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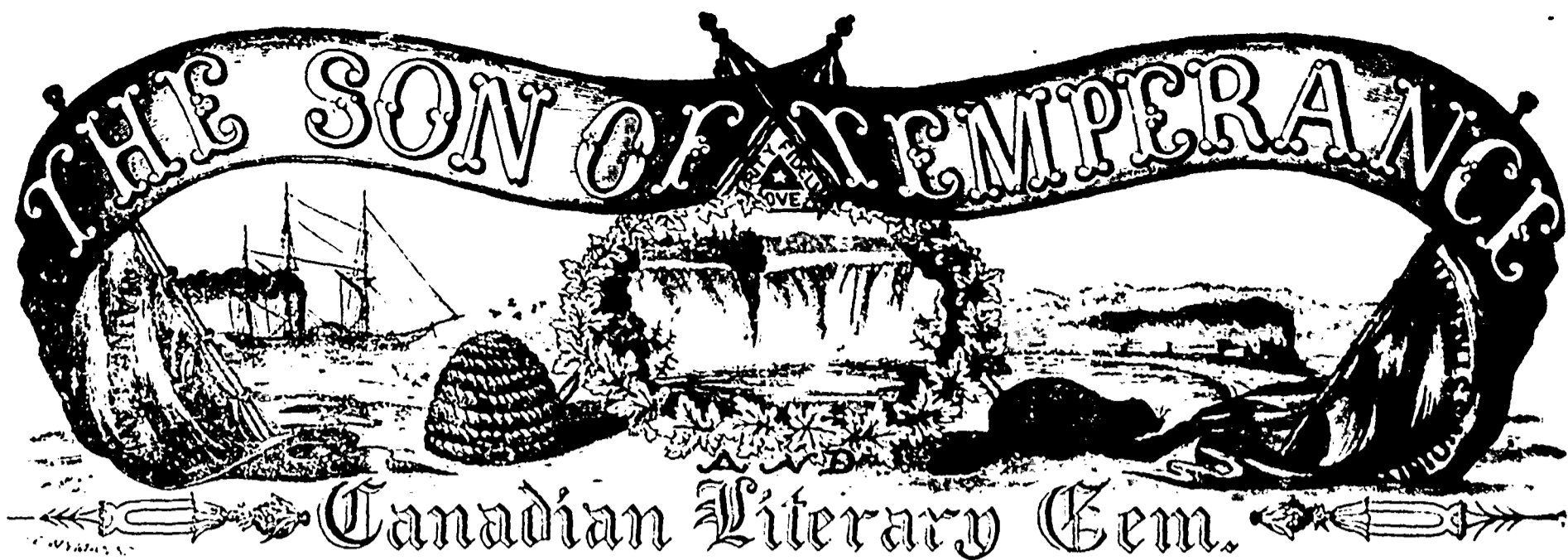
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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JUNE 10, 1854.

NO. 23.

CANADIAN MELODY.

Thy smile is a sunbeam,
When summer's bright,
Where flashes of lightning
Are bright from the sky;
Thy laugh is the warbling
Of springlet's gay course,
Ever playfully blithing
How pure is its voice.

Thy sigh is the sorrow
Of rich autumn leaves,—
Sad reason denouncing
Where fancy believes.
Thy tear is the dew-drop
That gathers unseen,
All silently keeping
The heart's verdure green.

Thy song is the dreaming
Of loved ones gone past,—
A souvenir seeming
From heaven's gate east.
Thy frown is the veiling
Of nature's grown coy,
Love's arch still prevailing
With promise of joy.

—Quebec Gazette.

II.

THE BEATING OF MY HEART.

BY H. MOONINGTON MUSE.

I wander'd by the brook side,
I wander'd by the mill,
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy wheel was still.
There was no buzz of grasshopper,
No chirp of any bird,
But the beating of my own heart,
Was all the sound I heard.

I sat beneath the elm tree,
I watched the long, long shade,
And as it grew still longer,
I did not feel afraid.
For I listened for a footfall,
I listened for a word,
But the beating of my own heart,
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He came not—no, he came not,
The night came on alone,
The little stars sat one by one,
Each on his golden throne;
The evening an' passed by my cheek,
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Fast silent tears were flowing,
When something stood behind,
A hand was on my shoulder,
I knew its touch was kind;
It drew me nearer—nearer,
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▲ TRIP TO THE BANKS OF THE OTTAWA, VIA MONTREAL.

[Continued from No. 22.]

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF LOWER CANADA—ITS PAST AND PRESENT POLITICIANS.

In and prior to 1837 Louis Joseph Papineau was the idol of the French population of Lower

now in political waters. The Jesuits had been put down in Europe and had no active existence in Canada. Papineau had around him many politicians who were honest and he meant what he said—the establishment of Democratic Government. The events of 1837-8 destroyed his influence and he left his country for about 8 years. During that period Lafontaine came into power. He was at first a pupil of Papineau's, agreed with him in all things, but being courted and flattered by British Government he became their tool and Conservative in his views. Finally in 1848 he became the instrument of priestcraft. The Jesuits had entered the Province, a new movement had taken place in the Roman Catholic Church, its limbs became reinvigorated in Protestant countries and the present party in Lower Canada became the most powerful. The honest Politicians of the Papineau school had either emigrated or were in private life. Morin was then as he is now a politician ready to meet the views of any party that will give him power and office. A violent Democrat once, he has become the instrument of priestcraft and Lord Elgin. Papineau went into Parliament again for the purpose of carrying out honest government but he soon found that he had to deal with men ruled by different influences from those of 1836. The object of politics in Lower Canada had become, not honest Government, popular rights, but the furtherance of priestly interests and the office hunting tastes of politicians. His hands and voice were powerless and his aged courage and venerable consistency were exhibited in vain. Papineau never sold himself to the Tory party of Upper Canada nor did he yield to the corruptions of the Liberals. Nelson did the latter. Dr. Wolfred Nelson was the disciple of Papineau in 1836, then brave and honest, he is a weak and vain man in many respects. Apparently repenting, like Ralph, his participation in the events of 1837, because they were not successful, he has retrieved his fortunes by becoming the thick and thin tool of the administration—the Lafontaine-Baldwin, and Morin-Hiscocks Governments. Although a Protestant, he is the constant friend of Catholic interests. Papineau was justified in taking his back salary as speaker—it was due him, and he did not sell himself in doing so. We find him still as consistent as ever. Since the coming into power of Morin he has not appeared in Parliament. He is considered the silent head of the Rouge Party, that is the independent French liberal priest-hating party. But his age prevents his taking any active part. His day is over, his life has resulted in little good to his country, but has been an honourable example for others in consistency. He always advocated the just interests of Upper Canada, on the Clergy Reserve and other questions. Lafontaine is shelved for life. Nelson remains the fast friend of the present Government,—Morin and Drummond the fast friends of corrupt Government and priestcraft.

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The Rouge Party are thoroughly hated by the priest party. This is because the former will think for themselves and have the spirit of the age,—are for progress,—will think and act as they please on all subjects. I was informed that they wear a distinguishing badge, viz. a red line down the pantaloons. I would be exceedingly pleased to see them succeed. A large majority of the present members of the House of Assembly, from Lower Canada, are thoroughly priest-hating, and will vote just as the priests say. This has been proved by the history of two sessions. A month or two in the Protestant party and the new Rouge Party is the only way to break up the priestcraft of Lower Canada.

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It is said, the French Canadians will do the bidding of Hincks and Morin implicitly. Any dirty job for priests or railroad speculators, that may be attempted to be passed, they will, with two or three exceptions, as a Swiss corps, vote for. This is, certainly, a lamentable state of things—one which only time or a dissolution of the union can cure.

There is very little mind among the French members, and less true independence and patriotism. They seem to be a mental and inferior race of course, there are some exceptions.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Many of the leading Roman Catholic papers are edited by renegade Protestants, from which it would seem that the Catholics themselves have not sufficient talent to cope with Protestants.

A Mr. Clark, an extreme Litterateur, Scotch Protestant, is the editor of the *True Witness* of Montreal. The editor of the *New York Freeman* is a renegade Protestant. Brownson of Boston issues a monthly Journal and is a renegade Protestant. The *Pallet*, a violent English Roman Catholic paper is edited by a renegade Quaker. Catholic papers and churches are greatly on the increase, and every Catholic will, as a religious duty take a paper in the interest of his church. So he will give to the churches, and yield his opinions and soul to the priests. Among the Roman Catholic papers in Canada there is at present a slight difference as to what course to take on the Clergy Reserve question. Some oppose secularization, the majority go for it, with a view to its division anew, for education or religion.

THE OTTAWA.

Next to the St. Lawrence, this mighty river is the largest in Canada. Well might any country be called great that possessed two such rivers and their mouths in its territory. The water of the Ottawa is of quite a different colour from that of the St. Lawrence. The colour of the latter is of a light emerald green, very clear,—of the former of a reddish brown, rather muddy in appearance, and flow on, distinct in colour, for many miles, and the balance of the Ottawa's water meet those of the St. Lawrence, below the Island of Montreal. This reddish colour is caused by the fact, as some say, that the waters of the St. Lawrence pass through many great and small lakes, in which the muddy particles are deposited.

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TRIP UP THE OTTAWA.

I left Lachine in the *Lady Simpson* steamer, at eight o'clock on the 11th May,—the day was unusually warm and fine, too,—my destination was L'Orignal, a small village, the county seat of Russell, about seventy miles from Montreal, up that river. Fare up, by water and land, \$24. I have before said the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, joined together, flow round one side of Montreal, and the northern branch of the Ottawa flows round the north side of the Island. I entered the Ottawa just above the Island, where its mouth is about a mile wide. Before entering it, we see, to the north, the two mountains of Montreal, which give the name to the Lake of the Two Mountains. They are woody and appear in the form of a saddle. Two high ridges and a hollow in the middle. The country about these mountains was, in part, the seat of the Rebellion of 1837 and was represented then by Sen. Papineau has great influence there. They are near the Island of Montreal. To the south of them are

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In which dwell remnants of the great Lower Canada Indian tribes, called the Algonquins and Iroquois, once numerous, brave and powerful. There are other remnants in Lower Canada, and some of them at St. Roch, near Cornwall. These two villages are situated near the Island of Montreal, on the north side of the river, on beautiful sandy land, covered with pine trees. The land resembles that about the Credit or Grand River. It is a curious fact that the Indians always choose the most beautiful locations for villages. The people of each village live entirely separate, do not intermarry, yet are within a mile of each other. They are under the guardianship of the Catholic priests of Montreal, who receive and use their revenues from their lands, and in return, preach to them. It is said the latter does little good. The poor Indians prefer simple nature—their laziness, their old hunting grounds and customs—to civilization and the machinery of European priestcraft. The attempt to make agriculturists of them has generally failed. Here a few cultivate the soil. I should think the villages contained about 100 families each. They live in small wooden houses, and each village has a small wooden church. There is an Indian agent to overlook them nominally. To the south of the villages, in the distance, we see the county of Vaudroit, across a lake, and a small village.

