

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. OCTOBER, 14, 1854.

NO. 41.

INDIAN LEGEND.

Mr. P. Willis writes from Idlewild: "When Coppy, our Ojibway friend, was here a day or two ago, he told the children an Indian legend of the star lily, how it came to earth—heavenly flower it is. One of our fair neighbors, who happened to be a listener, thus rendered the beautiful story into prose:"

A star looked down from its glowing throne,
In the azure-vaulted sky,
And said—"I am weary here alone,
Doing naught but throb and sigh.

"Far down in the valleys of earth I see
The red man's children at play;
The innocent sound of their careless glee
Rises faint on the air all day.

"I will speak to the brave at their council fire,
And ask them to let me dwell
Where earthly love may warm my heart,
With its human, holy spell."

So they told the star she might at night
Come, when the wood and wigwam were still,
And sit on the mountain and throw her light
Through the vale and along the hill.

She came all trembling, but when the morn
Woke the birds and the children again,
The star sat grieving and all forlorn,
For she knew her hope was vain.

"Not near enough yet! I can hear and see
The red man's children at play,
But they waste neither wish nor thought on me,
From morn till the close of day."

Then they bade her alight on the tree-top old,
That lulled them to sleep with its song;
And she rocked and wailed and shivered with cold,
Impatient the whole night long.

At length the children awoke once more,
And they heard the pine tree sigh,
But took no heed of the watching star,
Between them and the sky.

She saw them skim in a light canoe,
O'er the lovely lake below,
But the longing, that hourly tenderer grew,
How could she make them know?

She pondered another night away,
And at length, when the morning broke,
She dropped from her height with a hopeless plunge,
And sank in the silver lake.

The star was shivered! but every ray
Was caught by a faithful wave!
Each scintillant beam grew a snowy flower,
Where she thought to find a grave!

And when the maiden, in birch canoe,
Sought lilies for bosom and brow,
The star is content, for she softly says—
"I have conquered! They love me now!"

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years old, six feet one inch high, erect and soldier-like in person, haughty in demeanour, proud of his person, and when young, was decidedly handsome. He is intelligent, shrewd, stern, resolute, and by no means wanting in personal courage. He is a good disciplinarian, but not a skillful commander in war.

pour down upon the more fair and wealthy and sunny realms of the south and west of Europe, as in the days when the Roman Empire was overwhelmed.

Frederick William, King of Prussia, is the brother-in-law of the Czar, but a very different kind of a man. He is about fifty years of age, despotic in feelings, but somewhat liberal by compulsion. He would gladly join the Emperor of Russia in his plans if he dared; but his people is otherwise inclined. He is fat, "a good looking," tolerably "good natured," and somewhat stupid sort of a man. Should the present war continue for several years, he will probably be found on the side of Russia. His present declaration of neutrality is merely designed to gain time to watch the course of events for one campaign, and then shape his course according to results.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is twenty-three years of age, and has succeeded in raising small moustaches for his handsome face, and a small loan for his exhausted treasury. He has a high broad forehead, a good form about five feet ten inches in height, and he is an expert and an excellent horseman. He exhibits no signs of extraordinary administrative capacity, and will probably add little to the reputation of the house of Hapsburg. He fell in love with a young lady last fall, at first sight, and was recently married to her. His government is almost bankrupt, in pecuniary resources; his people are discontented; and his empire is exposed to desperate peril between the contending interests and nations now at war on the continent of Europe. He is greatly indebted to the Emperor of Russia, and would join him in the partition of Turkey, but for the dread of the vengeance of the Western powers, and the opposition of his own people. His position is perilous, turn which way he will; and neutrality is almost impossible.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is but thirty-three years of age, though he has one daughter married and two more betrothed. He is rather small in stature, with a sallow, sad and mild expression of countenance. He is a favorer of reforms in his empire; is just and merciful in his rule, and delights more in superintending his schools and public improvements than in marshalling his armies, and warring for battles; but forced into war for the existence of his empire, as he is, he will doubtless maintain the ancient reputation of his gallant and warlike race. Thus far, in his difficulties with the Czar, he has shown a moral courage, a firmness and moderation, and an energy, in preparing for war that have enlisted on his side the sympathies of nearly all civilized nations. He has no wife. Sultans do not marry. He is evidently a sincere and zealous Mahomedan, though he has stipulated with the Western powers that he will place the Greek and Christian population of his empire on the same footing as to civil rights as the Turks.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is rather below the middle stature, with a dull and drowsy eye, a countenance that ordinarily expresses but little. He is about forty-four years of age, and has had an adventurous life. From an artillery officer in Switzerland, a roady in New York, a special police

He has manifested an ability of a high order as a ruler and statesman; and at this moment exercises a greater influence over affairs of Europe than any other sovereign, not excepting the Emperor of Russia. And this influence he has wielded wisely for his own interests and, thus far, for the honor and interests of France. He enters on the conflict with his great antagonist of Russia with a dauntless spirit, and an energy of preparation, that shows much of the metal of his uncle "of glorious memory."

Queen Victoria, of England, rules over the most populous, wealthy, and powerful empire on the globe. On her dominions the sun never sets; and under her government the people of England and Scotland, at least, enjoy more freedom than under any other monarchy. Queen Victoria is now thirty-five years of age; of a mild and amiable disposition, and is an exemplary wife and mother. But as a ruler, she exercises little real authority. Her Cabinet Councillors and Parliament are the actual rulers of the British Empire. The naval power of England is nearly as great as that of all other nations combined, and her commerce and manufactures greater than those of any other nation.

Oscar, King of Sweden, is now in the prime of life and personally, is strongly inclined to the Czar, in the present war. But his people, almost unanimously, are hostile towards Russia. An armed neutrality is his declared position, and to this position and its rights the Czar accedes.

The King of Denmark is under personal obligations to the Emperor of Russia, but is compelled by his position and the voice of his people, to adopt the policy of neutrality.

The King of Belgium is controlled in his policy by dread of his powerful neighbor of France.

Christina, Queen of Spain, is fully occupied, just now, with the insurrectionary movements of her own people, who are disgusted with her open profligacy, her disregard of the welfare of her subjects, and the arbitrary principles of her government. She is young yet, but her reign will probably be short.

The King of Sardinia would be a liberal if backed by any power that would enable him to contend with the myrmidons of Austria.

The King of Naples is an unmitigated tyrant, blood-thirsty, cruel, and resolved on maintaining "the divine right of kings," and such is the temper of his subjects towards him, that he has a fair chance of meeting a sudden and violent death. A few years ago he was an accomplished horseman and charioteer, and might be seen frequently driving through the streets of Naples, with a free nod of recognition to his people. He is now seldom seen, except when surrounded by his guards. He is a Bourbon of the French family, and is friendly to Russia; but his influence among European nations is of little account.

Otho, King of Greece, is a mere cipher, a tool in the hands of England and France.—*American Paper of July.*

A ROMANTIC LOVE STORY.

The following romantic love tale is taken from a

blonde, just entering her nineteenth year, but whose small and airy figure and waxen clearness of complexion, gave her the appearance of a beautiful child rather than a grown woman. She seemed to take no notice of the ungainly dustbesprinkled mechanic, in his shirt-sleeves and with a leather apron; but it afterwards transpired that she made no excuse to gain a nearer look of the person who had been pointed out to her by some such distinguished name as the Cromarty poet. A few evenings after he met the same young lady under circumstances a little more favorable to sentiment and romance. Just as the sun was sinking, he was strolling along one of his favorite walks on the hill—a tree-shaded glade—enjoying the delightful prospect of the enchanting shores and waters of the Cromarty Frith, when he unexpectedly found himself in her presence. She was sauntering through the wood as leisurely as himself—now and then dipping into a volume in her hand, which had not, however, in the least, the look of a novel, and which proved to be an elaborate essay on Causation. They passed each other, however, without any sign of recognition. As she disappeared, with a quickened pace, from his sight, she reminded him that her presence was in harmony with the picturesque forest and the gorgeous sunset—furnishing a most appropriate figure for a lovely scene. She proved to be the daughter of a respectable widow lady, who had come to reside at Cromarty, had received a superior education, and at once made good her claims to a place in the highest intellectual circles.

Our accomplished mason soon found that she had a turn even for the severe walks of literature and had formed a habit of composition in the style of the best English models. Her natural shyness rapidly wore away under the attractions of Hugh's intelligent conversation and they became great friends. He was nearly ten years her senior, had read many more books, and was well qualified to be her intellectual counsellor. She visited him, after some maidenly scruples had been resolved by the sanction of her friends, while working in the churchyard, and soon became one of his most constant guests. They conversed together on literature, philosophy and science always, however, avoiding one subject namely, "that mysterious affection," as Mr. Miller quaintly expresses it, "which sometimes springs up between persons of opposite sexes, when thrown much together." Love formed the one solitary subject which, from some curious contingency invariably escaped them. He had even made up his mind to lead a bachelor's life. Still he was not altogether as obdurate as the rocks of his favorite science. In spite of his tough, sinewy Scottish heart, he sometimes indulged in ideal visions. For fourteen or fifteen years, as he tells us, with his inimitable naivete, he had often fancied in his solitary walks a female companion by his side, with whom he exchanged many a thought, and gave expression to many a feeling, and whose understanding was as vigorous as her taste was faultless and her feelings exquisite. But these visions at length faded into thin air, in the presence of his new found friend. He had no hope that the feeling would be mutual. He had never prided himself on his good looks. Though in point of strength and ac-



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. OCTOBER, 14, 1854.

NO. 41.

INDIAN LEGEND.

Mr. P. Willis writes from Idlewild: "When Cop-
py, our Ojibbeway friend, was here a day or two
ago, he told the children an Indian legend of the
water lily, how it came to earth—heave it flower
at it is. One of our fair neighbors, who happened
to be a listener, thus rendered the beautiful story into
verse."

A star looked down from its glowing throne,
In the azure-vaulted sky,
And said—"I am weary here alone,
Doing naught but throb and sigh.
Far down in the valleys of earth I see
The red man's children at play;
The innocent sound of their careless glee
Rises faint on the air all day.
I will speak to the brave at their council fire,
And ask them to let me dwell
Where earthly love may warm my heart,
With its human, holy spell."
So they told the star she might at night
Come, when the wood and wigwam were still,
And sit on the mountain and throw her light
Through the vale and along the hill.
She came all trembling, but when the morn
Woke the birds and the children again,
The star sat grieving and all forlorn,
For she knew her hope was vain.
Not near enough yet! I can hear and see
The red man's children at play,
But they waste neither wish nor thought on me,
From morn till the close of day."
Then they bade her alight on the tree-top old,
That lulled them to sleep with its song;
And she rocked and wailed and shivered with cold,
Impatient the whole night long.
At length the children awoke once more,
And they heard the pine tree sigh,
But took no heed of the watching star,
Between them and the sky.
She saw them skim in a light canoe,
O'er the lovely lake below,
But the longing, that hourly tenderer grew,
How could she make them know?
She pondered another night away,
And at length, when the morning broke,
She dropped from her height with a hopeless plunge,
And sank in the silver lake.
The star was shivered! but every ray
Was caught by a faithful wave,
Each scintillant beam grew a snowy flower,
Where she thought to find a grave!
And when the maiden, in birch canoe,
Seeks lilies for bosom and brow,
The star is content, for she softly says—
"I have conquered! They love me now!"

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years
old, six feet one inch high, erect and soldier-like in
form, haughty in demeanour, proud of his person,
and when young, was decidedly handsome. He
is intelligent, shrewd, stern, resolute, and by no
means wanting in personal courage. He is a good
disciplinarian, but not a skillful commander in war.
He was proved in his younger days. His informa-
tion in regard to the condition and policy of all
nations is minute and extensive, his plans vast, his
ambition boundless. In the last respect he truly
represents the Russian character and sentiment.
The same disposition prevails in Russia now to

pour down upon the more fair and wealthy and
sunny realms of the south and west of Europe, as
in the days when the Roman Empire was over-
whelmed.

