sarsnet, Canada, Whiteny, Etouffe, and other Cloths  
**Frock, Dress, Tail, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.**  
**Men's Shooting Coats.**  
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Sarsnet, Canada, Whiteny, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.  
**Men's Vests.**  
Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials.  
**Men's Trousers.**  
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Saxony, and other fashionable materials.  
**Boy's Coats.**  
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.  
**Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.**

**ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF DRY GOODS**  
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice.  
100 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 3d. per yard, worth 7d.  
250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 6d. " " 9d.  
250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.  
100 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 9d. " " 11d.  
100 pieces Heavy Gingham 3yd. " " 7d.  
500 pieces Broad Ribbon 7yd. " " 10d.  
50 pieces Muslin Lace (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s. 1d.  
100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. " " 4d.  
500 White Cotton 4d. " " 5d.  
100 " " 7d. " " 10d.  
50 Striped Shirting 4d. " " 6d.  
100 " " 8d. " " 10d.  
300 bundles Cotton Yarn " " 4s. 6d.  
100 Filled Shawls " " from 12s. 6d.  
500 Scarf Shawls " " 11s. 6d.  
300 pairs Blankets " " 11s. 6d.  
All Wool Fined Merinos, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses, Crapes, and materials for Mourning; Table Linen and Towels; Goggles, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.  
**NO SECOND PRICE.**

**M. LEISHMAN, & Co.**  
Dundas Street,  
LONDON, C. W.

**STEAM ENGINES**  
AND  
**Mill Castings.**  
MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THEIR PREMISES, ROYAL STREET, (off QUEEN STREET WEST) TORONTO.  
**AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.**  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.



**HENRY LATHAM,**  
BARRISTER AT-LAW, &c. &c., in  
Toronto, at the Old Office,  
at the Corner of King and  
New Streets.

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!**  
**S. SHAW & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,**  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,**  
SIGN OF THE AXE,  
CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,  
TORONTO, C. W.  
Copies of Catalogues of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.  
**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS, BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHEETS, &c.  
May 11, 1854.  
**S. SHAW & SON.**



**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE**  
68, KING STREET TORONTO.  
**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c. &c.**  
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.  
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 18

A CARD

YONGE St. Potteries. Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor - Manufactures 2000 pieces per week...

WANTED, two journeymen Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business...

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture, of every description...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging. JOHN BENTLEY, Druggist and Stationer No. 71, Yonge Street...

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE. MAYER & BROTHER, Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, AND 28, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

Introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favorable notice of the public...

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 YONGE ST., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville...

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

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

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, 4 Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House.

T. PRATT'S Temperance House, 10 Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg.

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

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

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

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester...

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF, CAPT. ROBERT KEENE, LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely...

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, CAPT. D. M'BRIDE, WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September...

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment. S. Booth & Son, House, Sign...

TORONTO MARKET. NOT Evidently given, that Farmers and others, growing for St. Lawrence Market, with all products (except Wheat), will be required to take them on...

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

After Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted).

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 60 Yonge Street.

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...

It is the intention of the...  
three prizes at...  
have come as at...  
supplied with...  
Bronze Glaze...  
Jars, Goblets...  
short notice...  
of clay...  
before, be...  
dairy purposes...  
January 2d, 1854.

**WANTED**, two...  
Parents would do well to...  
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

**WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE**  
**Lyman, Brothers & Company,**  
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.  
KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.  
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.  
GARDEN SEEDS:  
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.  
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

**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 children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of S. F. URQUHART.  
**WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA,**  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

**GILBERT PEARCY,**  
Toronto, 2d January 1854.

**MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
**FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.**  
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.  
BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Bony & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.  
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.  
Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—  
1000 Buffalo Skins,  
800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats,  
300 Buffalo Coats,  
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,  
800 Boas and Victorines,  
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves,  
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.  
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,  
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.  
CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.  
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.  
ESTABLISHED 1835.  
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
TRUSTEES:  
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.  
DIRECTORS:  
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq. J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq. J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq. W. Schulfield, Esq., M.P. Francis William, Esq.  
ACTUARY:  
J. T. Clement, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
George H. Jay, Esq.

Introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.  
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.  
A. Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
Accountant, Notary, &c.,  
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.  
Corner of King and Church Streets,  
Toronto, 7th October 1854. }  
ALSO,  
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh, John Tyner, Cumminsville, Robert Baimar, Oakville, A. Diamond, Bellevue, H. A. Granam, Hornby, Tratalgar, J. B. Crowe, Itham, J. Rapagee, Cawpewa, Robert Connor, Niagara, George Davison, St. Vincent, A. McKenzie, Cornwall, John Vert, Lamton, John Martin, Milton, Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Carria; J. W. Couson, Guelph; Faris Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Watford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Sturttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younge, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Famboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket, Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. E. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMorris, Waterdown—John Holt, Esqueving—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning, A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemplville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills, James Dunlop, Spencerville.

**Wholesale Depot for Bony's Baking Powder, Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Expeller, Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Lintment, &c., &c.**  
Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF,**  
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,  
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitty, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.  
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

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

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

**MONDAY, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**  
WEST SIDE of St. Lawrence Hall and Market; And on  
**TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS**  
on the EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.  
The Wheat Market to remain as at present, in the Square, South of the Hall and Market.  
By order of the Market Committee,  
**CHARLES DALY,**  
C. C. C.

**CLERK'S OFFICE,**  
Toronto, November 23, 1854. } 48.

**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, A. M. on House (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.  
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.  
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.  
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Pacific will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.  
**J. SPAULDING,**  
Engr. and Supt.  
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

**Protection from Lightning,**  
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.  
**LIGHTNING RODS** manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 10, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
**CUTION**—Allow no men to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and they have not the Platinum Wire in the points, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.  
**Notice.**—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
**E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER**  
Agents wanted.  
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

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