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land. On the South side of the river is Upper Canada. The land is for many miles thickly settled stoney and poor. The county of Russell extends many miles on the Ottawa. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. Messrs. Lyons, Bell of the Ottawa Citizen paper and Stewart are the Parliamentary candidates. Mr. Bell is Secretary of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company. For Canada Mr. Powell the Warden and Malloch are candidates. The former is a leading Orangeman and is favourable to the Secularization of the Reserves. He will be elected it is thought.

THE CARRYING-PLACE.

Is the first place where we stop of any importance it is a small village. Here our boat stopped and I was conveyed 21 miles by stage along the South side of the River. It is said that a railroad will be built within a short time through this line of country on the South side of the Ottawa from Montreal to Bytown. There is considerable travel, and an increasing one from Bytown downwards. A railroad would ultimately pay well here and would open up a new country. I cut the following from a Canadian paper in reference to this contemplated Railroad:—

"The Montreal Herald states that at a meeting of the Directors of the Vaudreuil and Bytown Railway, on Friday last, it was determined to commence the line from the Grand Trunk Railway at Vaudreuil, passing through Rigaud, by the rear of Pointe Fortune to Hawkesbury, thence running to L'Original, passing South of Caledonia Springs to Watfield, and thence running through the centre of the Township of Plantagenet, Clarence, Cumberland and Gloucester on to Bytown. Orders were given for the location immediately to be commenced."

Immense quantities of small stones and large boulders, 100 feet above the river bed cover the land. Indeed tillage in many places is impossible from the stones. Above the Carrying-place the land on the north side rises to high undulating barren hills, covered with small barren pines and poplars.

On my way to L'Original I passed the village of North Hawkesbury on the river, and also a small village owned chiefly by one family. Above the Carrying-place numerous small picture-like islands and swift rushing rapids occur, very similar to those of the St. Lawrence—the river widening and contracting to a quarter, a half, and a mile wide. Numerous rafts of timbers, covered with a half-a-dozen, more or less, of raftsmen, with long poles, were propelling the rafts. They travel on them, cook, and sleep, and eat there, and are as wild and rough a set of men as any one could well imagine.—a species of white Indian. They are often a mixed breed between the Indian and French. The stage stopped to shift the mails at one place, called the "Grand River Tavern," near L'Original. Here I saw congregated about 50 of these wild fellows, dressed in smocks, and shirts, and trousers, with hardened tanned visages, and large bodies and bones. Their rafts were lying in the river. It is at this point that passengers again take the steamer, and go to Bytown by water.

L'ORIGINAL.

Is a small village beautifully situated on the south shore of the river, about 100 feet above the river. The court house is of stone, and stands still higher on a hill. The river rolls silently and deep below, over a half-a-mile wide. The northern banks rise still higher and are dreary and covered with bushes and evergreens. Numerous fires were burning on that side at night. Here I attended court, and found Judge Richards holding the Assizes. There were only three civil trials, and one criminal one. Small business by the way. The court lasted two days. J. S. McDonald, Esq., of Cornwall, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and a practising barrister, was attending to a long contested ejectment case between some Highland Scotchmen. The criminal was a poor negro convicted for larceny. Society here is in a backward state. The people labour under many disadvantages. There are several taverns here, and many persons have suffered from intemperance. It has left its marks of ruin and degradation on many families. So much so that the inhabitants formed a Division of Sons there.

The Division has, until lately, been doing well—contains, I think about 30 members, and embraces many of the prominent citizens, among others, Judge Friel, Sheriff Treadwell, the Clerk of the Peace, and Registrar. Some little difference had occurred about a rule of order when I was there. I was so hurried and wearied with travel, that I could not visit any of the Divisions or members. I arrived at the village late and I stopped with the

Judge, and Mr. Speaker McDonald, and the next morning, at 2 o'clock, started off across the country with the stage, a French two-wheeled one-horse curricula, as rough and uncouth as were the roads and the driver. In this terrible shaking concern I travelled at the rate of seven miles an hour over rough roads.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

The distance from the Ottawa to Prescott or Cornwall is about 60 miles, to Lancaster village below Cornwall, whither I went, the distance is 45 miles. This distance starting at 2 o'clock in the morning, I travelled in 9 hours, including stoppages.

BYTOWN AND ITS POLITICS.

Bytown is at present in a curious position. The politicians are divided between Protestants and Catholics. They are nearly half and half in numbers. The Protestants—Tories and Reformers—seemed disposed to unite on one man. There are no less than three Catholics in the field. A leading Orangeman from Bytown told me he would support a Protestant Reformer sooner than any Catholic. With good management an independent Protestant can be returned for this city. There is one nursery in Bytown. It has a population of over 10,000, is beautifully situated, and possesses much enchanting scenery. It will soon be connected with Montreal by railroad, as it is by water. The Government are expending much money in improving the river—building canals around the rapids. The expenditure of this money will control the politics of that region to a great extent, and secure the votes of the members for any Administration that holds the public purse. The immense back river trade and lumber business will always make Bytown a thriving place. The city is 120 miles from Montreal.

Bytown contains two Divisions of Sons, a union of Daughters, and a large body of Orangemen. I was told the Catholics here oppose the secularization of the Reserves.

UPWARD TRIP.—CORNWALL AGAIN.

I hired an express, and travelled from Lancaster to Cornwall, on the evening of the 12th May, so as to catch the mail boat.

Hop-raising, to some extent, is practised near Cornwall. This crop is very profitable, but, I hope, will soon be discontinued, if no better purpose can be made of hops than converting them into beer. Some beautiful farms and river residences meet the eye, near Cornwall. The green banks and groves, beautiful islands and river in front, and fine old farms in rear, are perfectly enchanting.

I stopped in Cornwall several hours, until I could take the upward mail boat *Era*. During this period I met with a sterling reformer and temperance man, A. M. McKenzie, Esq. He is well acquainted with the localities and counties adjoining this town. He says the Government is very unpopular in this region.

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The Speaker of the Canadian Parliament, is the most prominent and influential politician in this region. I heard many things of him, greatly to his credit, showing much sterling independence. His conduct at Alexandria, in opposing the dictatorial course of the Catholic priests, was very creditable. He has faults; and how he would have acted, had he been a member on the floor of the House, the past two years, I do not know. As Speaker, he has behaved well, very impartial. He is not a Government tool, but thinks and acts very independently. The Government have more to fear from him than he from them.

THE RICHARDS' FAMILY, AT BROCKVILLE.

Have had much influence there. They are like Talleyrand, in some respects,—support all administrations. The Judge was a curious politician—slow and easy, yet cunning, and keeping in with all cliques in the reform ranks. He and his friends are great Government men, and have a very poor idea of the danger of Roman Catholic priests. Politics about Brockville, are still ruled by this family. I respect many of its members, but do not think them independent politicians.

THE ERA STEAMER.

I took this boat in her upward trip. She is a fine palace of a boat. At Kingston I again found the *Arabian*, and in her completed the home journey.

THE POSITION OF THE COMING ELECTIONS.

In the lower part of Upper Canada, the prospect of Clergy Reserve candidates and Maine Law candidates. In conclusion, I have only to say that, so far as I could learn, the present Government will have a majority of the reform members in the coming election. They have

secured them by these means.—railroad influence; holding up little petty, and large offices before them; and by bribing newspapers, either into active adulatory support, like that of the *Brockville Recorder*, *Kingston Herald*, *Bathurst Courier*, and *Bellefleur Chronicle*, or into faint praise, or silence, like the *Citizen of Bytown*, *Advertiser of Kingston*, *Review of Peterboro*, *Imporium of Napimoo*, the month piece of Roblin, *et ulhoc genus*. These are the three levers used to carry the elections. There may be a few independent reformers elected about Cornwall. The people, down that way, do not appear as much alive to wholesome reforms as with us about and above Toronto. A very shrewd politician, and member, told me that, in a majority of the counties, they do not feel strongly on the Clergy Reserve question. I regret to say that the people appear to be overlooking the Maine Law in this contest, too. The objects seem to be local and selfish, always excepting some localities. There is not a man, as yet, nominated on the Maine law ticket. Many of them are friendly to the law.

JAMES LOSS OF BELLEVILLE.

The election contest of this gentleman is, at present, causing much noise in the Belleville region. He is said to be a man given to the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. Yet he appears to be very generally supported. Mr. Myers, his tory opponent, is anti-Maine law, too. Mr. Young, the independent reform candidate, is, or was, a Son of Temperance. Weller and Sydney Smith are government men.

DAVID BOBLEN AND SEYMOUR.

Contest Lenox and Addington. They both profess to be friendly to the Maine Law. Mr. Roblin will vote for it. He was opposed to the Clear Grit Party in Peter Perry's time, opposed elective institutions, and was a friend of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government. He is said now to be a Hinksite, if elected will probably support Hink's views. Seymour is a tory and will vote with that party in all things.

The idea I have of Roblin is, that he is an accommodating, easy-going Reformer, ready to vote with the Government in most of its measures, after the fashion of the Richards' family. Having seen this sort of politicians sell themselves at the expense of the people, I cannot advise Canadians to support them. I would much rather see an independent man run for these counties.

THE COMING SESSION NEXT WEEK.

And the in-part stoppage of the Grand Trunk Railroad, may materially shape new political influences.

THE GEOLOGICAL APPEARANCE OF THE OTTAWA COUNTRY.

In travelling across the country from the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence, evidence geologically, everywhere presented itself to show that a great lake once existed there whose bottom this country was. The highlands beyond the north bank of the Ottawa were its shores, and its southern shores must have been in New York and Vermont. Probably the Montreal mountains are the remains of its eastern shores. It extended to Hamilton, covering Dundas, Toronto, and the low lands all along Lake Ontario to the depth of 150 feet. The Falls of Niagara then poured over the heights near Queenston, and the upper parts of Western Canada were an island. The high lands north of Toronto, called the ridges, were once its highest banks. Some outlet into the sea, in the shape of an immense water fall, or river with rapids, existed about or below Montreal. A convulsion of nature destroyed the lake perhaps 10 or 20,000 years ago, and left the surface of the earth as we see it, full of small and large lake boulders, and immense ridges and banks of gravel, such as we see in Scarborough, Whitby, at the Credit, and Burlington Heights. The lake must have been destroyed by an earthquake, for it would have required millions of years to have otherwise drained it. The formation of the Thousand Islands and rapids in the River St. Lawrence, are said to be volcanic. The whole country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, is very stoney. The boulders are granite, limestone, sandstone, and spars. In addition to this lake, it is doubtless the case, that, in immense antiquity, the ocean existed over all of North America and Canada, up to the Rocky Mountains whose peaks and ridges were but an island. For some reason the ocean gradually subsided, leaving the immense St. Lawrence Lakes, the last of which also subsided to the present level of Ontario.

THE WATER POWER OF THE OTTAWA

In the course of time may be invaluable. The time is coming when the forests will be the timber

contain a vigorous free people—healthy and enterprising. Its waters and railroads will forward its manufactures to all the seaport cities of America; and the lands between it and the St. Lawrence, will smile with the beauties of scientific agriculture.



Ladies' Department.

THE CHEMISSETTE.

Oh Chemisette! the latest yet
That had her bosom purer, whiter,
Thou dost not know what a ravine was
Thy sister's gown has given the writer.
So trimly fitted—so light and fleet!
As if the eyes that shone above it!
I turn—how green—how blue—how red,
As if the sun's bright gleam had led.