Frederick William, King of Prussia, is the broth-
er-in-law of the Czar, but a very different kind of
a man. He is about fifty years of age, despotic in
feelings, but somewhat liberal by compulsion. He
would gladly join the Emperor of Russia in his
plans if he dared; but his people is otherwise in-
clined. He is fat, "a good looking," tolerably
"good natured," and somewhat stupid sort of a
man. Should the present war continue for several
years, he will probably be found on the side of
Russia. His present declaration of neutrality is
merely designed to gain time to watch the course
of events for one campaign, and then shape his
course according to results.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is twenty-
three years of age, and has succeeded in raising
small mustaches for his handsome face, and a
small loan for his exhausted treasury. He has a
high broad forehead, a good form about five feet
ten inches in height, and he is an expert and an
excellent horseman. He exhibits no signs of extra-
ordinary, administrative capacity, and will prob-
ably add little to the reputation of the house of
Hapsburg. He fell in love with a young lady
lact fall, at first sight, and was recently married to
her. His government is almost bankrupt, in pecu-
niary resources; his people are discontented; and
his empire is exposed to desperate peril between
the contending interests and nations now at war
on the continent of Europe. He is greatly indebted
to the Emperor of Russia, and would join him
in the partition of Turkey, but for the dread of the
vengeance of the Western powers, and the oppo-
sition of his own people. His position is perilous,
turn which way he will; and neutrality is almost
impossible.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is but thirty-
three years of age, though he has one daughter
married and two more betrothed. He is rather
small in stature, with a sallow, sad and mild expres-
sion of countenance. He is a favorer of reforms
in his empire; is just and merciful in his rule, and
delights more in superintending his schools and
public improvements than in marshalling his arm-
ies, and making for battles; but forced into war for
the existence of his empire, as he is, he will doubt-
less maintain the ancient reputation of his gallant
and warlike race. Thus far, in his difficulties with
the Czar, he has shown a moral courage, a firmness,
and moderation, and an energy, in preparing for
war that have elicited on his side the sympathies
of nearly all civilized nations. He has no wife.
Sultans do not marry. He is evidently a sincere
and zealous Mohammedan though he has stipulated
with the Western powers that he will place the
Greek and Christian population of his empire on
the same footing as to civil rights as the Turks.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is rather be-
low the middle stature, with a dull and drowsy eye,
a countenance that ordinarily expresses but little.
He is about forty-four years of age, and has had an
adventurous life. From an artillery officer in Swit-
zerland, a rowdy in New York, a special police
officer in London, and a prisoner at Ham, he is
now firmly seated on the most dazzling throne of
Europe, and wields a power second only to that
of the Emperor of Russia. Public opinion has
undergone a great change in regard to his mental
capacity since he ascended the throne of France.

He has manifested an ability of a high order as a
ruler and statesman; and at this moment exercises
a greater influence over affairs of Europe than any
other sovereign, not excepting the Emperor of Rus-
sia. And this influence he has wielded wisely for
his own interests and, thus far, for the honor and
interests of France. He enters on the conflict with
his great antagonist of Russia with a dauntless spi-
rit, and an energy of preparation, that shows
much of the metal of his uncle "of glorious memory."

Queen Victoria, of England, rules over the
most populous, wealthy, and powerful empire on
the globe. On her dominions the sun never sets;
and under her government the people of England
and Scotland, at least, enjoy more freedom than
under any other monarchy. Queen Victoria is
now thirty-five years of age; of a mild and amiable
disposition, and is an exemplary wife and mother.
But as a ruler, she exercises little real authority.
Her Cabinet Councillors and Parliament are the
actual rulers of the British Empire. The usual
power of England is nearly as great as that of all
other nations combined, and her commerce and
manufactures greater than those of any other
nation.

Oscar, King of Sweden, is now in the prime of life
and personally, is strongly inclined to the Czar, in
the present war. But his people, almost unanimo-
usly, are hostile towards Russia. An armed neu-
trality is his declared position, and to this position
and its rights the Czar accedes.

The King of Denmark is under personal obliga-
tions to the Emperor of Russia, but is compelled
by his position and the voice of his people, to
adopt the policy of neutrality.

The King of Belgium is controlled in his policy
by dread of his powerful neighbor of France.

Christina, Queen of Spain, is fully occupied, just
now, with the insurrectionary movements of her
own people, who are disgusted with her open pro-
fligacy, her disregard of the welfare of her subjects,
and the arbitrary principles of her government.
She is young yet, but her reign will probably be
short.

The King of Sardinia would be a liberal if back-
ed by any power that would enable him to contend
with the myrmidons of Austria.

The King of Naples is an unmitigated tyrant;
blood-thirsty, cruel, and resolved on maintaining
"the divine right of kings," and such is the temper
of his subjects towards him, that he has a fair chance
of meeting a sudden and violent death. A few
years ago he was an accomplished horseman and
and charioteer, and might be seen frequently driv-
ing through the streets of Naples, with a free and
of recognition to his people. He is now seldom
seen, except when surrounded by his guards. He
is a Bourbon of the French family, and is friendly
to Russia; but his influence among European na-
tions is of little account.

Otho, King of Greece, is a mere cipher, a tool,
in the hands of England and France.—*American
Paper of July.*

A ROMANTIC LOVE STORY.

The following romantic love tale is taken from a
sketch of the life of Hugh Miller, the stone mason,
the geologist, and the famous writer and poet.
Thus he won a wife:

"He was visited one evening by a female friend,
who was accompanied by two ladies, whom he
had not seen before—one of them a charming

blonde, just entering her twentieth year, of whose
small and airy figure and wavy tresses of com-
plexion, gave her the appearance of a beautiful
child rather than a grown woman. She seemed to
take no notice of the ungainly double-breasted coat
and his shirt-sleeves and with a leather apron
but it afterwards transpired that she made some
excuse to gain a nearer look of the person who had
been pointed out to her by some such distinguish-
ed name as the Cromarty poet. A few evenings
after to meet the same young lady under circum-
stances a little more favorable to sentiment and roman-
ce. Just as the sun was sinking, he was saun-
tering along one of his favorite walks on the hill
—a tree-shaded glade—enjoying the delightful pros-
pect of the enchanting shore and waters of the
Cromarty Frith, when he unexpectedly found him-
self in her presence. She was sauntering through
the wood as leisurely as himself—now and then
dipping into a volume in her hand, which had not,
however, in the least, the look of a novel, and which
proved to be an elaborate essay on Causation. They
passed each other, however, without any sign of
recognition. As she disappeared, with a quicken-
ed pace, from his sight, she reminded him that her
presence was in harmony with the picturesque
forest and the gorgeous sunset—furnishing a most
appropriate figure for a lovely scene. She proved
to be the daughter of a respectable widow lady,
who had come to reside at Cromarty, had received
a superior education, and at once made good her
claims to a place in the highest intellectual circles.

Our accomplished mason soon found that she had
a turn even for the severe walks of literature and
had formed a habit of composition in the style of
the best English models. Her natural shyness
rapidly wore away under the attractions of Hugh's
intelligent conversation and they became great
friends. He was nearly ten years her senior, had
read many more books, and was well qualified to be
her intellectual counsellor. She visited him, after
some maidenly scruples had been resolved by the
sanction of her friends, while working in the church-
yard, and soon became one of his most constant
guests. They conversed together on literature,
philosophy and science always, however, avoiding
one subject namely, "that mysterious affection," as
Mr. Miller quaintly expresses it, "which sometimes
springs up between persons of opposite sexes when
thrown much together. Love formed the one col-
lateral subject which, from some curious contingency
invariably escaped them. He had even made up
his mind to lead a bachelor's life. Still he was not
altogether as obdurate as the rocks of his favorite
scene. In spite of his tough, stony Scottish
heart, he sometimes indulged in ideal visions. For
thirteen or fifteen years, as he tells us, with his im-
mutable career, he had often fancied in his solitary
walks a female companion by his side, with whom
he exchanged many a thought, and gave expression
to many a feeling, and whose understanding was
as vigorous as her taste was tasteful and her feel-
ings exquisite. But these visions at length faded
into thin air, in the presence of his new found
friend. He had no hope that the feeling would
be mutual. He had never ended himself on his
good looks. Though in point of strength and ac-
tivity, he was conscious of his superiority to his
fellows, in his personal appearance he felt that he
was below the average make.

With his lack of faith in his own charms while he
admitted that 'Beauty' had made a conquest of
the 'Beast,' he had not the slightest expectation

that the Beast would in turn make a conquest of Beauty. His young friend had several admirers all younger and better dressed than the stalwart man, and with better prospects in life; but, at last, matters came round; the young people discovered that they were mutually in love and a conditional engagement took place. It was settled that they should remain three years more in Scotland on the existing terms, and if, during that time no suitable field of exertion should open at home that they should quit the country for America, and share together in a strange land whatever fate might have in store.

Nearly two of the three years passed by, and he was still an operative mason. Bright prospects at last arose. Upon the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Scotland in his native place, he was offered the situation of accountant. When he received his appointment, he had been working mason for fifteen years, including the term of his apprenticeship; he was without experience in financial or mercantile affairs; he had arrived at the thirty-second year of his age; but he determined to make himself up to his new profession; and thus, resolution in the end prevailed. Meantime his work on the history of Scotland was issued from the press. It met with a favorable reception both from the public and critics. At length the season passed by; his term of probation for the bank of his intended came to a close; and after a courtship of some five anxious years, Hugh Miller became the happiest of men in the possession of his bride.



Ladies' Department.

SPOIL NOT THAT FLOWER.

O! spoil not that flower of its lovely home—
Let it bloom in its humble sphere,
To praise and to false admiration unknown,
Innocence and content it may wear.

Though beautiful its fair form appears to your eye,
Where no rival beside it does shine,
Too soon its meek beauty neglected may lie,
For prouder exotics more fine.

Read not thou the flower from this lonely shade,
Where its beauties are raised to the view;
Torn from its quiet nook too soon it will fade,
For, alas! the world withers simplicity's hue.

Thus let it here rest, where the calm summer breeze
So gently will fan its meek head;
Where the song of the robin is heard from the trees,
And the balm of soft peace will be shed.

Let it bloom 'neath this shade—'neath the shade let it
Where its sweets have been scattered around, [die,
Enlivening the warts and each wanderer's eye,
Who, by chance, the lone spot may have found.

When its season is past and its young life has fled,
May the sweet-scented grass form its bed,
Where in life it was lovely lay down its sweet head,
Rest a poor artless flower, in the shade.

Woodstock.

Mrs. C. DUNN.

WIVES, WIDOWS, BACHELORS, MAIDS, MATRIMONY.

Great Britain [1851] contains 3,390,271 husbands, and 3,461,244 wives; 352,969 men who have been husbands, and 795,590 women, who had wives. If we take only persons of the age of 20 and upwards, the bachelors amount to 1,688,116; the spinsters to 1,767,194. On the census night, 3,202,974 husbands and as many wives slept in the same houses; 188,297 husbands and 188,297 wives were enumerated in separate houses, and the husbands of 70,252 wives were out of the country. The proportions of married in Great Britain amount to 33 in every 100

of the men, and nearly 4 in 6 of the men, 4 in 7 of women, of the age of 20 and upwards, are living in a married state. The mean age at which marriages are first contracted in England and Wales is 25.8 years for males, and 24.6 years for females; while 54 in every 100 brides, and 54 in every 100 bridegrooms, are 20, and under 25 years of age. The average age of the wife in Great Britain, is 40-65 years; of the husband, 43-65 years of age; or the husband is 2-40 (nearly 2½ years older than the wife. The conjoint life of the husband and wife in England continues on an average about 27 years when the children who survive attain the marriage age: while one or other of the parents live on the average 47 years.

Calling those under 40 "young," and those of 40 and upwards "old," there are in the kingdom about 1,407,235 young and 359,969 old maids; 1,413,912 young men and 275,204 old bachelors. Of every 100 women in Great Britain of the age of 20, 42, are spinsters; and of every 100 men of 20 and upwards 31 are bachelors. 20 families in 100 are childless, and 80 in every 100 have children living. The births in England and Wales greatly exceed the deaths, as is shown by the registration of 615,865 births, and 195,174 deaths, in 1851, leaving an excess of 220,691 births. The British population contains a reserve of a million unmarried men of more than a million unmarried women, in the prime of life, with so many more of younger ages. The perpetuity of the British race is thus secured against all contingencies.

LOVE, SUICIDES AND MARRIAGE.

On Monday we gave a brief account of an attempt at self-destruction with a pistol, at Ypsilanti, by a young lady who arrived from Chicago in search of a man who had been trifling with her affections, to "break an honest promise in love." The young lady was not one of that kind who

"Never told her love,
But let conceitment, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her daisy cheek,
And with a green and yellow melancholy,
Set like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief,

She called out in search of her truant lover who lived at Ypsilanti. She came prepared for desperate talons. On her arrival, "the girl he left behind" him, found he was absent at Ad: sin, and she tried to shoot herself to assuage her grief.

The mother of the young man supposing he had been playing falsely with the fair one, immediately sent her off in charge of another son—giving him a hundred dollars to pay expenses—to hunt up the unfaithful boy and to get an explanation, and have full justice meted out, if justice was in the premises.

That she loved him (the one at Adrian) she gave sufficient evidence after the arrival at Ypsilanti, in the attempt to "shuffle off her mortal coil" by the means of "villainous saltpetre," in which she failed by a "saw in the pan" or taking wide aim

After starting to Adrian, the two proceeded coastly on the road as far as Saline—a distance of nine miles—from where, the mother very unexpectedly received a letter from her son, saying that after looking the subject over, he had concluded on the whole to marry the girl himself—that the job had been done up; and that they had concluded to proceed on to New York, Saratoga, Nahant, New port, &c. &c., to spend the honey-moon, and the one hundred dollars. After making the acquaintance of the brother, she evidently said to herself that.

"Now my love is thaw'd
Which like a waxen image 'gainst a fire
Bears no impression of the thing it was,"

towards the other brother, at Adrian. Under the circumstances, inasmuch as it was "all in the family," and a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," she concluded to take the one she could make sure of. Surely, the "tide of true love never did run smooth."—[Detroit Advertiser.

THE LADIES AND THE CENSUS.—A London paper says: The returns of the ages of ladies have given some trouble, and a slight correction has been necessary. Those who in 1851 were between 20 and 25, must of course have been between 10 and 15 at the previous census; but the number of girls between 10 and 15 in 1841 was not large enough to grow into the goodly company who in 1851 say that they are betwixt 20 and 25. The returns also, between 30 and 35 in 1851 is too small, as compared with the return for the favorite age of 20—25 in 1841. After allowing for immigration and comparing the number with those of men, the

transferred in the calculations and tables accordingly. The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion very handsomely suggest that those who made these misrepresentations may have done so "because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse . . . or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of the younger age," but they are obliged to add that it may have been "because they choose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their country-women into discredit."

The mean age at which marriages are first contracted in England and Wales is 25.8 years for males, and 24.6 for females; while 54 in every 100 brides and 54 in every hundred bridegrooms, are 20 and under 25 years of age.



Youth's Department.

CHILDREN GOING TO REST.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The day is gone. The sun hath said
Farewell, with silent tongue,
And laid him on his western bed,
With golden curtains hung.
But, ere we little children creep,
All tired with play, to pleasant sleep,
We'll take our leave with kisses bright,
And bid the baby dear—Good night.

Good night, ye blessed stars that keep
Your watch around our rest—
And birds that fold the way to sleep,
Within your quiet nest.
Good night, green trees, beneath whose shade
Our pretty wild-flower wreaths are made—
And singing brook and blossom bright,
And every lovely thing—Good night.

Mother! we turn to thee the last
Sweet words we still would say;
See! your kind hand in ours is fast—
Please come and hear us pray:
Yes, see us on our pillow laid,
And then, at midnight's darkest shade,
The whispers of our dreams shall be
Of angel visitants and thee.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 31st, 1854.

PLAYING WITH CHILDREN.

Country life's opportunity to cultivate intimacy with children, seems to me a very important as well as agreeable advantage over life in the city. To be able to get out any moment in the day when most convenient, and join a gay and loving little troop and take a share in their work or play unobserved by all eyes, is preferable to an opera, I think, as a relaxation from care and as a pleasure exercise; while its timeliness makes it servicable to health. But the degree to which a man lives a stranger to his children, without it—neither understanding their minds nor comprehending their dispositions—can hardly be understood by those who have only lived in the city.—There is no charm, for a child, like the presence of a person who takes an interest in play; and he loves and is frank with nothing else. To enter into the excitement of his occupations, and to listen to reply with habitual familiarity and earnestness to his questionings and importings, is to link his soul with you by an every day strengthening of affection, like the growing of a branch upon a tree. With his memories of these days—all golden and treasured—the parent who is the kindly companion out doors is thus inseparably woven. Nature ordained such to be the intercourse between parent and child.

And while to daily life this gives a charm and hallowing influence, it plants a flower of affection that will bloom when old age needs its fragrance of respect and tenderness.—[Willis.

HOW TO SPEAK TO CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the punishment of chil-

and importance of which are seldom regarded—I refer to the human voice.—A blow may be inflicted on a child accompanied with words so uttered, as to counteract entirely its intended effect; or the parent may use language quite unobjectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is not an array of mere words. There is no charm, to the untaught one, in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few words, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to produce a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No; it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parent's roof. Is the boy grown rade in speech or boisterous in manner? I know no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tone of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty we are liable to utter ourselves harshly to children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address it.

CHILDREN.—Every person, particularly mothers, should be careful to preserve a sound mind in a sound body. The soul should dwell in her body as the strong man who keepeth his house, and she should take care that no thief enters to steal away her senses. Anything which impairs her health, injures her mental powers; and a sickly woman, unless she is one of a thousand, is a fretful woman, and a fretful woman is not fit to have the charge of children.

A mother should take care that her children get none but wholesome food, have pure air night and day, are sufficiently washed, which should be the entire person once every twenty-four hours, loosely and comfortably clothed, have plenty of exercise in the open air, and employment suitable to their age. She should not fetter them with unnecessary rules. People who especially set their minds upon bringing up their children well, are very apt to govern them too much. Let the young body and spirit grow naturally, and rather with too little than, too much restraint. Preserve them, at all cost, from improper associations. Never trust children to the care and companionship of persons you esteem your own inferiors. Have no servants about them. Entrust them only to the care of persons whom they are taught to respect, and who are worthy of that respect.

Humorous.

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

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see the ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys,
We love to see a happy wife
With lots of girls and boys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we ever said,
We love, what every printer loves—
To have Subscriptions Paid.

A young lady, who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

SIX IN A FIDOLE.—The following anecdote is told of the Rev. Dr. Allyn, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Roxbury, Mass., and well known as a man of much eccentricity: When a violin was first introduced into the choir of the church the innovation gave great offence to some of the worthy parishioners. Especially was the player of the bass viol excoriated with sorrow and indignation, when the frivolous and profane fiddle first took

they should remain three years more in Scotland on the existing terms, and if, during that time no suitable field of exertion should open at home that they should quit the country for America, and share together in a strange land whatever fate might have in store.

Nearly two of the three years passed by, and he was still an operative mason. Bright prospects at last arose. Upon the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Scotland in his native place, he was offered the situation of accountant. When he received his appointment, he had been working mason for fifteen years, including the term of his apprenticeship; he was without experience in financial or mercantile affairs; he had arrived at the thirty-second year of his age; but he determined to make himself master of his new profession; and thus, resolution was the order of the day. Meantime his work, on the "History of Scotland" was issued from the press. It met with a favorable reception both from the public and critics. At length the season passed by; his term of probation for the hand of his intended came to an end; and after a courtship of some five anxious years, Hugh Miller became the happiest of men in the possession of his bride.



Ladies' Department.

SPOIL NOT THAT FLOWER.

O! spoil not that flower of its lovely home—
Let it bloom in its humble sphere,
To praise and to false admiration unknown,
Innocence and content it may wear.

Though beautiful its fair form appears to your eye,
Where no rival beside it does shine,
Too soon its meek beauty neglected may lie,
For prouder exotics more fine.

Read not then the flower from this lonely shade,
Where its beauties are raised to the view;
Torn from its quiet nook too soon it will fade,
For, alas! the world withers simplicity's hue.

Then let it here rest, where the calm summer breeze
So gently will fan its meek head;
Where the song of the robin is heard from the trees,
And the balm of soft peace will be shed.

Let it bloom 'neath this shade—'neath the shade let it
Where its sweets have been scattered around, [die,
Enlivening the waste and each wanderer's eye,
Who, by chance, the lone spot may have found.

When its season is past and its young life has fled,
May the sweet-scented grass form its bed,
Where in life it was lovely lay down its sweet head,
Rest a poor artless flower, in the shade.

Woodstock. MRS. C. DUNN.

WIVES, WIDOWS, BACHELORS, MAIDS, MATRIMONY.

Great Britain [1851] contains 3,390,271 husbands, and 3,261,224 wives, 382,969 men who have been husbands—widowers, and 795,590 women, who had wives—widows. If we take only persons of the age of 20 and upwards, the bachelors amount to 1,689,116; the spinsters to 1,767,194. On the census night, 3,202,574 husbands and as many wives slept in the same houses; 188,297 husbands and 188,297 wives were enumerated in separate houses, and the husbands of 70,252 wives were out of the country. The proportions of married in Great Britain amount to 33 in every 100 males, and to 32 in every 100 females, of all ages. The proportions of the married of the age of 20 and upwards, are 62 in 100 males, and 57 in 100 females. About one in three of the whole population

average age of the wife in Great Britain, is 40-63 years; of the husband, 43-05 years of age; or the husband is 2-40 (nearly 2½ years older than the wife. The conjoint life of the husband and wife in England continues on an average about 27 years when the children who survive attain the marriage age: while one or other of the parents live on the average 47 years.

Calling those under 40 "young," and those of 40 and upwards "old," there are in the kingdom about 1,407,225 young and 289,969 old maids; 1,413,912 young and 275,204 old bachelors. Of every 100 women in Great Britain of the age of 20, 42, are spinsters; and of every 100 men of 20 and upwards 81 are bachelors. 20 families in 100 are childless, and 80 in every 100 have children living. The births in England and Wales greatly exceed the deaths, as is shown by the registration of 615,865 births, and 195,174 deaths, in 1851, leaving an excess of 220,691 births. The British population contains a reserve of a million unmarried men of more than a million unmarried women, in the prime of life, with so many more of younger ages. The perpetuity of the British race is thus secured against all contingencies.

LOVE, SUICIDE AND MARRIAGE.

On Monday we gave a brief account of an attempt at self-destruction with a pistol, at Ypsilanti, by a young lady who arrived from Chicago in search of a man who had been trifling with her affections, to "break an honest promise in love." The young lady was not one of that kind who

"Never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek,
And with a green and yellow melancholy,
Set like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief,

She sallied out in search of her truant lover who lived at Ypsilanti. She came prepared for desperate things. On her arrival, "the girl he left behind" him, found he was absent at Adrian, and she tried to shoot herself to assuage her grief.

The mother of the young man supposing he had been playing falsely with the fair one, immediately sent her off in charge of another son—giving him a hundred dollars to pay expenses—to hunt up the undutiful boy and to get an explanation, and have full justice meted out, if justice was in the premises.

That she loved him (the one at Adrian) she gave sufficient evidence after the arrival at Ypsilanti, in the attempt to "shuffle off her mortal coil" by the means of "villainous saltpetre," in which she failed by a "flash in the pan" or taking wide aim

After starting to Adrian, the two proceeded cozily on the road as far as Saline—a distance of nine miles—from where, the mother very unexpectedly received a letter from her son, saying that after looking the subject over, he had concluded on the whole to marry the girl himself—that the job had been done up; and that they had concluded to proceed on to New York, Saratoga, Nahant, New port, &c. &c., to spend the honey-moon, and the one hundred dollars. After making the acquaintance of the brother, she evidently said to herself that.

"New my love is thaw'd
Which like a waxen image 'gainst a fire
Bears no impression of the thing it was,"
towards the other brother, at Adrian. Under the circumstances, inasmuch as it was "all in the family," and a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," she concluded to take the one she could make sure of. Surely, the "tide of true love never did run smooth."—[Detroit Advertiser.

THE LADIES AND THE CENSUS.—A London paper says: The returns of the ages of ladies have given some trouble, and a slight correction has been necessary. Those who in 1851 were between 20 and 25, must of course have been between 10 and 15 at the previous census; but the number of girls between 10 and 15 in 1841 was not large enough to grow into the goodly company who in 1851 say that they are but between 20 and 25. The return also, between 30 and 35 in 1851 is too small, as compared with the return for the favorite age of 20-25 in 1841. After allowing for immigration and comparing the number with those of men, the Registrar-General and his assistants are of opinion that about 35,000 ladies who have entered themselves as between 20 and 40 really belong to the next age, 40-60, to which the body of delinquents are

ought to add that it may have been so, if they choose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their country-women into discredit."

The mean age at which marriages are first contracted in England and Wales is 25.8 years for males, and 24.6 for females; while 54 in every 100 brides and 54 in every hundred bridegrooms, are 20 and under 25 years of age.



Month's Department.

CHILDREN GOING TO REST.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The day is gone. The sun hath said
Farewell, with silent tongue,
And laid him on his western bed,
With golden curtains hung.
But, ere we little children creep,
All tired with play, to pleasant sleep,
We'll take our leave with kisses bright,
And bid the baby dear—Good night.

Good night, ye blessed stars that keep
Your watch around our rest—
And birds that fold the way to sleep,
Within your quiet nest.
Good night, green trees, beneath whose shade
Our pretty wild-flower wreaths are made—
And singing brook and blossom bright,
And every lovely thing—Good night.