Sweet Chemisette! the cordiest
To cheer thy folks in gentle duty,
I've seen a glow of white and snow
To be seen so thy blushing beauty
As if the sun before on sea or shore,
Did call her feel a softer glow—
Not could the gold around it rolled,
Thou' tent times told, deserve the pillow?

O Chemisette! below thee met
A rosy ribbon bands her bodice;
And in her mein is plainly seen
One half the queen and one the goddess.
Her voice is low—low sweet its flow!
Her upper lip disdains the under:
Her curls are like dark waves that strike
A marble cliff—then rush and under.

O, opening grace! O, radiant face!
When love is love it knows no measure!
Her hands are small, but yet can call
The power of music at their pleasure:
And, as they peep from sleeves of deep
White Bussell's lace, 'La mode Romaine';
Her fingers seem, or else I dream,
Like stamens in the bells of lilies.

THE ANIMATED FRYING-PAN.

In Ireland a warming pan is called a friar. Not many years ago, an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of ——. Poor thing she had never heard of a warming pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened on a cold, drizzly night that a priest took lodgings at the inn. He had travelled far and being weary, retired at an early hour.—Soon after the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty put the friar into No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, what," asked he, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose donned a dressing gown and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand. So she told the girl to do as she was directed and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite his angry expostulations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8, and the poor priest thinking that everybody was mad in the house, and studiously resolving to quit it next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she

didata. The former is a leading Orangeman. It is favourable to the secularization of the Reserves. He will be elected it is thought.

THE CARRYING-PLACE.

Is the first place where we stop of any importance. It is a small village. Here our boat stopped and I was conveyed 21 miles by stage along the South side of the River. It is said that a railroad will be built within a short time through this line of country on the South side of the Ottawa from Montreal to Bytown. There is considerable travel, and an increasing one from Bytown downwards. A railroad would ultimately pay well here and would open up a new country. I cut the following from a Canadian paper in reference to this contemplated Railroad:—

"The Montreal Herald states that at a meeting of the Directors of the Vandreuil and Bytown Railway, on Friday last, it was determined to commence the line from the Grand Trunk Railway at Vandreuil, passing through Rigaud, by the rear of Pointe Fortino to Hawkesbury, thence running to L'Original, passing South of Caledonia Springs to Watfield, and thence running through the centre of the Township of Plantagenet, Clarence, Cumberland and Gloucester on to Bytown. Orders were given for the location immediately to be commenced."

Immense quantities of small stones and large boulders, 100 feet above the river bed cover the land. Indeed tillage in many places is impossible from the stones. Above the Carrying-place the land on the north side rises to high undulating barren hills, covered with small barren pines and poplars.

On my way to L'Original I passed the village of North Hawkesbury on the river, and also a small village owned chiefly by one family. Above the Carrying-place numerous small picturesque islands and swift rushing rapids occur, very similar to those of the St. Lawrence—the river widening and contracting to a quarter, a half, and a mile wide. Numerous rafts of timbers, covered with a half-a-dozen, more or less, of raftsmen, with long poles, were propelling the rafts. They travel on them, cook, and sleep, and eat there, and are as wild and rough a set of men as any one could well imagine.—a species of white Indians. They are often a mixed breed between the Indian and French. The stage stopped to shift the mails at one place, called the "Grand River Tavern," near L'Original. Here I saw congregated about 50 of these wild fellows, dressed in smocks, and shirts, and trousers, with hardened tanned visages, and large bodies and houses. Their rafts were lying in the river. It is at this point that passengers again take the steamer, and go to Bytown by water.

L'ORIGINAL.

Is a small village beautifully situated on the south shore of the river, about 100 feet above the river. The court-house is of stone, and stands still higher on a hill. The river rolls silently and deep below, over a half-a-mile wide. The northern banks rise still higher and are dreary and covered with bushes and evergreens. Numerous fires were burning on that side at night. Here I attended court, and found Judge Richards holding the Assizes. There were only three civil trials, and one criminal one. Small business by the way. The court lasted two days. J. S. McDonald, Esq., of Cornwall, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and a practising barrister, was attending to a long contested ejection case between some Highland Scotchmen. The criminal was a poor negro convicted for larceny. Society here is in a backward state. The people labour under many disadvantages. There are several taverns here, and many persons have suffered from intemperance. It has left its marks of ruin and degradation on many families. So much so that the inhabitants formed a Division of Sons there.

The Division has, until lately, been doing well—contains, I think about 30 members and embraces many of the prominent citizens, among others, Judge Friel, Sheriff Treadwell, the Clerk of the Peace, and Registrar. Some little difference had occurred about a rule of order when I was there. I was so hurried and wearied with travel, that I could not visit any of the Divisions or members. I arrived at the village, dined and supped with the

from the Ottawa to Prescott or Cornwall is about 60 miles. To Lancaster village below Cornwall, whether I went, the distance is 40 miles. This distance, starting at 2 o'clock in the morning, I traversed in 9 hours, including stoppages.

BYTOWN AND ITS POLITICS.

Bytown is at present in a curious position. The politics are divided between Protestants and Catholics. They are nearly half and half in number. The Protestants—Tories and Reformers—seemed disposed to unite on one man. There are no less than three Catholics in the field. A leading Orangeman from Bytown told me he would support a Protestant Reformer sooner than any Catholic. With good management an independent Protestant can be returned for this city. There is one nursery in Bytown. It has a population of over 10,000, is beautifully situated, and possesses much enchanting scenery. It will soon be connected with Montreal by railroad, as it is by water. The Government are expending much money in improving the river—building canals around the rapids. The expenditure of this money will control the politics of that region to a great extent, and secure the votes of the members for any Administration that holds the public purse. The immense back river trade and lumber business will always make Bytown a thriving place. The city is 120 miles from Montreal.

Bytown contains two Divisions of Sons, a Union of Daughters, and a large body of Orangemen. I was told the Catholics here oppose the secularization of the Reserves.

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THE PORTION OF THE COMING ELECTIONS.

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THE WATER POWER OF THE OTTAWA.

In the course of time must be invaluable. The time is coming when its forests will be the timber feeders of America. Its cold, pure climate will



Ladies' Department.

THE CHIMSETTE.

O! Chemsette! the latest yet
That lingers on my purer, whiter,
Thou dost not know what it means to me
Thy very glow has given the writer,
So truly fond of thee, a goodly
And in the eyes that stare above it
I am—I am—I am—I am
(At 10 o'clock, 2) dear girl, to love it,
Sweet Chemsette! the coral is
To chide thy lips in getting duty,
Thine round glow upon the snow
To heighten so thy blushing beauty
At never before on sea or shore,
Did collar feel a softer blow—
Not could the gold around it rolled,
Too! ten times told, deserve the pillow!

O Chemsette! below thee met
A tony ribbon bands her bodice;
And in her hair is plainly seen
One half the queen and one the goddess,
Her voice is low—how sweet its flow!
Her upper lip disdains the under;
Her curls are like dark waves that strike
A marble cliff—then rush a-sunder.

O, opening grace! O, radiant face!
When love is love it knows no measure!
Her hands are small, but yet can call
The power of music at their pleasure:
And, as they peep from sleeves of deep
White Brussels lace, 'La mode Ramotho,'
Her fingers seem, or else I dream,
Like stamens in the bells of lilies.

THE ANIMATED FRYING-PAN.

In Ireland a warming pan is called a friar. Not many years ago, an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of ——. Poor thing she had never heard of a warming pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened on a cold, drizzly night that a priest took lodgings at the inn. He had travelled far and being weary, retired at an early hour.—Soon after the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

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Up went Betty to the poor priest.
"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, what," asked he, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."
There was no help for it, and the priest abandoned a dressing gown and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty.

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which her mistress did not understand. So she told the girl to do as she was directed and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest, despite his angry expostulations was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4.

But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8, and the poor priest thinking that everybody was mad in the house, and sturdily resolving to quit it next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she

eyed.

In about an hour the lady concluded to go to bed... and the fair was ordered into her room...

It so happens that the end of the lady's life was troubled with the green-eyed monster...

TRADING IN LADIES.

An Eastern traveller gives the following account of the Turkish custom of trading in ladies in Turkey—

Many rich Turkish ladies carry on a trade for which we have no name. They keep what may be called Nurseries of Wives and Mothers...

Beautiful girls are often bought by these professional trainers in high life for eight or ten pounds and afterwards sold for four or five hundred...



Youth's Department.

From the Ladies' Repository.

"LITTLE WILLIE"

BY REV. E. W. JONES.

"LITTLE WILLIE" slumbers sweetly In his lonely, narrow bed, Feeling storms and howling tempests...

O the wailow has his primer; Lo the chair in which he sat! On the wall, yonder corner, Hung a little picture...

THE OLD MAN.—Bow low the head, boy, in reverence to the old man. Once young like you the vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair...

A GREAT FACT.—At a recent meeting of the City of London Ragged Schools, Mr. Alderman and Sherrig Wine said, they could tell them...

The New Orleans papers state that Mr. Travis, the proprietor of a pistol gallery in that city has won his bet of \$1000 that he could shoot an apple off the head of a person at the first shot...

The accounts from the mining districts were of a very favorable character. The emigration of Chinese to California was proceeding on a very large scale...

"MATT." WARD THE MURDERER.—This villain, although acquitted of murder by a Kentucky Jury is condemned by public opinion throughout the whole country.



THE LITERARY GEM.

COME, LOVELY JUNE

Come, lovely June, with flowers and gladness, With meadows, blue from us sadness, Heart in thee most bound in tightness...

JUNE, THE MOST LOVELY MONTH.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June may emphatically be called in Canada the season of loves, of flowers, and delights. Everything is then radiant with life, joy, and beauty...

THE BELL-BIRD, OR WOOD-THRUSH

Is an extremely shy, yet interesting, bird. In appearance, it very much resembles the English thrush, being about one-third less in size than the Canadian thrush...

are uttered sometimes at night—certainly they are before sunrise. In this respect the bird resembles the English nightingale...



Agricultural, &c.

WEEKS' WEATHER

June 2nd, Friday was a fine warm day thermometer at 67, wind west. Saturday 3rd of June warmer, wind west thermometer in the morning 62 at noon above 70 at night after dark 61...

TORONTO MARKETS.

On the 7th June the New York grain markets were very dull. Flour sold at \$9 to \$9 1/2 per barrel; common grades \$8 25c; Wheat per bushel, Canadian, \$2 10c...

CULTURE OF RHUBARB.—Garden Rhubarb is valuable as an early vegetable. For sauce and pastry, it is a good substitute for apples and other fruits...

The editor of the Chicago Tribune, who has been out on an extensive excursion through a part of Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana speaks favorably of a large wheat crop the present season.

INDIAN CORN.—We have observed, as a rule, that farmers who raise and feed out at home large quantities of Indian corn are prosperous men...

We entertain the opinion, that farmers would be greatly benefited by cultivating this crop much more extensively than they do at present. And while recommending its more extensive cultivation, we at the same time recommend its home consumption...

MANURE AND CUCUMBERS.—The best way on all heavy soils is to dig out holes about two-thirds their depth with fresh manure, smothering with light or sandy soil, made rich by a mixture with well rotted manure and fine garden mould...