Mother! we turn to thee the last
Sweet words we still would say;
See! your kind hand in ours is fast—
Please come and hear us pray:
Yes, see us on our pillow laid,
And then, at midnight's darkest shade,
The whispers of our dreams shall be
Of angel visitants and thee.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 31st, 1854.

PLAYING WITH CHILDREN.

Country life's opportunity to cultivate intimacy with children, seems to me a very important as well as agreeable advantage over life in the city. To be able to get out any moment in the day when most convenient, and join a gay and loving little troop and take a share in their work or play unobserved by all eyes, is preferable to an opera, I think, as a relaxation from care and as a pleasure exercise; while its timeliness makes it servicable to health. But the degree to which a man lives a stranger to his children, without it—neither understanding their minds nor comprehending their dispositions—can hardly be understood by those who have only lived in the city.—There is no charm, for a child, like the presence of a person who takes an interest in play; and he loves and is frank with nothing else. To enter into the excitement of his occupations, and to listen to reply with habitual familiarity and earnestness to his questionings and impartings, is to link his soul with you by an every-day strengthening of affection, like the growing of a branch upon a tree. With his memories of these days—all golden and treasured—the parent who is the kindly companion out doors is thus inseparably woven. Nature ordained such to be the intercourse between parent and child.

And while to daily life this gives a charm and hallowing influence, it plants a flower of affection that will bloom when old age needs its fragrance of respect and tenderness.—[Willis.

HOW TO SPEAK TO CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses and by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power

is no charm, to the untaught one, in letters, syllables, &c. sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few words, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to produce a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No; it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parent's roof. Is the boy grown rude in speech or boisterous in manner? I know no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tone of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty we are liable to utter ourselves harshly to children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address it.

CHILDREN.—Every person, particularly mothers, should be careful to preserve a sound mind in a sound body. The soul should dwell in her body as the strong man who keepeth his house, and she should take care that no thief enters to steal away her senses. Anything which impairs her health, injures her mental powers; and a sickly woman, unless she is one of a thousand, is a fretful woman, and a fretful woman is not fit to have the charge of children.

A mother should take care that her children get none but wholesome food, have pure air night and day, are sufficiently washed, which should be the entire person once every twenty-four hours, loosely and comfortably clothed, have plenty of exercise in the open air, and employment suitable to their age. She should not fetter them with unnecessary rules. People who especially set their minds upon bringing up their children well, are very apt to govern them too much. Let the young body and spirit grow naturally, and rather with too little than, too much restraint. Preserve them, at all cost, from improper associations. Never trust children to the care and companionship of persons you esteem your own inferiors. Have no servants about them. Entrust them only to the care of persons whom they are taught to respect, and who are worthy of that respect.

Humorous.

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

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see the ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys,
We love to see a happy wife
With lots of girls and boys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we ever said,
We love, what every printer loves—
To have Subscriptions Paid.

A young lady, who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

SIX IN A FIDDLE.—The following anecdote is told of the Rev. Dr. Alleyn, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Roxbury, Mass., and well known as a man of much eccentricity: When a violin was first introduced into the choir of the church the innovation gave great offence to some of the worthy parishioners. Especially was the player of the bass viol exercised with sorrow and indignation, when the frivolous and profane fiddle first took its place in the house of God, by the side of his staid and portly instrument. He accordingly laid the case before the person, who, after listening to

his complaints, replied:—"It may be as you say...

LEARNED ELEPHANT.—"That's a werry knowing animal of yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder. "He performs strange tricks and antics, does he?" inquired the cockney eyeing the animal through the glass.

"Surprising," retorted the keeper, "we have learnt him to put money in that box you see away there. Try him with a dollar."

The cockney handed the elephant the dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high out of reach.

"Well that's werry extraordinary—hastonishin' truly? Now let's see him take it out and hand it back."

"We never learn him that," returned the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned to stir up the monkeys and punch hyenas.—Spirit of the Times.

TAKEN ABACK.—A young clerical gentleman relates the following anecdote of his old Dutch brethren. The old fellow was about commencing his spiritual exercises one evening, when to his being a little near sighted, was added the dim light of a country church.

The light ish had mine eyes ish dim, I scarce can see to read dish hymn.

The clerk supposing it was the first stanza of the hymn, struck up the tune of a common metre. The old fellow taken somewhat aback by this turn of affairs, corrected the mistake by saying:

I didn't mean to sing dish hymn, I only meant mine eyes ish dim.

The clerk still thinking it a combination of the couplet, finished in the preceding strain.

The old man at this waxed wroth, and exclaimed at the top of his voice:

I dink the debil's in you all, Dat wash no hymn to sing at all.

THIS WORLD IS A WORLD OF "ISMS."

An old saw says, and true it is, "We all must rub or all must rust; Life's ups, its downs, its pain and bliss, Each has his share, and that he must.

Whilst this is true of man's action— Physical action by this is meant— 'Tis not less true there must be faction, By which the mind's asunder rent.

Mind's faction giveth rise to "isms" Which morally have ruled the world: Religionists will have their schisms— Each with its banners wide unfurld.

In Eden's bliss the serpent's schism, Disputing God's enjoined command, Began the first the greatest "ism"— 'Twas sin's opposing virtue's wand.

Serpentism was Eve's and Adam's ism— Through Satan's guilt they pluck'd and eat; Their son, black Cain, begat Carnism When Abel's blood the earth did wet.

The Tower of Babel caused schisms, For God the tongues of men confused; And hence arose full many isms— Each tribe a separate language used.

Then came Chaldeeism—heathenism— Patriarchism, and Abram's faithfulness— Successful Jacob caused Ishmaelism, Because his father did not Ishmael bless.

The Arabs wild, on Afric's plains, Sprang from a brother's schism; Thence issued forth the bloody sword of Islamism, Through which Mahomet, dead, yet reigns.

Jerusalem! thy classic hills Gave birth to many curious schisms; Within thee grew, and as thine ill, Phariseeisms—Sadduceeisms.

In olden Rome, where Tiber flows, Where noble hearts for freedom bled; Catholicism! with popes arose, And CHRISTIAN TRUTH to deserts fled.

There mourn'd she for a thousand years, Till further isms to man gave light; She mourn'd despised in blood and tears, Till Luther's ism broke through the night.

From Calvin then sprang Calvinism, And other isms enlarged the soul; Fenn's Quakerism, Wesley's Methodism— Episcopism, the Saxon mind control.

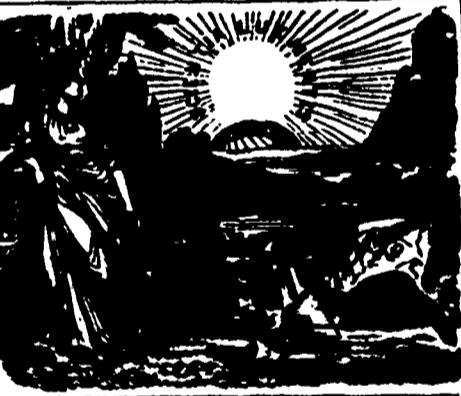
'Tween isms thus the world's divided— Sutticeism, Llamaism, Buddhaism Islamism; Mormonism, Millerism, so much derided; Heathenism, Judaism, Byzantiumism,* Protestantism, Deism, Atheism, Catholicism.

C. A. D.

* The Greek Church.

REFLECTIONS IN A GRAVEYARD.

I know not how it is with others, but I like to visit occasionally the lonely graveyard. I love to hear the cricket chirp in the tall grass, to see the gentle summer or autumn breeze move the weeping willows.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE FAREWELL OF THE BLUE BIRD.

During the cool yet sunny air of October, the beautiful red-breasted blue birds take their southern flights in small flocks in the air, uttering the plaintive notes—"taawa," "taawa," "taawa," as much as to say "we are going away."

Why whistle ye thus, sweet little rovers, Doth nature foretell of winter's approach, And bid ye be off, like pioneer movers, To a bright sunny land where frosts ne'er encroach:

Sweet little blue birds, I hear your adieu, And it seems like the farewell a dear friend would say,

As your bright little red breasts and backs all so blue Through scard autumn's sunlight fly lone some away.

Ah! had I but wings, I would follow your track To the far flow'ry south where no winters e'er come;

And when spring flowers revive, return with joyous back, Thus ever rejoicing in summer's bright house.

But God, who hath taught you, by compass unguided, To seek through the heavens a far distant land, Traversing by instinct o'er continents divided, So kindly forewarned by nature's command;

the former! Give me then the hope of immortality, the faith to believe in a spirit land—that home which Jesus of Nazareth came to point out to us, where there shall be a glorious and bright reunion of spirits.

THE PRESS IN THE EAST.—The literary Arabs of Beyroot have published the first number of an Oriental journal in Arabic. There are sixteen articles, twelve of which are by native gentlemen, and four from the pen of American missionaries, who take a lively interest in the work, and were very active in establishing the Syrian society that publishes it.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times relates that, as a German was walking from Chasca the town of Shakopee, in Minnesota, he lost his way, and, meeting three men, inquired of them the route. They conducted him some distance up the river and when a favorable opportunity occurred, knocked him down, and after beating him until he was senseless, robbed him of a gold watch and threw him into the river.



Agricultural, &c.

"EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE."

"Early to bed and early to rise," Aye, note it down in your brain, For it helpeth to make the foolish wise, Uproots the weeds of pain. You are walking on thorns of care, who sigh for a softer bowser, Try what can be done in the morning sun And make use of the early hour. Full many a day is forever lost By delaying its work till to-morrow, The minutes of sloth have often cost Long years of bootless sorrow. And ye who would win the lasting wealth Of content and peaceful power, Ye who would couple labour and health Must begin at the early hour. We make bold promises to time, Yet alas, too often break them; We mock at the wings of the King of kings, And think we can overtake them. But why loiter away the prime of day, Knowing that clouds must lower; Is it not wiser to make the hay In the beam of the early hour? Nature herself e'er shows her best Of gems to the gaze of the lark, When the spangles of light on earth's green breast, Put out the stars of the dark. If we love the purest pearl of dew, And the richest breath of the flower, If our spirits would greet the fresh and sweet, Go forth in the early hour. Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found When we start through morning's gate, To sun up our figures, or plough up our ground And weave out the threads of fate. The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth light And man holdeth the conqueror's power, When ready and brave he claims time as his slave By the help of the early hour. ELIZA COOKE.

WEEK'S WEATHER.

7th to 14th October.

Saturday, the 7th, was one of the most beautiful days ever seen in Canada. The wind was south-west...

Delights the ear in summer days, is here and there seen in the trees, hopping about. In my garden, so wet, the tomato vines are unharmed by frost. There has been no frost about Toronto, as yet, sufficient to injure tender vegetables. What a beautiful climate Canada has, (excepting the months of March and April) There is something beautifully calm and refreshing in the October air. The leaves on the trees (the pines and cedars) are just falling off. Sunday warm and sunny, with occasional showers; wind east; thermometer in the morning at sunrise 53—at noon 60—at night 56. This day was very mild and lovely, Monday mild; wind west; weather cloudy; thermometer 53 at sunrise—65 at noon—58 at dark. It rained at Barrie this day. Tuesday cloudy, windy; wind east; thermometer at 4: at sunrise. It remained cool—about 53 at night. During the afternoon it cleared from the east. Wednesday a beautiful day, wind west; thermometer at sunrise 58 at noon 65 at night. Thursday cloudy and wet, wind east; thermometer at sunrise in the morning 57. Friday, wind shifted to the north, and was very cold. Friday, much cooler; wind west; thermometer in the morning, 44—noon 50.

TORONTO MARKET.

Friday, October 13 1854.

No material change has taken place in prices, except that prices of wheat and flour are a little higher. Wheat, best, 6s 7d; Flour, extra superior, 2s 3d a 36s 9d per bel; Millers, 31s 3d a 33s 9d. Oats 2s 3d a 2s 6d; Potatoes, 1s 10d a 2s 6d.

New York prices say Wheat is 94 3/4 per bushel; Flour \$7.25 a \$8.25.

English Grain markets rather upward.

RECEIPTS.

L. C., Princeton, \$4, 1853-4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. R. H., of Quebec, is informed that we send his paper to him regularly. It has never been missed at this office.

POTATOES IN IRELAND.—The Belfast Mercury says, "the magnitude of the crop for 1854 is certainly very much beyond that ever before known in this country. Taking a low average we should say that the gross value of Ireland's potato lands this season cannot be under £15,000,000." Ireland contains now not more than six millions and a half of inhabitants, and the potato crop for the present year is estimated to be worth seventy millions of dollars, or rather more than ten dollars for each man, woman and child.

FARMS IN ENGLAND.—Farms occupy two thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,060 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five laborers each; 16,201 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 laborers; 170 farmers have above 60 laborers each, and together employ 17,000.—Census Report.