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

This paper will be sent from the 1st June or July, to the end of the year, for 3s. 9d. currency, to single subscribers. It will give, in addition to all the temperance news, a full synopsis of the doings in the House of Assembly, and the news from the seat of war. To clubs of 5 or above, it will be sent, five copies for \$3, for the balance of the year. A few bound copies of 1852-3 on hand.

THE GRAND DIVISION PROCEEDINGS.—Brother Stacy the Grand Scribe has just informed us by letter, that the proceedings in full of the last session will be ready for delivery in about 3 weeks; already he has sent a full printed synopsis to all the Divisions with the address of the Grand Division. This exhibits a business like promptitude very commendable.

The various Divisions would do well to attend at once to the suggestions of the circular of the Grand Division in forwarding memorials to the House of Assembly entrusted to the care of the local members.

The Address of the Grand Division to the Order is just received but could not be inserted in this number.

PARSIMONY IN TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

The following letter has been forwarded to us to publish; and it is no doubt timely and proper. The neglect of the Temperance Hall is but another instance of the unjust parsimony of temperance people. The Hall should be immediately thoroughly repaired and made what the advanced improvements of our city require. It might have done 10 years ago; but the times call for something different now. The members of the old Temperance Society are wealthy, and were, or ought to be, numerous. Certainly they should open their pockets, and fit up the Hall properly, or convey it to the Sons. A temperance lecture should be delivered in it once a-week constantly; and, if possible, a temperance sermon on Sundays.—Ed. Son.

TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention and the attention of the temperance citizens of Toronto, but more especially that of the trustees or others who have to do with the management of the Hall, to the really disgraceful condition in which the Hall has been for years. It has been dirty and uncomfortable, and consequently uninviting to any parties who might wish to use it for lecturing or exhibition purposes; and thereby it has been prevented from being a fruitful source of revenue.

The Hall is not worthy of the City of Toronto, and would scarcely be creditable to any village.

It will cost something to improve the Hall. No doubt of it—not the least. The walls and roof of the Hall were not put up for nothing, and yet that work was done and paid for—rather too tardily, it must be admitted; but there is no reason why the Hall should not now be furnished respectably, and have a gallery erected so that increased accommodation may be afforded. The present rickety, unsightly old benches, should be turned out; for they are scarcely fit for anything else than to be burnt up, and replaced by better ones.

The Hall is now being temporarily used by the Primitive Methodists, who have, I believe, at their own expense, white-washed the walls and ceiling, and made the rickety benches somewhat firm, so that its internal appearance has been slightly improved; but no thanks are due to the managers of the Hall therefor.

It was a remark made last Friday evening by some parties in conversation with reference to the disgraceful state of the Hall, that the Temperance portion of the community, as a general thing, were very "near and close." Now there is not a reader of your paper but understands what the phrase "near and close" means, and therefore it is not necessary that I should take time and space to explain it. And is it not a melancholy proof of the...

To the temperance people I would say, let each a state of things continue no longer. Be liberal; and sustain well the different enterprises in which you are engaged; and the Toronto folks—let them (for nobody will hinder them) renovate and improve their Hall, and make it profitable; for very soon the "Music Hall" of the Mechanics' Institute will be completed; and then they will have little prospect of the Temperance Hall ever being used, unless they bestir themselves to make it as attractive as the Music Hall will be, and as the St. Lawrence Hall now is.

I am yours, &c.

DELTA.

Toronto, June 3, 1854.

POST OFFICES IN TAVERNS.

We have just received the following letter from Lobo, and should be sorry to find its contents true. If they be so, certainly they are disgraceful to any Postmaster General; and more so to Mr. Cameron, who pretends to be a great advocate for temperance interests. Taverns are very improper places for Post Offices. Common respect for the temperance public as well as for the morals of the community, should prevent their location there.—Ed. Son.

Lobo, May 23, 1854.

TO THE LADIES OF PORT SARINIA:

I have in my possession the portrait of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, sent by the Ladies of Sarinia, intended as a testimonial for his distinguished efforts in the temperance cause. With all due respect to those who sent it, I must say, that I cannot conscientiously accept it as such with my present views of the man; believing that he will sacrifice his temperance principles for popularity. Much to the dissatisfaction of most of the people of Lobo, he has taken the Amiens P.O. from Mr. Woodman's Store, who is a temperance man, to a tavern at Hickory Corners. We have petitioned for it to be removed; but he has disregarded all our petitions; and was heard to say in the tavern, that "it is as well here as ten miles away." I consider that a tavern is an improper place for a post office; and it should not be there, unless in extreme cases, where another place could not be found (which is not the case here.) It is the duty of temperance men to keep offices away from those interested in putting temptation in their way. I, therefore, return to you the portrait.

Very respectfully,

JAMES McCALLOM.

Our cotemporary, the Canada Christian Advocate, gives the following piece of news as to the feelings of Lord Elgin on the subject of the Maine Law. We can hardly believe such are his sentiments. In Toronto and Quebec he has given and encouraged many large wine dinners; and upon one occasion, by his example and voice encouraged ladies to drink wine in the company of gentlemen after supper. Lord Elgin is led very much by what is for the time popular and politic in his country. If the House of Assembly were thoroughly "Maine Law," he would be so. At heart we fear he is not a friend to total abstinence at all.—Ed. Son.

LORD ELGIN AND THE MAINE LAW.

There was a very large Maine Law meeting in Edinburgh, a short time since, and among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, G. Cowan, M. P., Dr. Murray, and Rev. Dr. Guthrie. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic for a Maine Law in England. The following is an extract from the speech of Dr. Guthrie, which it will be observed, places our Governor General in a very favorable position on the Maine Law question.—"He (Dr. G.) saw the terminus of a teetotal agitation, but how far it was distant he could not say—he referred to the Maine Law. (Loud applause.) Let the country be thoroughly indoctrinated upon the advantages of the law; let the light be shed over every district of the country as to the evils of drunkenness, let all the benefits of the law, as found in the experience of the people of America, be known to the people; bring the people to a right feeling on the subject, and they would bring Mr. Cowan and all his neighbours in the House of Commons right. (Great applause.) Let them not go to Parliament till they had brought the people to a right pitch of feeling on the subject. As to the Maine Law, he might mention, that at a party consisting of noblemen and gentlemen, which he attended not long ago in London, Lord Elgin, (Governor General of Canada, said there was nothing he was watching in America with so much interest as the working of the Maine Law.

"The conversation had turned upon the history of the growth, success of total abstinence societies in our country, and the good which they achieved.—This led to the remark from Lord Elgin to the effect already mentioned. 'I believe,' he said, 'that it is destined to work a great change on the face of society; I wish the cause the utmost success.—They have adopted it in New Brunswick, and I am watching its progress with more interest than any cause under the sun.' A gentleman who was there, said: 'O but is that Maine Law just Lord Elgin? A merchant can have his barrel of whiskey, a gentleman his pipe of wine and can enjoy themselves while the...

would close. The poor man, said he is the best judge of that, and the law in Maine and in our province of New Brunswick, was passed by the vote of the laboring men themselves." (Loud applause)

Conventions are the order of the day in Massachusetts and in many other States. On the 14th May, the American Temperance Union held a meeting in New York, and passed resolutions. The people of Vermont are agitating the project of a convention. A temperance movement, called the Anti-liquor law league of Australia has been started at Victoria, Australia. Temperance men are active in India. A new Maine law paper, called the Democracy, has been started in Buffalo. The elections for New Brunswick are now proceeding, and the sterling and liberal temperance men of that Province will try hard to carry the Maine law candidate. May they be successful, say we. The meeting of the American National Division there on the 13th instant, is very timely. For the city of St. John's, Messrs S. L. Tilley, and Joseph W. Lawrence, and for the country, John F. Goodard and Allan McLean are candidates on the politico-temperance ticket. Preparations on a very large scale are being made for the National Division meeting. It is expected that musical bands from the United States will be present, and that 20,000 persons will attend. The Telegraph says that the candidates are all required to pledge themselves to vote for the Maine law. The leading British newspapers of the East Indies are coming out in favour of the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. How different is this from the Leader and such other papers in Canada, which viciously uphold the vice!! Even the East Indies have suffered immensely from drunkenness. We regret to see that the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Canadian politico-religious notoriety is doing much harm to temperance in Nova Scotia, trying to create divisions in the community on this subject. He was known in Canada as a bitter enemy of Reform in the affairs of the Province, as an ambitious, designing Methodist preacher. We hope his efforts may be thwarted.

IN CANADA the Political Jugglers are nominating candidates without pledging them on the Maine law. This is disgraceful. Why is Ross supported by the Sons about Belleville. Is he not opposed to the law? Is not Myers so too? Temperance men had better run independent men, or such as will pledge themselves to vote for a true Maine law.

OFFICE OF G. D. S. OF T., C. W.

KINGSTON, May 29, 1854.

To C. DURAND, Esq.,—

I have enclosed a few extracts of the important transactions of the Session of the Grand Division. We had a business meeting, which passed off most harmoniously. I was disappointed in not meeting you at Picton, but read that you were otherwise engaged. We have commenced a new epoch in the Temperance reform: the question assumes altogether a political aspect; and I feel somewhat startled at realizing our new position with such rapidity. I feel persuaded that prejudice must soon give way. Make the best you can of these extracts. I have had to wade through the proceedings, and am extremely hurried. I will have the proceedings printed in a month, if all is well. With kind regard and esteem,

I remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

E. STACY, G. S.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA WEST.

PICTON, May 24th, 1854.

The Grand Division assembled in the Court House, Picton, Prince Edward County, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and immediately proceeded to business.

Rev. J. E. Ryerson, G.W.P., in the chair.

The Grand Division was opened in due form, and seventy-five new members initiated: the whole number of Representatives present were ninety-two.

Extracts from the G. W. P.'s Report.

"The alarm-cry, uttered by this Order, in 1852, which was heard from Cornwall to Sandwich, was not lost in the buzz and noise of our country's political and commercial commotion. It was only drowned for the time, but to gather strength until it should awaken a thrilling response in Canada's big heart. It is heard still.—God and the Constitution give us a battle-ground—every Son of...

for the poor drunkard, but legal avenger for the drunkard maker. These common and just rights, through the instrumentality of this Order, have been constitutionally demanded but unrighteously refused.

"I believe the Order was never in a better condition, and I am confident there never was a mightier call, to engage in this struggle, than the present time. For, although numerically weaker than two years ago, it is, in moral strength, and in united and effective public influence, stronger.

"With few exceptions, the reports I have received from my Deputies since the last session of this body, have been of the most encouraging character, testifying to the increasing conviction, among respectable and influential men, of the value and importance of the 'Order,' and that our accessions have been from that class of society.

"Allow me to state, as my firm conviction, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in Canada West, is in a far healthier state than at this time last year, and prepared, if properly directed, to exert a more powerful influence, for the good of our beloved Canada, than at any previous period of its history."

Extracts from G. Scribe's Report.

It is gratifying to me to be able to inform you that the cause and Order, within your jurisdiction, is in a healthy, and, in many localities, prosperous condition.