POTATOES AND COAL.—The Christian Secretary says "potatoes can be brought from Nova Scotia free from duty, under the new reciprocity treaty. The climate of Nova Scotia resembles to some extent, that of Ireland, consequently potatoes raised there are superior to those raised in this vicinity, where dry weather and a hot sun frequently injure the crop. The effect of this arrangement will be to reduce this indispensable article of food. Coal can be furnished to Eastern ports from Nova Scotia at lower rates than it can be from Pennsylvania. And Ohio can furnish Canada with the same article at less rates than it can be obtained elsewhere."

THE PLAINS OF CHALDEA.—Layard says that these plains produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has caused a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers. Truffles grow in great abundance, and are quite extensively used as an article of food. The hanging gardens of Babylon, Layard says, were no fiction. The bas-reliefs represented representations of them in the most beautiful manner.

TO MAKE FINE BUTTER.—Take six new laid eggs; beat them well in a bowl in a quarter of a pound of sugar; mix with a little beaten mace—which you may use as much as will thicken—almost as ordinary raspberries. Soak butter; your pan must be heated pleasantly hot, and wiped with a clean cloth; this done, spread your butter thin over it, and fry.

Sugar has been made from pumpkin, and is said to be quite as profitable for that purpose as the beet. There will be no necessity in Yankston, as on previous occasions, to postpone Thanksgiving as a part of gratitude, and the best invention in

LEARNED ELEPHANT.—"That's a werry knowing animal of yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and antics, does he?" inquired the cockney eyeing the animal through the glass.

"Surprising," retorted the keeper, "we have learnt him to put money in that box you see away there. Try him with a dollar."

The cockney handed the elephant the dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high out of reach.

"Well that's werry extraordinary—astonishin' truly? Now let's see him take it out and hand it back."

"We never learn him that," returned the keeper with a roguish leer, and then turned to stir up the monkeys and punch hyenas.—*Spirit of the Times.*

TAKEN ABACK.—A young clerical gentleman relates the following anecdote of his old Dutch brethren. The old fellow was about commencing his spiritual exercises one evening, when to his being a little near sighted, was added the dim light of a country church. After cleaning his throat, and adjusting his spectacles, he commenced giving out the hymn, prefacing it with the apology—

The light ish bad mine eyes ish dim,
I scarce can see to read dish hymn.

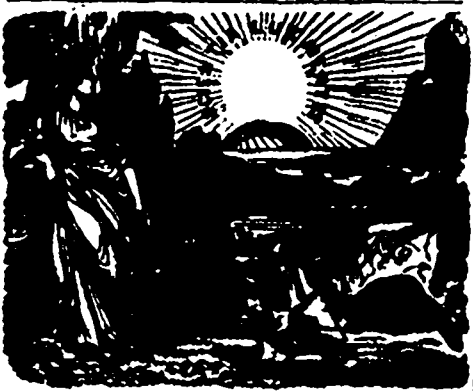
The clerk supposing it was the first stanza of the hymn, struck up the tune of a common metre. The old fellow taken somewhat aback by this turn of affairs, corrected the mistake by saying:

I didn't mean to sing dish hymn,
I only meant mine eyes ish dim.

The clerk still thinking it a combination of the couplet, finished in the preceding strain.

The old man at this waxed wroth, and exclaimed at the top of his voice:

I dink the debil's in you all,
Dat wash no hymn to sing at all.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE FAREWELL OF THE BLUE BIRD.

During the cool yet sunny air of October, the beautiful red-breasted blue birds take their southern flights in small flocks in the air, uttering the plaintive notes—"taawa," "taawa," "taawa;" as much as to say "we are going away." This plaintive sound falls upon the ear in the autumn with a melancholy impression. In the spring, on the other hand, it fills us with delight, for we know it is the harbinger of May and June's sunshine.

Why whistle ye thus, sweet little rovers,
Doth nature foretell of winter's approach,
And bid ye be off, like pioneer movers,
To a bright sunny land where frosts ne'er encroach?

Sweet little blue birds, I hear your adieu,
And it seems like the farewell a dear friend would say,
As your bright little red breasts and backs all so blue
Through year'd autumn's sunlight fly lonesome away.

Ah! had I but wings, I would follow your track
To the far flow'ry south where no winters e'er come;
And when spring flowers revive, return with you
back,
Thus ever rejoicing in summer's bright home.

But God, who hath taught you, by compass unguided,
To seek through the heavens a far distant land,
Traversing by instinct e'en continents divided,
So kindly forewarned by nature's command;

To man giveth reason, and bids him remain,
In the land where his home he has chosen;
Yet sweet little blue birds, in winter's cold reign,
We will not forget you in Canada's frown.

October 13, 1854.

C. M. D.

Physical action by the mind.
'Tis not less true there must be facton,
By which the mind's assunder tent.

Mind's faction giveth rise to "isms"
Which morally have ruled the world—
Religionists will have their schisms—
Each with its banners wide unfurl'd.

In Eden's bliss the serpent's schism,
Disputing God's enjoined command.
Began the first the greatest "ism"—
'Twas sin's opposing virtue's wand.

Serpentism was Eve's and Adam's sin—
Through Satan's guilt they pluck'd and eat;
Their son, black Cain, begat Cainism
When Abel's blood the earth did wet.

The Tower of Babel caused schisms,
For God the tongues of men confused;
And hence arose full many isms—
Each tribe a separate language used.

Then came Chaldeism—heathenism—
Patriarchism, and Abram's faithfulness—
Successful Jacob caused Ishmaelism,
Because his father did not Ishmael bless.

The Arabs wild, on Afric's plains,
Sprang from a brother's schism;
Thence issued forth the bloody sword of Islamism,
Through which Mahomet, dead, yet reigns.

Jerusalem thy classic hills
Gave birth to many curious schisms;
Within thee grew, and as thine ills,
Phariseisms—Sadduceisms.

In olden Rome, where Tiber flows,
Where noble hearts for freedom bled;
Catholicism! with popes arose,
And CHRISTIAN TRUTH to deserts fled.

There mourn'd she for a thousand years,
Till further isms to man gave light;
She mourn'd despised in blood and tears,
Till Luther's ism broke through the night.

From Calvin then sprang Calvinism,
And other isms enlarged the soul;
Penn's Quakerism, Wesley's Methodism—
Episcopism, the Saxon mind control.

'Tween isms thus the world's divided—
Sutteeism, Llamaism, Buddhism Islamism;
Mormonism, Millerism, so much derided;
Heathenism, Judaism, Byzantinism,
Protestantism, Deism, Atheism, Catholicism.

C. M. D.

• The Greek Church.

REFLECTIONS IN A GRAVEYARD.

I know not how it is with others, but I like to visit occasionally the lonely graveyard. I love to hear the cricket chirp in the tall grass, to see the gentle summer or autumn breeze move the weeping willows. Although it is melancholy, I like to read the efforts made by dear relations to say something kindly of the dead—dead which, when alive, perhaps, they misused or overlooked. I can there gaze on the silent graves from which no whisper, no complaint, no misery comes. The oblivious sleepers have mouldered into dust, and what they were has passed into the air around us. There the thought will arise, causing the question, must this be so forever?—must man and woman live on earth but a few brief years—some young, some youthful, some in manhood, some middle aged, some aged;—wives, husbands, brothers, sisters, mothers, fathers—and then pass to the silent graveyard, to moulder forever in the dust? I gaze on the graves around me, perhaps thousands, the poor and the rich, the wise and ignorant; then I look at the sky above, the bright glowing sun, the beautiful trees and flowers; hearken to the gentle little birds, watch the peaceful moon with silver face, and the canopy of glittering stars at night; and the question will still arise, is this the end of man? Broods his spirit, rests his dust, forever in a limit of six feet long by two wide of cold earth? Then my thoughts wander to a oome where spirits dwell; then I think of the inestimable boon of eternal life—how glorious and bright a scene that must be where spirits dwell with God. Then I think how cheerless is earth without the hope of a resurrection to spiritual and eternal life. When I gaze on that grass, I cannot help but think of its occupant, who once, like me, was alive, full of hope here, rejoicing in life and thought. Oh! I would like to see him again—to converse with that brother or sister, that wife, that husband, that child, that mother and father! Is the dust beneath my feet all of him or her in the universe? Or does the spirit live; and when I shall put off this earth around me, shall we again meet in some new life, and love as we ever loved before? How glorious is the latter, how unutterably melancholy and making is

again to be met and absent from the earth.

THE PRESS IN EAST.—The literary Arabs of Beyroot have published the first number of an Oriental Journal in Arabic. There are sixteen articles, twelve of which are by native gentlemen, and four from the pen of American missionaries, who take a lively interest in the work, and were very active in establishing the Syrian society that publishes it. The activity of this society is without parallel in the East. Members of the American Oriental Society may now receive a journal of a scientific character in one of the most important of the languages to which they devote their attention.

A FAIRFUL DOG.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times relates that, as a German was walking from Chasca to the town of Shakopee, in Minnesota, he lost his way, and, meeting three men, inquired of them the route. They conducted him some distance up the river and when a favorable opportunity occurred, knocked him down, and after beating him until he was senseless, robbed him of a gold watch and threw him into the river. One of his dogs immediately plunged after him, and seizing the bosom of his shirt, endeavored to drag him ashore; and the German, who, by this time, had recovered his consciousness, succeeded in reaching land, but was again thrown into the river by the miscreants. His dog came to the rescue a second time, and supported him on the surface for a brief period, until a steamer passed and rescued him nearly dead, from the water.



Agricultural, &c.

"EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE."

"Early to bed and early to rise,"
Aye, note it down in your brain,
For it helpeth to make the foolish wise,
Uproots the weeds of pain.
You are walking on thorns of care,
Who sigh for a softer bow,
Try what can be done in the morning sun
And make use of the early hour.
Full many a day is forever lost
By delaying its work till to-morrow,
The minutes of sloth have often cost
Long years of bootless sorrow.
And ye who would win the lasting wealth
Of content and peaceful power,
Ye who would couple labour and health
Must begin at the early hour.
We make bold promises to time,
Yet alas, too often break them;
We mock at the wings of the King of kings,
And think we can overtake them.
But why loiter away the prime of day,
Knowing that clouds must lower;
Is it not wiser to make the hay
In the beam of the early hour?
Nature herself e'er shows her best
Of gems to the gaze of the lark,
When the spangles of light on earth's green breast,
Put out the stars of the dark.
If we love the purest pearl of dew,
And the richest breath of the flower,
If our spirits would greet the fresh and sweet,
Go forth in the early hour.
Oh! pleasure and rest are more easily found
When we start through morning's gate,
To sum up our figures, or plough up our ground
And weave out the threads of fate.
The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth light
And man holdeth the conqueror's power,
When ready and brave he claims time as his slave
By the help of the early hour.

ELIZA COOK.

WEEK'S WEATHER.

7th to 14th October.

Saturday, the 7th, was one of the most beautiful days ever seen in Canada. The wind was south-west the sky clear and sunny, the air mild and balmy—a little smoky. Thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 73,—at night 62. Flies and butterflies were flying about. Bluebirds were uttering their farewell whistles in the upper air. The sun warbler, that so

often and colors are of a deep yellow warm and sunny, with occasional showers, wind east, thermometer in the morning at sunrise 59,—at noon 66,—at night 56. This day was very mild and lovely, Monday mild, with a light breeze, weather cloudy; thermometer 53 at sunrise—63 at noon—56 at dusk. It rained at Barrie this day. Tuesday cloudy, windy; wind east, thermometer at sunrise 56. It remained cool—about 50,—at noon 57,—at night 48. From the evening till the next morning a beautiful day, with a light breeze, weather cloudy, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56. Wednesday cloudy and wet, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56. Thursday, the 11th, was much cooler, with a light breeze, weather cloudy, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56. Friday, the 12th, was much cooler, with a light breeze, weather cloudy, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56. Saturday, the 13th, was much cooler, with a light breeze, weather cloudy, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56. Sunday, the 14th, was much cooler, with a light breeze, weather cloudy, thermometer at sunrise 56,—at noon 63,—at night 56.

TORONTO.

No material change in the prices of grain, except that prices of wheat are a little higher. Wheat, best, 6s 7d, 1st quality, 6s 3d, 2d quality, 5s 9d per bushel; Malting 7s 2d a bushel. Oats 2s 3d a bushel; Potatoes, 1s 6d a bushel. New York prices say Wheat is 6s 3d per bushel; Flour \$7.25 a bushel. English Grain markets rather upward.

RECEIPTS.

L. C., Princeton, \$4, 1853-4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. R. H., of Quebec, is informed that we send his paper to him regularly. It has never been missed at this office.

POTATOES IN IRELAND.—The Belfast Mercury says, "the magnitude of the crop for 1854 is certainly very much beyond that ever before known in this country. Taking a low average we should say that the gross value of Ireland's potato lands this season cannot be under £15,000,000." Ireland contains now not more than six millions and a half of inhabitants, and the potato crop for the present year is estimated to be worth seventy millions of dollars, or rather more than ten dollars for each man, woman and child.

FARMS IN ENGLAND.—Farms occupy two thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 112 acres. Two thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five laborers each; 16,201 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 laborers; 170 farmers have above 60 laborers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

POTATOES AND COAL.—The Christian Secretary says "potatoes can be brought from Nova Scotia free from duty, under the new reciprocity treaty. The climate of Nova Scotia resembles to some extent, that of Ireland, consequently potatoes raised there are superior to those raised in this vicinity, where dry weather and a hot sun frequently injure the crop. The effect of this arrangement will be to reduce this indispensable article of food. Coal can be furnished to Eastern ports from Nova Scotia at lower rates than it can be from Pennsylvania. And Ohio can furnish Canada with the same article at less rates than it can be obtained elsewhere."

THE PLAINS OF CHALDEA.—Layard says that these plains produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has caused a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers—truffles grow in great abundance, and are quite as largely used as an article of food. The hanging gardens of Babylon, Layard says, were no fiction. They were formed by the irrigation of them in the same manner as the gardens of the East.

TO MAKE FINE BUTTER.—Take six new laid eggs; beat them in a mortar in a quarter of a pound of sugar, or a little less, or a little beaten mace—which you may use, and so much as will thicken—almost as much as pancake's flour; your pan must be heated reasonably hot, and wiped with a clean cloth; this done, spread your batter thin over it, and fry.

Sugar has been made from pumpkin, and is said to be quite as profitable for that purpose as the beet. There will be no necessity in Yorkshire, as on previous occasions, to postpone Thanksgiving for want of sweetening, and the next invention in this line we expect to see will be some way of making pumpkin pie, those indispensable requisites for the observance of that time-honoured household festival, sweeten themselves.

LIST OF DIVISION COURTS FOR THE
AUTUMN, 1854.

Toronto, - - - Friday, November 3
Brampton, - - - Tuesday, October 17
Albion, Sand Hill, - - Wednesday, October 18
Streetsville, - - - Thursday, October 19.

The Divisions are altered as to locality—part of Scarborough is in Unionville. The Division at Brampton for Chingacousy is entirely new. Mr. C. M. Kellar, formerly of Richmond Hill, has gone to Unionville; Mr. Grieve is the new Clerk at Richmond Hill, and Mr. Button the Sheriff; Mr. Paul is the Clerk at Weston. The Judge will hold no Court in King until the 2d December, there being no business there. The second Fall Court for Berwick will be the 1st December.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts considerably, came into effect on the 1st October instant.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

COLD WATER SONG.

BY J. E. MARSH.

In the ocean, on the mountain,
'Neath the ground, and in the air—
Running, leaping, singing, shouting,
Water, water, everywhere—
To and fro,
See it flow,
Thundering loud, or purling low.

Ocean billow, darkly heaving,
Breaking grandly on the shore;
'Gainst the grey rocks, chafing, fretting,
Sending far their sullen roar:
Reckless sea,
Wild and free,
Image of eternity.

On the mountain brightly gleaming,
Like a beacon light afar;
Dripping o'er the rocks, or streaming
Down to crystal lakelet, where
Mountain say,
Wood-nymphs gay,
Bathe their tresses in its spray.

In the dell now hear it tinkle,
Like a little silvery bell;
In the moonlight, as it twinkles,
"Many a tale in music tells,"
Of the time,
When in prime
Of youth I first heard its chime.

In the fantastic summer cloud,
That wreaths its fleecy folds so high;
Where lurks the vengeful thunder loud
Where the subtle lightnings play;
Now it pours
Grateful showers
On the smiling fields and flowers.

View the noble river coursing
Onward to its natural deep,
Wayward down the rapids foaming—
Plunging now the fearful steep:
'Midst the spray
Naiads play,
Through the livelong summer day.

Joyfully the fountain dances;
Softly falls the virgin snow;
Icy brilliants send their glances,
Painted on the cloud, the bow;
Rain and light,
Token bright,
Earth no more shall waters blight.

Maine Law Advocate.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

W. M. Murrell, the London Sailor, lectured twice in Weston, and once in Toronto, last week. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, lectured twice in Hamilton last week. There is a Lodge of Good Templars in Hamilton, numbering about 200. The Division there is very much reduced in numbers, but is in good standing. Myron Clarke, the whig and temperance candidate of New York, is a lawyer, and a good man. He was the most active man at Albany last winter in siding to pass the Maine Law. Out of the thousands who visited London, to see the fair, only one person was killed. Why was it so? He was drunk. So it is; nearly all of our railroad accidents arise from drinking and drunkenness in some of the parties. Such a one lately occurred between Leeds

and whig candidate—Governor Bigler the rum candidate. He, it seems, trims on the liquor question like Seymour of New York. We regret to see that the Sons and temperance men in this State are divided—some supporting Bigler and some Pollock. Under these circumstances they cannot succeed. In New Jersey the temperance men have a State lecturer all the time employed. The Mayor and some of the New York Aldermen have been indicted for granting liquor licenses illegally. The New York Organ says he is old foggyish on the subject of women's rights; yet he would allow them to vote against Seymour at the coming New York State election. The women are much more for temperance than the men. It is said that, at a recent State agricultural show in Vermont, 25,000 persons visited the grounds, and no liquor being used, there was not a disorderly person seen there. In London, liquor booths were very unjustly allowed within the fair grounds. It seems the Supreme Court of Vermont has just decided that the anti-liquor law is constitutional, and was legally submitted to the people.

DEGREES IN THE ORDER.

This question will come up at the next meeting of the Grand Division in Canada. It seems the following are the rules laid down by the National Division on this subject. Many of the American Grand Divisions have adopted Degrees: Eastern New York has done so.

DEGREE CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Each Grand Division may determine whether it will introduce these Degrees within its jurisdiction, and each Subordinate Division may introduce them or not, at its option, after its Grand Division has done so.

Article II.—A Grand Division introducing the Degrees, shall notify the M. W. Scribe of that fact as soon as practicable, and shall procure for him the Degree books and necessary cards.

Article III.—A brother expelled from his Subordinate Division shall, without further trial, be expelled from each of the Degrees.

Article IV.—A brother charged with violating any obligation of either of the Degrees, shall be tried for that offence in the Degree, the obligations of which he is charged with violating, under the regulations adopted in Subordinate Divisions. From any decision thus had, an appeal may be taken to a Standing Committee of Degree members to be appointed by the Grand Division.

Article V.—The amount to be charged for these Degrees, together with all other necessary regulations, shall be adjusted in appropriate By-Laws in each Subordinate Division adopting them, and the necessary Regents to superintend the working of the Degrees shall be appointed by the Grand Worthy Patriarch.

A POOR WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.—Mr. Gough, in one of his orations before a British audience, related the following incident. We doubt whether from any of the beautiful and costly gifts, of which Mr. Gough has been made the recipient, from admirers of his genius and philanthropy, any one has more deeply touched his heart than this testimonial of the poor of Edinburgh women. Said he:—"While in Edinburgh, lately, a woman with two children called upon me, and, though very poor, insisted that I should accept a present of a white handkerchief, saying—"While you wipe the sweat from your brow, when you are speaking in this cause, let it remind you that you have dried the tears of my house."

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

ON THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN THE C
OF WASHINGTON—IN CONGRESS, JULY 22D 1854.

Government, according to my theory of Government, is not to do the work of the people. It is simply to protect the people in doing it. Government is but the great watch-dog of the people's house. It is ever to keep watch outside of the house: but it is never to come into it. It is never to mix itself up with the affairs of the people; but whatever relation it may have to any of those affairs, is to be purely external. All that Government can legitimately do for its people, is to protect their persons and property. If it tries to do more for them, it will but harm instead of helping them. Moreover, wherever there is a people, who, notwithstanding they are under the ample and effectual shield of a faithful Government either cannot, or will not do their own work, and take care of their own interests, both material and moral, there is a people that Government cannot save; there is a people that must inevitably perish.

Were this the place for the usual style and topics of a temperance speech, I would dwell upon the horrors of drunkenness. I would begin by proofs and illustration of these horrors, by summoning the drunkard himself. I would ask that unhappy being in the language which God asks him; Who hath woe? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? I would then turn to the wife of the drunkard, to enquire what is a drunkard; and to hear from her the answer: "Would that my husband were anything—nay, everything—but a drunkard!" and then to the mother of the drunkard, to hear her say: "Oh, that my child had grown up into any

would then give opportunity to jails and penitentiaries to tell me, that a very large portion of their inmates are drunkards; and then to the railroads, to tell me that nearly every victim is a drunkard. Finally, I would go to the Bible, to inquire what is a drunkard; and to listen to its awful response: "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

Were this the place for the usual style and topics of a temperance speech, I would enlarge on the fact, that there are in our beloved country more than half a million of drunkards; and I would group along with them wives, and children, and parents, and brothers, and sisters, to show that drunkenness makes millions of the American people miserable.

Were this the place for it, I would make much use of the fact, that the annual expense to our nation, from the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors, largely exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and I would add, that, instead of doubting whether we have means adequate to the building of a railroad to the Pacific, we would, were the American people to abstain for only two or three years from intoxicating liquors, save enough by such abstinence, to build two or three roads to the Pacific.

Were this the place for it, I would refer to the mighty hindrance which this vice puts in the way of education, order and every form of comfort, and of pure and true enjoyment. I would insist that intoxicating drinks have much to do with the frequency of national wars, and what is more than all else, that there is no other agency so mighty to block up the way of religion, as render it powerless, as the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors. There is no antagonism more decided and deadly than the spirit of Heaven, which alone can save the soul, and the spirit of the bottle, which is more effective than any other power to kill it.

Were this the place for it, I would endeavor to make it apparent, that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks was the only remedy for drunkenness, and the only sure protection from it. I would, in that case, expose the fallacy of the doctrine that temperate drinking is friendly to sobriety, and is the cure and preventive of drunkenness.

Temperate drinkers claim great merit for their practice—great merit in it to serve the cause of temperance. These temperate drinkers are, by the way, a very self complacent class of persons—they pride themselves on being the *in medio tutissimus* *locus*—the *juste melius*—class of persons; equally removed, on the one hand, from the vulgarity of drunkenness, and on the other, from the cold water fanaticism. Nevertheless, at the hazard of ruffling their self complacency, I must tell them that they are more injurious than drunkards themselves to the cause of temperance. In point of fact, drunkards are helps to the cause of temperance instead of being obstacles in its way. Why, our half million of drunkards are our half million of strongest arguments for the necessity of total abstinence! Indeed, I would that no person were able to drink intoxicating liquors, without immediately becoming a drunkard. For who, then would drink it any sooner than he would drink the poison that always kills, or jump into the fire that always burns? It is because so many who drink intoxicating liquors escape drunkenness that, so many are emboldened to drink it, I said that drunkards serve the cause of temperance. I appeal to mothers for the truth of it.—Mothers! when you would most effectually admonish your children not to drink intoxicating liquors, do you not point them to this, that and the other drunkard? And so long as your children keep their eyes on these beacons, they take not one step in the pathway which leads to the drunkard's grave and all the drunkard's hell. But the danger is that they will avert their eyes from these beacons, and fasten them on the long and attractive train of sober, respectable, temperate drinkers, and follow them. There is not a youth in this city whose habits are perilled by the presence and influence of drunkards—for the example of the drunkard is too bad to be contagious. On the contrary there is not one youth in this city, whose habits are not in peril from the habits of temperate drinkers. Alas, how many a temperate father has made drunkards of his own sons at his own table! At his own table adorned with decanters of wine—if, indeed that can be called wine which is so generally a vile mixture, containing little or no wine! Alas how seductive is the way to drunkenness in fashionable life! And why do we wonder that fashionable life is filled with drunkards? To the confiding and unwary youth, who is just entering on his career of liquor drinking, how polite, attractive, and altogether unalarming are the drinking usages of fashionable life. These usages are commended by the brilliant wit and fascinating song that are so often associated with them; and more pernicious than all are the smiles of beauty with which they are garlanded. Surely it is not strange that in these circumstances, this youth should sip a little wine. Nevertheless, this little sipping is the beginning of his drunkenness. Surely, it is not strange that what is so apparently harmless should awake no fear in him. Nevertheless it is at the fountain head of all his woe and all his ruin, that this hopeful, happy youth has now taken his stand. He very soon learns to drink his full glass. He very soon learns to quaff his own wine like a gentleman. "Like a gentleman!" Oh what varieties of ruin is covered over by this winning phrase.