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Twenty Divisions have surrendered their charters, and have since identified themselves with the Knights, Templars, and other temperance associations, and some have ceased to work.

New Ritual.

274 Divisions have been supplied with the New Ritual.

Representatives to the N. D. are instructed to obtain permission for S. Divisions to use either the old or new Ritual, and, if possible, to abridge the ceremonies.

Synopsis of Returns of the Grand Division of Canada West, to the National Division of North America, from term beginning the 1st of July, 1853, and ending 1st July, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Number of Divisions (344), Members admitted (4880), By Card (349), Suspended (1417), Expelled (4601), Withdrawn (1068), Deaths (113), Violated pledge (2467), Reinstated (768), Violated pledge 2nd time (367), Contributing members (11,940), Public meetings held (1643), Temp. tracts distributed (47,547), Representatives to G. D. (1984), Cash received (£9372 15 10), paid for Benefits (2420 18 2), in hand, and money invested (8109 17 1 1/2), Expenses, exclusive of benefits (5529 18 1 1/2), Percentage to G. D. (307 5 6 1/2), to N. D. (15 7 3).

The above synopsis includes full returns from only 292 Divisions: 52 Divisions, having neglected to report, would show 1000 more members, making a total of 12,940 in membership, good and true.

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Your Committee are of opinion that the adoption of these proposed resolutions, by the...

The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

This paper will be sent from the 1st June or July, to the end of the year, for 3s. 6d. currency, to single subscribers. It will give, in addition to all the temperance news, a full synopsis of the doings in the House of Assembly, and the news from the seat of war. To clubs of 5 or above, it will be sent, five copies for \$31, for the balance of the year. A few bound copies of 1852-3 on hand.

Two GRAND DIVISION PROCEEDINGS.—Brother Stacy the Grand Scribe has just informed us by letter, that the proceedings in full of the last session will be ready for delivery in about 3 weeks; already he has sent a full printed synopsis to all the Divisions with the address of the Grand Division. This exhibits a business like promptitude very commendable.

The various Divisions would do well to attend at once to the suggestions of the circular of the Grand Division in forwarding memorials to the House of Assembly entrusted to the care of the local members.

The Address of the Grand Division to the Order is just received but could not be inserted in this number.

PARSIMONY IN TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

The following letter has been forwarded to us to publish; and it is no doubt timely and proper. The neglect of the Temperance Hall is but another instance of the unjust parsimony of temperance people. The Hall should be immediately thoroughly repaired and made what the advanced improvements of our city require. It might have done 10 years ago; but the times call for something different now. The members of the old Temperance Society are wealthy, and wear, or ought to be, numerous. Certainly they should open their pockets, and fit up the Hall properly, or convey it to the Sons. A temperance lecture should be delivered in it once a-week constantly; and, if possible, a temperance sermon on Sundays.—Ed. Son.

TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention and the attention of the temperance citizens of Toronto, but more especially that of the trustees or others who have to do with the management of the Hall, to the really disgraceful condition in which the Hall has been for years. It has been dirty and uncomfortable, and consequently uninviting to any parties who might wish to use it for lecturing or exhibition purposes; and thereby it has been prevented from being a fruitful source of revenue.

The Hall is not worthy of the City of Toronto, and would scarcely be creditable to any village.

It will cost something to improve the Hall. No doubt of it—not the least. The walls and roof of the Hall were not put up for nothing, and yet that work was done and paid for—rather too tardily, it must be admitted; but there is no reason why the Hall should not now be furnished respectably, and have a gallery erected so that increased accommodation may be afforded. The present rickety, unsightly old benches should be turned out; for they are scarcely fit for anything else than to be burnt up, and replaced by better ones.

The Hall is now being temporarily used by the Primitive Methodists, who have, I believe, at their own expense, white-washed the walls and ceiling, and made the rickety benches somewhat firm, so that its internal appearance has been slightly improved; but no thanks are due to the managers of the Hall therefore.

It was a remark made last Friday evening by some parties in conversation with reference to the disgraceful state of the Hall, that the Temperance portion of the community, as a general thing, were very "near and close." Now there is not a reader of your paper but understands what the phrase "near and close" means, and therefore it is not necessary that I should take time and space to explain it. And is it not a melancholy proof of the "near and close" policy of the temperance people, that their enterprises have either failed, or are coming out a miserable existence?

...and then they will have the prospect of the Temperance Hall ever being used, unless they bestir themselves to make it as attractive as the Music Hall will be, and as the St. Lawrence Hall now is.

I am yours, &c.

DELTA.

Toronto, June 3, 1854.

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" " Withdrawn	-	-	-	1068
" Deaths	-	-	-	113
" Violated pledge	-	-	-	2467
" Reinstated	-	-	-	768
" Violated pledge 2nd time	-	-	-	367
" Contributing members	-	-	-	11,940
" Public meetings held	-	-	-	1643
" Temp. tracts distributed	-	-	-	47,547
" Representatives to G. D.	-	-	-	1982
Cash received	-	-	-	£9352 15 10
" paid for Benefits	-	-	-	2420 18 2
" in hand, and money invested	-	-	-	8109 17 1 1/2
Total expenses, exclusive of benefits	-	-	-	5529 18 1 1/2
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"We think that the first is the only Resolution necessary to be considered. This Resolution is in favour of the 'institution of Degrees,' also, the 'adoption of Signs,' whereby Sons of Temperance would be able to recognize each other, when abroad.

"Your Committee are of opinion that the adoption of these recommendations, by the Order, would be inconsistent with its character and objects: we have, therefore, to report unfavourably on this Resolution."

In Canada the Political Jugglers are nominating candidates without pledging them on the Maine law. This is disgraceful. Why is Ross supported by the Sons about Belleville. Is he not opposed to the law? Is not Myers so too? Temperance men had better run independent men, or such as will pledge themselves to vote for a true Maine law.

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Picton, May 24th, 1854.

The Grand Division assembled in the Court House, Picton, Prince Edward County, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and immediately proceeded to business.

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The Grand Division was opened in due form, and seventy-five new members initiated: the whole number of Representatives present were ninety-two.

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"The alarm-ery, uttered by this Order, in 1852, which was heard from Cornwall to Sandwich, was not lost in the buzz and noise of our country's political and commercial commotion. It was only drowned for the time, but to gather strength until it should awaken a thrilling response in Canada's big heart. It is heard still;—'God and the Constitution' gives us a birthright—to every Son and Daughter of our land; protection to the innocent; legal prohibition of every vice that preys on the interest of our common humanity; moral session

Communication from Western Star Division, requesting the G. D. to send Lecturers to that section of country.

Your Committee are of opinion that the complaint cannot be entertained, nor the request granted, inasmuch as the G. D. has not the power necessary to control the matter.

Your Committee, on a Petition submitted from Columbus Division No. 146 for a change of name: That the petition has not the seal of the Division, and therefore, cannot be received.

Contemplated admission of Ladies into the Order

Resolved.—That the Representatives to the N. D. be instructed to bring this subject before the next session of the National Division, and endeavour to cause that body to amend the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions so as to allow them to admit Ladies as honorary members.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

Series of Prohibitory Liquor Law Resolutions

1. Resolved.—That it is judged most expedient, in view of the very short period which will intervene, previous to the sitting of the Legislature, and the probable short duration of the session, this Grand Division recommend that a memorial be prepared, in blank, and sent in proper numbers to each Division, and having them signed by the W.P. and R.S., and the seal of the Division attached; the same to be forwarded to the local members, or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient for presentation to the House, and that a memorial be also sent from this Grand Division.

2. Resolved.—That a Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Executive Committee of the P. L. L. League, and that they shall employ the very best talent that can be procured, to lecture and hold public meetings throughout the Province, and lead the public mind aright, with regard to the election of members of Parliament to the next House. And that ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of the funds of this Grand Division be appropriated for carrying on such operations.

3. Resolved.—That the Committee appointed under Rev. H. R. O'Rielly's Resolution, be discharged, and that the Committee appointed under the previous resolution, be instructed, that, with the Executive Committee of the League, an address shall be issued on the subject, carrying out the spirit of these resolutions; and that, in any and every movement, great care shall be taken to combine the influence of all classes, and of both sexes.

4. Resolved.—That the Committee be instructed to urge upon the Executive Committee of the League, to procure memorials to be sent by every organization of the League, and from every other temperance organization, similar to these, to be sent from Divisions.

A form of memorial will be forwarded to S. D.

An address will be immediately issued to all S. Divisions, urging them to increased activity in the cause of Temperance.

5. Resolved.—Whereas the sum of One Hundred Pounds has been voted by the Grand Division, and placed at the disposal of a Committee for the purpose of employing Lecturers, and holding public meetings, throughout the Province, with the intention of leading the public mind aright with regard to the election of members of Parliament. Therefore we request all subordinate Divisions to contribute to the funds, held by this Committee, in order that the Committee may have the means to carry on these operations efficiently. The sums so subscribed to be transmitted to the Grand Scribe. Where the money will be subject to the order of the Chairman of the Committee.

Prize Essay.

Resolved.—That a premium of \$100 be offered by this Grand Division, for the best Essay, advocating the passing of a prohibitory Liquor Law, said Essay not to exceed in length, the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Rev. Messrs. J. E. Ryerson, Boyd and Ormiston were appointed to adjudicate.

The operations of the League, and Divisions, were especially directed to back townships.

W. F. Kellogg, Temperance Lecturer.

Resolved.—That this Grand Division is of the opinion that W. F. Kellogg, Esq., possesses talent, of a high order, as Lecturer, and recommend his employment by the Committee; and also that GREAT CARE be taken in providing for his REVERENCE, as a LECTURER wherever he may be sent.

Finance Committee's Report.

Extract.—The Committee to whom was referred the Grand Treasurer's Report and so much of the Grand Scribe's as relates to the funds of the Grand Division—Respectfully report that they have examined the Grand Treasurer's and Grand Scribe's accounts and find the same correct.

Your Committee further report that they have found the amount received by the Grand Treasurer in 1872 balance in hand, from 24th October, to Oct. 1870 7s. 6d. deducting disbursements, leaving a balance in his hands of £411 9d. 6d. with the balance in hands of Grand Scribe of £38 2 9d. amounts to £449 12s. 3d.

The complete proceedings of this Session of Grand Division will be printed and forwarded to subordinate Divisions, which will contain further information of important transactions. At the close of this harmonious session, the Grand Division adjourned, on Friday afternoon, 26th May to meet at Bytown, in October, 1874.

Humorous.

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

Here is a chap in a most awful condition, and owing to a vixen of a girl saying wouldn't.

I know't tis a sin too— But I'm bent on the notion— I'll throw myself into The deep briny ocean, Where mud eels and cat fish On my body shall rot, And flounders and flat fish Select me for diet; There soundly I'll slumber Beneath the rough billow, And crabs without number Shall crawl o'er my pillow; But my spirit shall wander Through gay coral bowers, And trink with the Mermaids— It shall by the powers.

A CAPITAL JOKE.

We were made acquainted, says the Baltimore Times, with a laughable occurrence that happened to a young married friend of ours, on the evening of the Laws Grey's ball. Although usually of temperate habits, it seems he had simultaneously become imbued with material and alcoholic spirits, and after having a glorious time with a lot of jolly good fellows, (members of I. O. T. H.'s, we suppose) he went home to his neglected spouse in an awfully oblivious state. His business generally detained him until a late hour, and it appears that his wife, before retiring, was in the habit of preparing a lunch for his enjoyment after the fatigues of the day were over.

On the night in question, besides the usual supper, she left a wash-bowl filled with caps in starch. The lamp had long been extinguished, when the staggering husband returned, and by mistake when proceeding to satisfy his hunger, stuck his finger into the wrong dish. He worked away at his mouthful of caps very patiently for some time, but finally, being unable to masticate them, he gung out to his wife—"Old woman where did you get your cabbage—they are so confounded stringy, I can't chew them."

"My gracious," replied the good lady, "if that stupid fellow aint eating up all my caps that I put in starch over night."

We understand our friend suddenly became an uncompromising advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, and joined the teetotal society at the next possible moment.

DRUNKEN WIT IN A DITTO.—Some time ago as a gallant captain, well known in the sporting world, was coursing along the highway, his horse startled at something in a ditch at the road-side. The captain, desirous of ascertaining the cause, rode up to the spot, and there beheld a specimen of the homo genus bacchi plenus, spluttering, groaning, and using his limbs much in the way a crab does when laid on its back. "What are you doing there, sir, frightening animals?" inquired the enraged captain. "I'll have you taken up." "Hic hic hiccup—that's just fa, fat I want, as I canna get up myself" was the reply.

"Uncle," said a young man, who thought that guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money and felt a little hesitation in beginning to make a request on his father's account.



THE SLAVE BURNS AT BOSTON

He had lately delivered over to his task-masters in Virginia. The Commissioner of the State had decided that he was not entitled to his liberty. The excitement in Boston and all over New England on the subject is tremendous. We again say that the North should agitate for a separation. The poor negro was escorted from the Court House to the Boat ready to carry him to tyranny under an escort of American Soldiers and cannon. The stores in Boston in the Main Streets were closed and the American flags hung over the streets dressed in mourning, the stores being clothed in erape 20,000 people looked on. Had the Bostonians done their duty this poor man never would have been taken back to his masters. They should have arisen en masse and rescued him. Had the soldiers fired on the citizens, every life should have been atoned for by hanging on the spot the officers ordering the fire. The Laws of God are more sacred than the corrupt enactments of Slave-owners at Washington. The Canadian mind is perfectly disgusted with this mock American liberty. Let vaporing American filibusters talk no more of annexation whilst the North is united to the slave-owning South.

MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC IMPUDENCE.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell in the English House of Commons has been trying to induce the English Admiralty to allow a Roman Catholic Chaplain to be on all the British ships of war, to preach to the sailors of that creed, on the Sabbath. The degree to which the assumptions and demands of these Roman Catholic tools and priests are being carried in the British Empire is perfectly shameful. Grant them common toleration and they want at once to assume dictatorship in all things. It is to be hoped that all true Protestants will guard well against their machinations. It matters not who the Roman Catholic is, it seems as if by some strange infatuation they become the blind tools of priests in all things. The most ultra radical and republican Roman Catholics in America cannot be depended on in Canada or the United States, if their priests interests are in question. In Canada the present weak and corrupt Government have been dragged through dirt and filth by them, ruined in popularity; yet after granting them every thing they asked, we find the CATHOLIC POLITICAL INSTITUTES proclaiming to the world, that unless further concessions are made them by the present ministry as to separate schools, they, the priests and their dupes will overthrow them. Let them try it, then let protestants unite and show them what they are, TRAITORS TO FREEDOM, civil and religious everywhere, and keep them at their proper distance. Not only are Roman Catholics trying to separate themselves—standing aloof from all their fellow subjects as to schools, houses of industry, &c. but we now find them trying to erect themselves into a separate party so as to exist apart from others and take advantage of the divisions and weakness of Protestant parties. We prophesy that this will soon be the case in the United States too. The time is fast coming when there will be in the British Empire but one party, and that anti-popey, which means anti-drunkens. Read this as far as it relates to their doings in Canada. It is from their Toronto organ:

"The declaration of the Catholic body, through the institute, presided over by the head of our Church, leaves no room for doubt as to the action which the Catholics must take if the present ministry do not comply with their present demands. As a necessary consequence of this, it follows that no Catholic can, consistently with the duty he owes to his Church, pledge himself to support any man or measure, until the next Session of Parliament shall have decided the friendship or hostility of the parties at present in power. We repeat that it is of the utmost importance that no person should bind himself to support any man, no matter what his antecedents, until after the approaching session. We should condemn most strongly the conduct of any man, whether true Catholic or not, who should, without identifying himself with the

24 Then to conclude, bear the brack of Bishop Charles's advice. Beware Protestants of robes of deep-dyed things—

In all parts of the country we notice signs of over-the-action amongst Tories. Liberal Clear Goggles and stags. Miscellaneous amongst these are the names of the various Catholics must be most careful not to admit that the present time any party is not to be held responsible for it, but, in such a position, they must hold themselves responsible for it, that course which their interests as a body may demand.—Citizen.

Upwards of 15,000 bushels of wheat and 70,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from this city, at Brown's Wharf, since the opening of navigation. 1,000 bushels of wheat came in store yesterday at the same wharf.—Globe of last week

Mahomet the Great, out of his love for a woman, head on a stage erected for that purpose to convince his soldiers who taxed him for preferring his love, to glory.

FRENCH TRAVEL.—We hear that Lord Elgin has effected a treaty establishing free trade between the Canadas and the United States. The fisheries are opened to the Americans. This is a great boon to our people. Henceforth the people will buy their Texas Sugars, Rice, Cottons, &c., much lower.

The printers in Toronto, have struck, at the various offices, for higher wages, and are very much embarrassing their employers. They have assumed a dictatorial and improper position. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, has been lecturing in Peterboro. The Pope, at Rome, is said to be dangerously ill.

29 We have received the first number of the *Pictou Times* a new weekly paper, published at town of Pictou, by Gillespie & Boyle, the latter gentleman being well known in Toronto. He was formerly foreman in the *Watchman* office, and W.P. of the Ontario Division. This paper is well got up, advocates the Maine Law, and is apparently independent in politics. We hope it will keep true to these things.

29 Our remarks on the *Emporium* and its position are crowded out this week.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The British war steamer Tiger, 16 guns, ran ashore near Odessa, and was unavoidably taken by the enemy, with a crew of 200 men. An attack has been made on Sebastopol. The French and English fleets bombarded it with guns of a long range. Considerable damage was done to the Russian outworks. It is reported that the finances of Turkey are in a deplorable condition. The Sultan finds it very difficult to raise means to carry on the war. Immense numbers of the Czar's troops are suffering with diseases in the Dobruzscha and line of the Danube. The Russians are said to be very restless at the oppressions and exactions of their Emperor. Poland is said to be a slumbering volcano, and 50,000 Russians have marched thither. 100,000 Russians garrison St. Petersburg. Napier, with his fleet, was within 20 miles of Croostait.

The people are flying from the city of St. Petersburg, and the houses along the Neva, are being destroyed. It is said Admiral Dundas and the French allies intend to take and occupy the Crimea, and to attack Sebastopol by sea and land. 100,000 French troops are to be encamped at Boulogne, to watch the conduct of Prussia. Some fears are expressed of treachery towards England by this army.

Omar Pasha is concentrating his forces at Shumla and near the passes of the Balkan. Princes Paskiewitch and Gortschakoff are in large force besieging Silistria. Austria has marched 30,000

men to the Bosnian lines, to watch Russia and the allies. It is said that the Greek Government has authorized privateers against French and English commerce. It is rumoured that Revel, a Russian fortress in Finland, has been destroyed by Napier. The expense of the war with Russia, on the part of England, is paid by an income tax on the rich, and also a tax on all malt and spirituous liquors. The cost of the war will be paid as it proceeds.

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Your Committee on a Petition submitted from the...

Contemplated admission of Ladies into the Order

*Resolved—That the Representatives to the N. D. be instructed to bring this subject before the next session of the National Division and on favour to cause that body to amend the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions so as to allow women to admit Ladies as honorary members.

INSTRUCTIONS TO

Series of Prohibitory Liquor Law Resolutions

1. Resolved—That it is the most expedient in view of the very short period which would remain previously to the sitting of the Legislature, and the probable short duration of the session, this Grand Division recommend that a memorial be prepared, in blank, and sent in proper numbers to each Division, and having them signed by the W. P. and R. S., and the seal of the Division attached; the same to be forwarded to the local members, or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient for presentation to the House, and that a memorial be also sent from this Grand Division.

2. Resolved—That a Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Executive Committee of the P. L. L. League, and that they shall employ the very best talent that can be procured, to lecture and hold public meetings throughout the Province, and lead the public mind aright, with regard to the election of members of Parliament to the next House. And that ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of the funds of this Grand Division be appropriated for carrying on such operations.

3. Resolved.—That the Committee appointed under Rev. H. R. O'Rielly's Resolution, be discharged, and that the Committee appointed under the previous resolution, be instructed, that, with the Executive Committee of the League, an address shall be issued on the subject, carrying out the spirit of these resolutions; and that, in any and every movement, great care shall be taken to combine the influence of all classes, and of both sexes.

4. Resolved.—That the Committee be instructed to urge upon the Executive Committee of the League, to procure memorials to be sent by every organization of the League, and from every other temperance organization, similar to these, to be sent from Divisions.

A form of memorial will be forwarded to S. D.

An address will be immediately issued to all S. Divisions, urging them to increased activity in the cause of Temperance.

5. Resolved.—Whereas the sum of One Hundred Pounds, has been voted by the Grand Division, and placed at the disposal of a Committee for the purpose of employing Lecturers, and holding public meetings, throughout the Province, with the intention of leading the public mind aright with regard to the election of members of Parliament. Therefore we request all subordinate Divisions to contribute to the funds, held by this Committee, in order that the Committee may have the means to carry on these operations efficiently. The sums so subscribed to be transmitted to the Grand Scribe Where the money will be subject to the order of the Chairman of the Committee.

Prize Essay.

Resolved.—That a premium of \$100 be offered by this Grand Division, for the best Essay, advocating the passing of a prohibitory Liquor Law, said Essay not to exceed in length, the contents of an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Rev. Messrs. J. E. Ryerson, Boyd and Ormiston were appointed to adjudicate.

The operations of the League, and Divisions, were especially directed to back townships.

W. F. Kellogg, Temperance Lecturer.

Resolved.—That this Grand Division is of the opinion that W. F. Kellogg, Esq., possesses talent, of a high order, as Lecturer, and recommend his employment by the Committee; and also that GREAT CARE be taken in providing for his RECEPTION, as a LECTURER wherever he may be sent.

Revised Rules of the Order,

Were ordered to be compiled for guidance and government of Divisions, and the same to be submitted for a option at next session.

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Proceedings of this Session of the Grand Division will be printed and forwarded to Subordinate Divisions, which will contain further information of important transactions. At the close of this harmonious session, the Grand Division adjourned on Friday afternoon, 29th May, at Bytown, in October, 1854.

Gumorous.