These however are but the first steps in the way of drunkenness, which our tempted youth has taken. His drunkenness is as yet but the little rill, which meanders through the pleasant field and flowery gardens. By and by, he drinks several glasses at his dinner, and a little way further on he likes brandy as well as wine. That rill of which we spoke has now become a river, that is bearing him to his ruin—so gently however, that he is not aware of it.

er, and more frequent. All now see that he is a drunkard. The gentle river is swollen into a raging torrent that is hurrying its freight, its still precious tho' temporarily and eternally ruined freight, into the abyss from which there is no return.

Such is the end of this youth, whom we chose as the type of innumerable millions. How easily he might have been saved from all these transformations and all his ruin of the Circean cup, had a friendly hand led him, whilst yet he could be led, to the immovable rock of total abstinence! There, and there only, he would have been safe from all the woes which threaten every liquor drinker. So long as his feet remained planted on that rock, he might have exclaimed: "A thousand shall fall at my side and, ten thousand at my right hand, but it shall not come nigh me. I am safe.

But some who hear me may be ready to ask; What has Congress to do with all this which I have been saying? We will pass on then without further delay to the question what Congress has to do with it. This question is not whether Government may undertake to promote the cause of temperance—for I have virtually admitted that it has not. But it is whether Government must not do its duty at every point, and even at that point where the doing of its duty helps incidentally the cause of temperance? To explain myself, I hold that the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks is indispensable to the protection of person and property; and is therefore the manifest duty of Government. At the same time I admit that the suppression is important, yes, indispensable to the success of the cause of temperance. Now, must Government forbear the suppression in order to avoid rendering an incidental benefit to the cause of temperance? Surely not for that reason, all will say. But I shall be called upon to prove that such suppression is needful to the protection of person and property. I hold that it is, because the sale of intoxicating drinks is by far the most fruitful source put together. Indeed, I cannot better define a dram-shop than to call it a manufactory of paupers and mad-men; and this is a just definition whether we have reference to the filthy, noisy holes where the poor and humble slaves of appetite congregate, or to the elegant apartment which is made attractive to the circles of wealth and fashion. Moreover, I charge the same character on the stores and distilleries which stand back of the dram-shop and supply it. These stores and distilleries are virtual dram-shops; and in all my argument they are undistinguishable in responsibility from the low dram-shop.

I certainly need not go into proofs of the fact that the industry of the sober is heavily laden by the pauperism which the dram-shop imposes upon it. That fact is as plain as the sun. And so is the fact that the madmen of the land are to a great extent the manufacture of the dram-shop. How frightfully insecure are both property and life in the presence of these madmen? How know we, when we step into the stage-coach, the car, the steamboat, especially on the 4th of July or some other holiday, but that the driver or the engineer has indulged in the madning draught and that our lives will be required to pay for the indulgence? How know we, when we walk the streets that we shall not meet these madmen flourishing their deadly weapons? How know we when we leave our dwellings that these madmen will not, in our absence, fire those dwellings and murder all of their beloved inmates.

But the right of Government to suppress the dram-shop is denied. Why should it be? it is claimed that there is an overbalance of good in it? There is no good at all in it. It is "only evil continually." I admit that there are nuisances, which the court should be slow to abate. The mill-pond for instance which generates disease. The courts should pause ere sacrificing the costly and much needed mill, which the pond supplies with water. But the dram shop does not fall in this class of nuisances. It has not one redeeming feature. There is nothing in it to mitigate its immitigable wickedness. Nothing to set over against its unmixed mischief. In the case of the former nuisance there are two sides to be looked at before deciding to abate it. In the case of the latter but one.

So far from true is it that Government exceeds its province in laying its suppressing hand upon the dram-shop, there is no duty of Government that falls more clearly within its province. In truth, sir, among all the duties of Government this stands pre-eminent. Indeed I am prepared to say again, as I have often said, that rather than have these things remain as they now are, I would compromise with Government and surrender all my claims for protection upon it from other burdens and perils, provided it would stipulate in turn to protect me from the burdens and perils of the dram-shop. It is idle to say that a people are protected by Government, who are left exposed to these perils and burdens.—Such a people are emphatically unprotected; and their Government is emphatically faithless.

But why, I ask again, is the right of Government to shield the people from the burdens and perils of the dram-shop denied? One reason is, because this service not having been rendered hitherto, it would be unpopular and odious to render it now. Another and strong reason is, because there are so many interested in continuing these burdens and perils.

Suppose a shop should be opened in this city, for the sale of a very pleasant and exhilarating gas. It infuriates a portion of those who inhale it, disposes them to burn and kill; and the obvious tendency in the case of most of them, is to

M. D. ... The New York Organ says he is ...
The 2nd District Court in King ...
The second Fall Court for Berwick will be the 1st
December.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts
considerably, came into effect on the 1st October
instant.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854.

COLD WATER SONG.

BY J. E. MARSH.

In the ocean, on the mountain,
'Neath the ground, and in the air—
Running, leaping, singing, shouting,
Water, water, everywhere
To and fro,
See it flow,
Thundering loud, or purling low.

Ocean billow, darkly heaving,
Breaking gradually on the shore;
'Gainst the grey rocks, chafing, fretting,
Sending far their sullen roar—
Reckless sea,
Wild and free,
Image of eternity.

On the mountain brightly gleaming,
Like a beacon light afar;
Dripping o'er the rocks, or streaming
Down to crystal lakelet, where
Mountain fay,
Wood-nymphs gay,
Batho their tresses in its spray.

In the dell now hear it tinkle,
Like a little silvery bell;
In the moonlight, as it twinkles,
"Many a tale in music tells,"
Of the time,
When in prime
Of youth I first heard its chime.

In the fantastic summer cloud,
That wreaths its fleecy folds so high;
Where lurks the vengeful thunder loud
Where the subtle lightning plays;
Now it pours
Grateful showers
On the smiling fields and flowers.

View the noble river coursing
Onward to its natural deep,
Wayward down the rapids foaming—
Plunging now the fearful steep:
'Midst the spray
Nails play,
Through the livelong summer day.

Joyfully the fountain dances;
Softly falls the virgin snow;
Icy brilliants send their glances,
Painted on the cloud, the bow;
Rain and light,
Token bright,
Earth no more shall waters blight.

Maine Law Advocate.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

W. M. Murtell, the London Sailor, lectured twice
in Weston, and once in Toronto, last week. The Rev.
Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, lectured twice in
Hamilton last week. There is a Lodge of Good
Templars in Hamilton, numbering about 200. The
Division there is very much reduced in numbers, but
is in good standing. Myron Clarke, the whig and
temperance candidate of New York, is a lawyer, and
a good man. He was the most active man at Albany
last winter in aiding to pass the Maine Law. Out of
the thousands who visited London, to see the fair, only
one person was killed. Why was it so? He was
drunk. So it is; nearly all of our railroad accidents
arise from drinking and drunkenness in some of the
parties. Such a one lately occurred between Leeds
and Manchester, England. The temperance women
are very active in the west. In Pennsylvania the people
chose their Governor, and voted for and against a Maine
law on the 10th instant. Mr. Pollock is the Maine

The New York Organ says he is
old fogey on the subject of women's rights; yet he
would allow them to vote against Seymour at the
coming New York State election. The women are
much more for temperance than the men. It is said
that, at a recent State agricultural show in Vermont,
25,000 persons visited the grounds, and, no liquor being
used, there was not a disorderly person seen there. In
London, liquor booths were very unjustly allowed
within the fair grounds. It seems the Supreme Court
of Vermont has just decided that the anti-liquor law is
constitutional, and was legally submitted to the people.

DEGREES IN THE ORDER.

This question will come up at the next meeting
of the Grand Division in Canada. It seems the follow-
ing are the rules laid down by the National Division
on this subject. Many of the American Grand Divi-
sions have adopted Degrees: Eastern New York has
done so.

DEGREE CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Each Grand Division may determine
whether it will introduce these Degrees within its
jurisdiction, and each Subordinate Division may
introduce them or not, at its option, after its Grand
Division has done so.

Article II.—A Grand Division introducing the
Degrees, shall notify the M. W. Scribe of that fact as
soon as practicable, and shall procure of him the
Degree books and necessary cards.

Article III.—A brother expelled from his Subordi-
nate Division shall, without further trial, be expelled
from each of the Degrees.

Article IV.—A brother charged with violating any
obligation of either of the Degrees, shall be tried for
that offence in the Degree, the obligations of which
he is charged with violating, under the regulations
adopted in Subordinate Divisions. From any decision
thus had, an appeal may be taken to a Standing
Committee of Degree members to be appointed by
the Grand Division.

Article V.—The amount to be charged for these
Degrees, together with all other necessary regulations,
shall be adjusted in appropriate By-Laws in each
Subordinate Division adopting them, and the necessary
Regents to superintend the working of the Degrees
shall be appointed by the Grand Worthy Patriarch.

A POOR WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.—Mr. Gough, in
one of his orations before a British audience, related
the following incident. We doubt whether from any
of the beautiful and costly gifts, of which Mr. Gough
has been made the recipient, I am admirers of his
genius and philanthropy, any one has more deeply
touched his heart than this testimonial of the poor of
Edinburgh women. Said he:—"While in Edinburgh,
lately, a woman with two children called upon me,
and, though very poor, insisted that I should accept a
present of a white handkerchief, saying—"While you
wipe the sweat from your brow, when you are speak-
ing in this cause, let it remind you that you have
dried the tears of my house."

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

ON THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN THE CITY
OF WASHINGTON—IN CONGRESS, JULY 22D 1854.

Government, according to my theory of Govern-
ment, is not to do the work of the people. It is
simply to protect the people in doing it. Govern-
ment is but the great watch-dog of the people's
house. It is ever to keep watch outside of the
house: but it is never to come into it. It is never
to mix itself up with the affairs of the people; but
whatever relation it may have to any of those
affairs, is to be purely external. All that Govern-
ment can legitimately do for its people, is to protect
their persons and property. If it tries to do more
for them, it will but harm instead of helping them.
Moreover, wherever there is a people, who, not-
withstanding they are under the ample and effect-
ual shield of a faithful Government either cannot, or
will not do their own work, and take care of their
own interests, both material and moral, there is a
people that Government cannot save; there is a
people that must inevitably perish.

Were this a place for the usual style and topics of
a temperance speech, I would dwell upon the hor-
rors of drunkenness. I would begin by proofs
and illustrations of these horrors, by summoning
the drunkard himself. I would ask that unhappy
being in the language which God asks him; Who
hath woe? who hath babbling? who hath wounds
without cause? who hath redness of eyes? I
would then turn to the wife of the drunkard, to
enquire what is a drunkard; and to hear from her
the answer: "Would that my husband were
anything—nay, everything—but a drunkard!" and
then to the mother of the drunkard, to hear her
say: "Oh, that my child had grown up into any
other, monster of vice and wickedness than a drunk-
ard!" And then I would appeal to the family,
only one member of which is a drunkard, to hear
that family reply: "Only one drunkard in a family
is enough to make the whole family miserable!" I

fact, that there are in our country more
than half a million of drunkards, and I would
group along with them wives and children and
parents, and brothers, and sisters, to show that
drunkenness makes millions of the American peo-
ple miserable.

Were this the place for it, I would make much
use of the fact, that the annual expense to our
nation, from the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors,
largely exceeds one hundred millions of dollars, and
I would add, that, instead of doubting whether we
have means adequate to the building of a railroad
to the Pacific, we would, were the American peo-
ple to abstain for only two or three years from in-
toxicating liquors save enough by such abstinence,
to build two or three roads to the Pacific.

Were this the place for it, I would refer to the
mighty hindrance which this vice puts in the way
of education, order and every form of comfort, and
of pure and true enjoyment. I would insist that
intoxicating drinks have much to do with the fre-
quency of national wars, and what is more than all
else, that there is no other agency so mighty to
block up the way of religion, to render it power-
less, as the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors.
There is no antagonism more decided and deadly
than the spirit of Heaven, which alone can save
the soul, and the spirit of the bottle, which is more
effective than any other power to kill it.

Were this the place for it, I would endeavor to
make it apparent, that total abstinence from in-
toxicating drinks was the only remedy for drunkenness,
and the only sure protection from it. I would, in
that case, expose the fallacy of the doctrine that
temperate drinking is friendly to sobriety, and is
the cure and preventive of drunkenness.