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

Here is a chap in a most awful condition, and a-owing to a wizen of a girl saying wuzen!

I know 'tis a sin too—
But I'm bent on the notion—
I'll throw myself into
The deep briny ocean,
Where mud eels and cat fish
On my body shall rot,
And flounders and flat fish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I'll slumber
Beneath the rough pillow,
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And trink with the Mermaids—
It shall by the powers.

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We were made acquainted, says the Baltimore Times, with a laughable occurrence that happened to a young married friend of ours, on the evening of the Laws Grey's bill. Although usually of temperate habits, it seems he had simultaneously become imbued with material and alcoholic spirits, and after having a glorious time with a lot of jolly good fellows, (members of I. O. T. H.'s, we suppose) he went home to his neglected spouse in an awfully oblivious state. His business generally detained him until a late hour, and it appears that his wife, before retiring, was in the habit of preparing a lunch for his enjoyment after the fatigues of the day were over.

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"Uncle," said a young man, who thought that guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation in beginning to make a request on his relative's generosity, "is the queen's head still on the shilling-piece? Of course, it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that? Because it is now such a length of time since I saw one."



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the North should agitate for a separation...
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The stores in Boston on the Mall Street...
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Mr. Daniel O'Connell in the English House of Commons has been trying to induce the English Admiralty to allow a Roman Catholic Chaplain to be on all the British ships of war, to preach to the sailors of that creed, on the Sabbath. The degree to which the assumptions and demands of these Roman Catholic tools and priests are being carried in the British Empire is perfectly shameful. Grant them common toleration and they want at once to assume dictatorship in all things!! It is to be hoped that all true Protestants will guard well against their machinations. It matters not who the Roman Catholic is, it seems as if by some strange infatuation they become the blind tools of priests in all things. The most ultra radical and republican Roman Catholics in America cannot be depended on in Canada or the United States, if their priests interests are in question. In Canada the present weak and corrupt Government have been dragged through dirt and filth by them, ruined in popularity; yet after granting them every thing they asked, we find the Catholic Political INSTITUTEs proclaiming to the world, that unless further concessions are made them by the present ministry as to separate schools, they, the priests and their dupes will overthrow them!! Let them try it, then let protestants unite and show them what they are, TRAITORS TO FREEDOM, civil and religious everywhere, and keep them at their proper distance. Not only are Roman Catholics trying to separate themselves—standing aloof from all their fellow subjects as to schools, houses of industry, &c. but we now find them trying to erect themselves into a separate party so as to exist apart from others and take advantage of the divisions and weaknesses of Protestant parties. We prophecy that this will soon be the case in the United States too. The time is fast coming when there will be in the British Empire but one party, and that anti-popery, which means anti-drunken. Read this as far as relates to their doings in Canada. It is from their Toronto organ:

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Russia is supplying Greece with money. A fight took place between a squadron of Turkish cavalry and Russian Cossacks, near Kalefat, on the 6th May; the latter were defeated. The Austrians are concentrating large bodies of troops in Hungary, and on the borders of Poland; and Russia is also sending large armies to oppose them. Great levies of men are being made in Russia.

The City Council of Toronto have recommended the calling of a meeting of the citizens to protest against the stoppage of the Grand Trunk Railroad, east and west of Toronto.

A meeting was held this week in Toronto, to act in concert with an American company from Wisconsin, who think of building a railroad from Green Bay to Minnesota, in connection with the Northern Railroad. This latter will be finished to Lake Huron by the 1st of August next.

As ANSOL-FRENCH FLEET AT CUBA.—The latest advices from Cuba state that the arrival of several French and English war vessels at Havana has greatly inspired the Captain General. He gives out that they have come to aid in destroying filibusters, and destroying the petty Navy of the United States, should President Pierce attempt to blockade the Cuban ports. Pezuela is lavish of his attentions to the French and English officers, and even the seamen get a share of Spanish civility. The Spanish officials are wonderfully brave, and talk defiantly of the Americans while their supposed protectors are in sight. They think that with very slight assistance from France and England, they will prove more than a match for the Yankees.

The County Council for York and Peel, have been in session this week.

The Provincial Freeman is a very well-conducted paper, creditable to the colored race, its owner.

The American Cabinet have commenced to intrigue with the white people of the Island of Dominica, or Hayti. In this Island there are two parties, having republics—the blacks and whites. The tyranny-loving, slave-ruled Washington Cabinet, would never acknowledge the right of the colored people to rule themselves in Hayti; but they are now going to open negotiations with the whites there, in order, it is said, to annex the Island, as a slave State, to the Union. This slavery-ridden Government is taking the right course to raise the throes millions of British people, of British American colonies, against them. They have no friends in these colonies, in their villainous conduct at Washington. The Canadians deeply sympathize with the friends of liberty in the United States. Orders have been given to detain all the American sailing vessels in the United States, in view of the apprehended war with Spain, got up as a pretext by the slavery power at Washington.

A petition is in circulation in Kingston, by Mrs. Marsh, for the release of her husband, Charles Marsh, for shooting at A. H. Myers, Esq. It is said to be signed by 1000 people of respectability. We could easily sympathize under ordinary circumstances with an unfortunate prisoner led away by passion; but how sympathy can be extended properly to a person guilty of one of the most cold-hearted and deliberate acts of attempted murder we ever heard of, is surprising in a land of Christianity. Marsh first shot Myers, unarmed—thought he had killed him, but saw he had not; and again went and attempted to kill him! Is society safe, while such men are abroad? We shudder at the thought of the escape of such a man. Myers may be an oppressive man in the collection of his rents, &c.; but does that justify murder? Ward, in Kentucky, lately shot an innocent school-master for properly chastising his brother, a scholar—was tried and acquitted. Is not society and the human name disgraced by his acquittal?

A dreadful accident on the Great Western Rail Road, near London, C.W., has happened, resulting in the loss of seven lives and others injured. Several cars were thrown off the track by a cow, and hurled down an embankment 70 feet high. It is said, over 90,000 persons have already passed over the Great Western Railroad. Mr. Bristol, late editor of the Pilot, has retired from its management. The Church of Scotland Synod met in Toronto last week. In China the rebels are everywhere victorious. They have conquered the city of Loo Choo. It is said, 1900 houses have been destroyed by fire in Constantinople. The new Crystal Palace in London is to be opened on the 10th June. The Queen will be present. All other topics are absorbed in England, by the war mania. The bones of the heroes of 1760, who fell before Quebec, are to be exhumed at Quebec. A Madam DeGrandford is lecturing in Montreal, on the influence of women in all ages of the world. Lady Elgin, it seems, is expected at Quebec this week. The steamer Magna, brought 360 emigrants, deck passengers, and 85 cabin passengers, from Kingston to this city, on the 3rd June. The emigrants are chiefly from Yorkshire, England. Emigration seems tending very much via Quebec this spring, so far.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Arctic steamer just in at New York, brings news that Austria and Prussia had now joined with France and England against Russia. France increased her army in Turkey to 170,000 men, a great force.—The allied fleets in the Black Sea are before Sebastopol. Silistria is hard pressed by the Russians.—The British money market is still tighter. Prices of Cotton and Broadstuffs have fallen very much.

Cholera has appeared in New York, and prevails extensively at Grosse Ile. Horace Greeley has been nominated for Governor of New York State.

We are reliably informed that the slave Burns, who has been carried off into slavery, is a regularly licensed Baptist preacher. Oh, shame! shame!—Boston Paper.

DEATH OF MR. JUDSON.—Mrs. Emily Judson died at Hamilton, N.Y., on the evening of Wednesday week.

MR. PARKER'S FOUNDRY.—A terrible explosion has just occurred at this establishment. A man named Sullivan, so wounded that he will die. Several others wounded. A great riot occurred at Brooklyn, between the Irish Catholics and Americans, occasioned by the former interfering with street preaching.

The Sons of Lincoln are to have a grand Soiree at the Falls, on the 22nd instant.

The largest church in Europe is in St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years two thousand men had not finished its walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are each of one piece, and fifty feet high; the base and capitals, are of solid silver.

ACCIDENT NEAR THE FALLS.—Yesterday morning, the team of Mr. Foster, Niagara Falls, were precipitated over the bank at the rear of the Clifton House, and strange to say, although they fell a distance of some 150 feet, only one of the horses was killed, the other one escaping in a most extraordinary manner. The waggon received but little damage, having only an axle-tree broken. The team was employed in hauling gravel from near the edge of the bank, and the driver, although often warned to the contrary, backed the team from the road towards the precipice, for the purpose of loading, when the impetus given the waggon by the descent, drew the horses so near the edge of the bank that their struggles to keep their footing and recover their ground were useless, and the casualty, as we have described it, took place. The horses lodged about two-thirds of the way down the precipice, from which the living horse was with difficulty got down to the water's edge, placed upon a float made for the purpose, and towed by a boat up to the ferry landing. We saw him in his stable about four hours after, looking rather down in the mouth.—Welland Reporter.

RECEIPTS, No. 23.

H J M, for F, of Couanna, \$2, overpays 1s 3d, for 1854. W H; North Williamsburg, for Mrs. P, \$11, taken under the circumstances in full of 1854. J. Shuttleworth, Jarvis, \$11 for paper, 1851. A H. Prince Albert, for R F, \$1 pays from 1st April to end of year 1854; papers are all sent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Better from F. E. R. will appear in our next; also, the letter from North Williamsburgh, condensed. Poetry from Lobo, from D., is received.

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ESSAY,

Advocating the adoption of a

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Said Essay not to exceed in length an ordinary tract of eight pages.

The Essay transmitted for adjudication to be accompanied with a MOTTO. And, should the adjudicators not consider any of the essays offered, worthy of a premium, they shall be at liberty to decline awarding any premium.

Revs. J. E. Ryerson, J. J. Boyd and W. Ormiston, have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

The ESSAY must be delivered to the undersigned address, on or before the Twenty-first day of July next, and the decision will be rendered on or before the First day of August, 1854.

Signed on behalf of the G. D. S. of T., C.W.

EDWARD STACEY,

Kingston, C.W. Grand-Scribe.

M. B.—The publishers of newspapers favourable to the cause, are requested to give this advertisement a gratuitous insertion.

DOGS! DOGS!!

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found a large variety of the season.

Particular attention is directed to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d to 6s 3d per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Collars and Sleeves, from 1/4d per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, Light coloured Cabourgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Deam's, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Bateau Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

And a lot of the Cheapest Bands ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new. An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, Toronto House, No. 60, King Street, Toronto.

May 5th, 1851.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June. Do. do. Monday, 3rd July. Do. do. Monday, 24th July. Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June. Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June. Athol, Sandhill, Friday, 23rd June. Streetsville, Saturday, 24th June.

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, 1851.

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, Tur, 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 LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

Daily the tidings are brought from afar Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war; And the topics now heard in the parlour and street Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet.

But Britain decides, and decides not in vain— That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain, That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar, Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore.

And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined, Their armies united, and their fleets are combined; And the sons of each nation in this awful strife Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.

Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear, You must have new clothes at this time of the year, Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay In making your purchase much later than May.

Now, FEARSON has studied as statements below In reference to fabrics and prices will show— By securing the products of various climes To make large provisions for these wonderful times.

His Stock is neither inferior or small But such as he trusts will satisfy all; And he therefore expects very early to see His esteemed patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from 2s. 3d.
Muslin dresses 2s. 6d.
Parasols 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons 1/4d.
Furniture Chintz 2/4d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
Ginghams and Verrins (very heavy) 5d.
Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
" " (double width) 7d.
Linen Handkerchiefs 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
Tweeds 10d.
S-4 Druggist 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " 2s. 9d.
Mourning Goods of every description, and in great variety.
Barren, Shawls, Damasks, &c.

The Oldest Establishment in the City SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Back Cloths, Vests, and Mixed Mill Cloths, Kerseys, Buckram, new Fashionable Lead and Mail Buttons, Buttons, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Linens, Gentlemen's Fine Straps, Hats, Coats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Burling for Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be promptly 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.

or Toronto, April 23, 1851. 17-11

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. Lucas' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 23, 1851.

REMOVAL.

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

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

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Bore, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice. Warranted equal to any. Toronto, April 22, 1851. 16

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed.—Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other Newspapers of the Province, until the opening of Parliament.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



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

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at 7 03 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 10 33 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 10 20 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M. Leave London at 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor at 8 40 P. M.

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Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, April, 1851. 17-11

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expense thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade.

Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Jan. 3, 1854. 17

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best, Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.

Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.

Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7d. per yard.

...Northern Railroad. This latter will be finished to Lake Huron by the 1st of August next.

AN ANTI-FRENCH FLEET AT CUBA.—The latest advices from Cuba state that the arrival of several French and English war vessels at Havana has greatly inspired the Captain General. He gives out that they have come to aid in destroying filibusters, and destroying the puny Navy of the United States, should President Pierce attempt to blockade the Cuban ports. Penuela is lavish of his attentions to the French and English officers, and even the seamen get a share of Spanish civility. The Spanish officials are wonderfully brave, and talk defiantly of the Americans while their supposed protectors are ineffectual. They think that with very slight assistance from France and England, they will prove more than a match for the Yankees.

The County Council for York and Peel, have been in session this week.

The Provincial Freeman is a very well-conducted paper, creditable to the colored race, its owners.

The American Cabinet have commenced to intrigue with the white people of the Island of Dominica, or Hayti. In this Island there are two parties, having republics—the blacks and whites. The tyranny-loving, slave-ruled Washington Cabinet, would never acknowledge the right of the colored people to rule themselves in Hayti; but they are now going to open negotiations with the whites there, in order, it is said, to annex the Island, as a slave State, to the Union. This slavery-ridden Government is taking the right course to raise the three millions of British people, of British American colonies, against them. They have no friends in these colonies, in their villainous conduct at Washington. The Canadians deeply sympathize with the friends of liberty in the United States. Orders have been given to detain all the American sailing vessels in the United States, in view of the apprehended war with Spain, got up as a pretext by the slavery power at Washington.

A petition is in circulation in Kingston, by Mrs. Marsh, for the release of her husband, Charles Marsh, for shooting at A. H. Myers, Esq. It is said to be signed by 1000 people of respectability. We could easily sympathize under ordinary circumstances with an unfortunate prisoner led away by passion; but how sympathy can be extended properly to a person guilty of one of the most cold-blooded and deliberate acts of attempted murder we ever heard of, is surprising in a land of Christianity. Marsh first shot Myers, unarmed—thought he had killed him, but saw he had not; and again went and attempted to kill him! Is society safe, while such men are abroad? We shudder at the thought of the escape of such a man. Myers may be an oppressive man in the collection of his rents, &c.; but does that justify murder? Ward, in Kentucky, lately shot an innocent school-master for properly chastising his brother, a scholar—was tried and acquitted. Is not society and the human name disgraced by his acquittal?

A dreadful accident on the Great Western Railroad, near London, C.W., has happened, resulting in the loss of seven lives and others injured. Several cars were thrown off the track by a cow, and hurled down an embankment 70 feet high.

It is said, over 90,000 persons have already passed over the Great Western Railroad. Mr. Heston, late editor of the Pilot, has retired from its management. The Church of Scotland Synod met in Toronto last week. In China the rebels are everywhere victorious. They have conquered the city of Loo Choo. It is said, 1000 houses have been destroyed by fire in Constantinople. The new Crystal Palace in London is to be opened on the 10th June. The Queen will be present. All other topics are absorbed in England, by the war mania. The bones of the heroes of 1760, who fell before Quebec, are to be exhumed at Quebec. A Madam DeGrandfort is lecturing in Montreal, on the influence of women in all ages of the world. Lady Elgin, it seems, is expected at Quebec this week. The steamer Magnet brought 360 emigrants, deck passengers, and 85 cabin passengers, from Kingston to this city, on the 3rd June. The emigrants are chiefly from Yorkshire, England. Emigration seems tending very much to Quebec this spring, so far.

Write for a new election, returnable on the 3rd July, have been issued in New Brunswick.

Cholera has appeared in New York and prevails alarmingly at Grose Isle. Horace Greely has been nominated for Governor of New York State.

We are reliably informed that the slave Burns, who has been carried off into slavery, is a regularly licensed Baptist preacher. Oh, shame! shame!—Boston Paper.

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.—Mrs. Emily Judson died at Hamilton, N.Y., on the evening of Wednesday week.

MR. PARKER'S FOUNDRY.—A terrible explosion has just occurred at this establishment. A man named Sullivan, so wounded that he will die. Several others scalded. A great riot occurred at Brooklyn, between the Irish Catholics and Americans, occasioned by the former interfering with street preaching.

The Sons of Lincoln are to have a grand Soiree at the Falls, on the 22nd instant.

The largest church in Europe is in St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years two thousand men had not finished its walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are each of one piece, and fifty feet high; the base and capitals are of solid silver.

ACCIDENT NEAR THE FALLS.—Yesterday morning, the team of Mr. Foster, Niagara Falls, were precipitated over the bank at the rear of the Clifton House, and strange to say, although they fell a distance of some 150 feet, only one of the horses was killed, the other one escaping in a most extraordinary manner. The wagon received but little damage, having only an axle-tree broken. The team was employed in hauling gravel from near the edge of the bank, and the driver, although often warned to the contrary, backed the team from the road towards the precipice, for the purpose of loading, when the impetus given the wagon by the descent, drew the horses so near the edge of the bank that their struggles to keep their footing and recover their ground were useless, and the casualty, as we have described it, took place. The horses lodged about two-thirds of the way down the precipice, from which the living horse was with difficulty got down to the water's edge, placed upon a float made for the purpose, and towed by a boat up to the ferry landing. We saw him in his stalls about four hours after, looking rather down in the mouth.—Welland Reporter.

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H. J. M., for F. of Colonna, \$2, overpays 1s 3d, for 1854. W. H., North Williamsburg, for Mrs. P., \$11, taken under the circumstances in full of 1854. J. Shuttleworth, Jarvis, \$14 for paper, 1854. A. H. Prince Albert, for R. F., \$1 pays from 1st April to end of year 1854; papers are all sent.

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Kingston, C.W. Grand Scribe.

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J. G. BEARD.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, May 17, 1854.

Large... Success... Furniture... Cashmere... and Stawls... to mention. And a lot of the... Am-inexpensive of stock and Prices is solicited. JOHN CHARLES WORTH. Toronto House, No. 60. King Street, Toronto. May 5th, 1854.

THE GREAT APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLES WORTH.

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City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June. Do do, Monday, 3rd July. Do do, Monday, 20th July. Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June. Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June. Atton, Sandhill, Friday, 23rd June. Streetville, Saturday, 24th June.

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M. PEARSON

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- Bonnets from 2s.
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- Parasols 1s. 3d.
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- Furniture Chintz 2s. 6d.
- Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
- Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7s.
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- Linen Handkerchiefs 4s.
- Emb'd " (a little damaged) 4s.
- Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
- Tweeds 1s.
- 8-4 Druggist 1s. 6d.
- Gloves per doz 2s. 6d.
- Hosiery " 2s. 6d.

Notions Goods of every description, and in great variety. Barages, Shawls, Blankets, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices. This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle, ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented. Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! An Assortment of... Step Flags... Count Houses... and others 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.

WHITEWASHING & COLORING

JAMES BAKER... of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the most and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and dispatch. RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LEAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

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

GUNS re-stocked altered to Percussion, Brown and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice. Warranted equal to any. Toronto, April 2, 1854.

NOTICE.

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W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other Newspapers of the Province, until the opening of Parliament.

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Leave London at 7 00 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 10 30 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

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C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Jan. 8, 1854. 17

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

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

Advertisement for a business or service, mentioning 'The City of Toronto' and 'Committee Room'.

WARD. YONGE ST. Potteries, Near York St. JAMES DUFFELL, No. 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

WANTED. A person to take charge of the business at the York St. Pottery, Apply to John Davis on the premises.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent.

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

DR. BUCHAN'S Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION—the universal 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, 61, 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.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S, Electric Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Wholesale Agent in British America. Toronto, April 8, 1854.

CHARLES HURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

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

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

Advertisement for a business or service, mentioning 'The City of Toronto' and 'Committee Room'.

NO. 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. JAMES DUFFELL, No. 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act to amend the Act relating to the Ontario Survey, and Hudson's Bay Company, passed by Order of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council, City Office, Toronto, Nov. 7, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT. Has been used and sold in Boston for the last thirty years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE THROAT. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLU RITHE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOW. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUITSIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NARIS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FRESH WOUNDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FILLS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STRAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Best of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

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

Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large and small boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

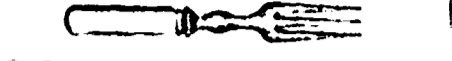
Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, or most of the country stores, and by Redding & Co., Proprietors, No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Drug gist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by DOEL & Dickie, Whitby Village; Hamilton, by George E. Cartwright; London, C. W., Mr. Sims. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

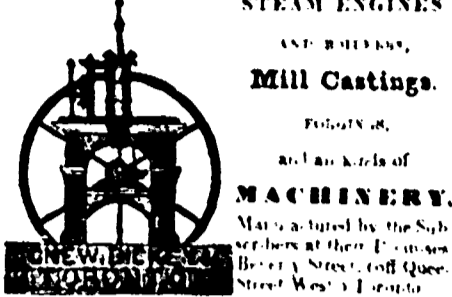
HATS AND CAPS OF every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of S. DADSON, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets. Hats Neatly Repaired. Toronto, May 13, 1854.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms. Residence—Cumminville. Cumminville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE. Sign of the large Knife and Fork. No. 73, Yonge Street, Toronto.



SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, and all kinds of MACHINERY.



AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

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

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE! 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

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

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. never fails 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.

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

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

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc.

DRY GOODS. Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, Bed Tick and Towels, White do. Striped Shirting, Prints, fast colours, do. from 7 1/2d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning, Cotton Warp, Heavy gingham, do. " 7 1/2d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d. Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2d. bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neckties, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Muslin netts, Barege Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Cap-fronts, Silk Satins, &c., Collars, Silk Satins, &c., Edgings, Artificial Flowers, Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines, Silk warp Alpaca.

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

Advertisement for a business or service, mentioning 'The City of Toronto' and 'Committee Room'.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BEERS, &c. &c. No. 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

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

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