Temperate drinkers claim great merit for their
practice—great merit in it to serve the cause of
temperance. These temperate drinkers are, by the
way, a very self complacent class of persons—they
pride themselves on being the *in medio tutissimus*
locus—the *juste melior*—class of persons; equally re-
moved, on the one hand, from the vulgarity of
drunkenness, and on the other, from the cold water
fanaticism. Nevertheless, I must tell them that they
are more injurious than drunkards themselves to
the cause of temperance. In point of fact, drunk-
ards are helps to the cause of temperance instead
of being obstacles in its way. Why, our half mil-
lion of drunkards are our half million of strongest
arguments for the necessity of total abstinence!
Indeed, I would that no person were able to drink
intoxicating liquors, without immediately becom-
ing a drunkard. For who, then would drink it any
sooner than he would drink the poison that always
kills, or jump into the fire that always burns? It is
because so many who drink intoxicating liquors
escape drunkenness that, so many are emboldened
to drink it, I said that drunkards serve the cause
of temperance. I appeal to mothers for the truth
of it.—Mothers! when you would most effectually
admonish your children not to drink intoxicating
liquors, do you not point them to this, that and the
other drunkard? And so long as your children
keep their eyes on these beacons, they take not one
step in the pathway which leads to the drunkard's
grave and all the drunkard's hell. But the danger
is that they will avert their eyes from these beacons,
and fasten them on the long and attractive train of
sober, respectable, temperate drinkers, and follow
them. There is not a youth in this city whose
habits are perilled by the presence and influence of
drunkards—for the example of the drunkard is too
bad to be contagious. On the contrary there is
not one youth in this city, whose habits are not in
peril from the habits of temperate drinkers. Alas,
how many a temperate father has made drunkards
of his own sons at his own table! At his own table
adorned with decanters of wine—if, indeed that
can be called wine which is so generally a vile mix-
ture, containing little or no wine! Alas how sed-
uctive is the way to drunkenness in fashionable
life! And why do we wonder that fashionable life
is filled with drunkards? To the confiding and un-
wary youth, who is just entering on his career of
liquor drinking, how polite, attractive, and altogeth-
er unalarming are the drinking usages of fashion-
able life. These usages are commended by the bril-
liant wit and fascinating song that are so often as-
sociated with them; and more pernicious than all
are the smiles of beauty with which they are gar-
landed. Surely it is not strange that in these cir-
cumstances, this youth should sip a little wine.
Nevertheless, this little sipping is the beginning of
his drunkenness. Surely, it is not strange that what
is so apparently harmless should awake no fear in
him. Nevertheless it is at the fountain head of all
his woe and all his ruin, that this hopeful, happy
youth has now taken his stand. He very soon
learns to drink his full glass. He very soon learns
to quaff his own wine like a gentleman. "Like a
gentleman!" Oh what varieties of ruin is covered
over by this winning phrase.

These however are but the first steps in the way
of drunkenness, which our tempted youth has tak-
en. His drunkenness is as yet but the little rill,
which meanders through the pleasant field and flow-
ery gardens. By and by, he drinks several glasses
at his dinner, and a little way further on he likes
brandy as well as wine. That rill of which we
spoke has now become a river, that is bearing him
to his ruin—so gently however, that he is scarcely
sensible of the motion.—Nevertheless, he is still
numbered with temperate drinkers. He is still safe
in his own eyes of others. But time passes on. His
appetite grows every year, and every month, and
every day. His potations become stronger and deep-

friendly hand led him, whilst yet he could be led,
to the immovable rock of total abstinence!
There, and there only, he would have been safe
from all the woes which threaten every liquor drink-
er. So long as his feet remained planted on that
rock, he might have exclaimed: "A thousand
shall fan at my side and, ten thousand at my right
hand, but it shall not come nigh me. I am safe.

But some who hear me may be ready to ask:
What has Congress to do with all this which I
have been saying? We will pass on then without
further delay to the question what Congress has
to do with it. This question is not whether
Government may undertake to promote the cause of
temperance—for I have virtually admitted that it
has not. But it is whether Government must not
do its duty at every point, and even at that point
where the doing of its duty helps incidentally the
cause of temperance? To explain myself, I hold
that the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks
is indispensable to the protection of person and
property; and is therefore the manifest duty of
Government. At the same time I admit that the
suppression is important, yes, indispensable to the
success of the cause of temperance. Now, must
Government forbear the suppression in order to
avoid rendering an incidental benefit to the cause
of temperance? Surely not for that reason, all
will say. But I shall be called upon to prove that
such suppression is needful to the protection of per-
son and property. I hold that it is, because the
sale of intoxicating drinks is by far the most fruit-
ful source put together. Indeed, I cannot better
define a dram-shop than to call it a manufactory of
paupers and mad-men; and this is a just definition
whether we have reference to the filthy, noisy holes
where the poor and humble slaves of appetite con-
gregate, or to the elegant apartment which is
made attractive to the circles of wealth and fash-
ion. Moreover, I charge the same character on
the stores and distilleries which stand back of the
dram-shop and supply it. These stores and distil-
leries are virtual dram-shops; and in all my argument
they are undistinguishable in responsibility from
the low dram-shop.

I certainly need not go into proofs of the fact that
the industry of the sober is heavily laden by the
pauperism which the dram-shop imposes upon it.
That fact is as plain as the sun. And so is the fact
that the madmen of the land are to a great extent
the manufacture of the dram-shop. How fright-
fully insecure are both property and life in the pres-
ence of these madmen? How know we, when we
step into the stage-coach, the car, the steamboat,
especially on the 4th of July or some other holi-
day; but that the driver or the engineer has indulg-
ed in the madning draught and that our lives will
be required to pay for the indulgence? How
know we, when we walk the streets that we shall
not meet these madmen flourishing their deadly
weapons? How know we when we leave our
dwellings that these madmen will not, in our ab-
sence, fire those dwellings and murder all of their
beloved inmates.

But the right of Government to suppress the
dramshop is denied. Why should it be? it is
claimed that there is an overbalance of good in it?
There is no good at all in it. It is "only evil
continually." I admit that there are nuisances,
which the court should be slow to abate. The
mill-pond for instance which generates disease.
The courts should pause ere sacrificing the costly
and much needed mill, which the pond supplies
with water. But the dram-shop does not fall in
this class of nuisances. It has not one redeeming
feature. There is nothing in it to mitigate its im-
mitigable wickedness. Nothing to set over against
its unmixed mischief. In the case of the former
nuisance there are two sides to be looked at be-
fore deciding to abate it. In the case of the latter
but one.

So far from true is it that Government exceeds
its province in laying its suppressing hand upon
the dramshop, there is no duty of Government that
falls more clearly within its province. In truth, sir,
among all the duties of Government this stands
pre-eminent. Indeed I am prepared to say again,
as I have often said, that rather than have these
things remain as they now are, I would compro-
mise with Government and surrender all my claims
for protection upon it from other burdens and
perils, provided it would stipulate in turn to pro-
tect me from the burdens and perils of the dram-
shop. It is idle to say that a people are protected
by Government, who are left exposed to these
perils and burdens.—Such a people are emphati-
cally unprotected: and their Government is emphati-
cally faithless.

But why, I ask again, is the right of Govern-
ment to shield the people from the burdens and
perils of the dram-shop denied? One reason is,
because this service not having been rendered
hitherto, it would be unpopular and odious to ren-
der it now. Another and strong reason is, because
there are so many interested in continuing these
burdens and perils.

Suppose a shop should be opened in this city,
for the sale of a very pleasant and exhilarating
gas. It infuriates a portion of those who inhale
it, disposes them to burn and kill; and the obvi-
ous tendency in the case of most of them, is to
make them more or less reckless of their own rights
and interests, and of the rights and interests of
others. Nevertheless, the gas is so palatable and
attractive, that as many as fifty persons frequent
the shop and pay a liberal price for it.—Would
Government hesitate to shut up this shop? Cer-

tainsly not. The number interested in keeping it open would be too small for Government to fear. And again, there could be no plea of custom or prescription in its behalf, as in behalf of the dram-shop. No—Government would destroy this work, and yet, (oh mad inconsistency!) it spares, and even patronises, this dram-shop work, which is ten thousand fold more injurious and destructive.

Suppose, too, that an establishment for cutting off hands should be opened in this city. A score of persons debased by rum, weary of work, and eager to cast themselves and families more on the public charity, hasten to this new establishment, and pay their dollar each, for having their hands cut off smoothly, and a speedily healing ointment applied to the stumps, who would doubt the power or disposition of Government to put an end to this new business? No one. For, as in the case of the gas-shop, there would be comparatively few persons, and no plea of usage, on the side of continuing it. And yet, where the establishment in question would cut off one pair of hands, the dram-shop virtually cuts off a hundred pairs. "Far worse than that," said a friend in whose hearing I employed this same illustration.—"The dram shops cut off their heads!" "you are wrong," I rejoined. "The dram-shop would be comparatively bearable, if it but cut off the heads of its victims. Its unspeakably greater wrong to the community is to cut off the hands only, and to leave the head on with a hungry mouth in it, to consume the earnings of the industrious and sober."



ADJUSTMENT OR HUMBUG.

When the amendment moved by Mr. Hartman to the Governor's speech was put to the House, substituting the word "secularization" for "adjustment," the ministry, Morin, should at once, if sincere, have adopted it. The Clergy Reserves question is one peculiarly Upper Canadian, and the term applied to them of "secularization" means taking them from the Church entirely. Upper Canadian reformers are opposed to their coming into the hands of priests, in any shape, under the form of religious funds or otherwise; and honesty required the new ministry at once to adopt the Upper Canadian popular term secularization, instead of the Jesuitical one, "adjustment." We ask the public to ponder on this ominous opposition, and warn all reformers, and true secularizers, Chisholm included, to leave the Jesuitical ministry in time. Already the votes on this amendment, of such men as Patrick, DeLong, Church, Chisholm, the Smiths, Roblin, Monroe, and others, should call upon their constituents to ask an explanation. The history of Jesuitism is deceit, cunning, a play upon words; and who knows that the old granny, Morin, as weak an old goose as there is in the House, may not be ruled by black-gown influence?

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEASURE—ITS DEFECTS.

If we are to have popular life and vigor infused into the now dead Legislative Council, why do the new ministry allow, by their Bill, all the members to retain seats for life? This is a conservative feature of the Bill, which, in effect, renders it worse than at present. The Times in England, and English and Canadian statesmen, have condemned this colonial House because of the nominative system, wisely preferring the elective. If so, why is the nominative still upheld? There are about forty old members in the House, most of whom may retain seats there for twenty years to come. The House, like an old coat, is to be patched up by having twenty new members elected now, twenty more in two years, and twenty in four years. Thus, at the end of four years, the new members will only equal the old fogies, and for two will be less in numbers. It is said the old fogies obstinate legislation, will not attend, &c.; yet the Legislative Council Bill proposes to leave this evil in our system. One would really think that, although the old system is condemned by the lips, it is loved in practice. Let us have either the full elective principle applied to this House, or leave it entirely nominative in the Crown. We say, let it be elective.

The £10,000 Bows case was decided last Monday, and the Court of Chancery have decided that Bows must disgorge all he has received,—looking upon him as a trustee of the city—and convicting him of malfeasance as a Mayor of the city in his fiduciary capacity. We greatly rejoice at this decision, as it will tend to establish a more wholesome rule in the conduct of our public men

appealed against; but it will be no better for him elsewhere. Hincks, also, by this decision, is indirectly convicted of official misconduct. This suit will cost Mr. Bows all of £8000. These are the concluding words of the judgment:—

"But we have, in reality, nothing to do with the question whether the defendant did or did not take an undue advantage of his position. The rule we are about to enforce is a rule of preventive justice. The contract in question must be avoided on general principles, irrespective of that consideration, because to determine otherwise would be, in a great majority of cases, to subvert the rule altogether.

We declare, therefore, that the defendant being a Trustee for the city of Toronto, was incapable of acquiring, and did not in fact acquire any personal interest in the debentures which came into his hands under the arrangement with Messrs. Story and Co., and that, as a necessary consequence, the profit derived from the sale of these debentures must be paid to the plaintiffs with the costs of this suit."

COLEOPTERA has again appeared in the Colonist of the 9th instant, with what he calls literary evidence on the subject of entomology, quite sufficient to convict the editor of this paper of gross ignorance of natural history, so far as entomology is concerned. He brings to his aid extracts from letters of two American entomologists. We now undertake to say that we will show in our next that this Coleoptera, his friend Couper, and his conceited aids from the United States, are all exceedingly ignorant, base individuals, or they would not try to injure and persevere in misrepresenting our position and assertions in this controversy. We pity any cause that has such men to advocate it. Science should teach more charity and common sense to its pretended lovers, than are seen in our silly opponents in this discussion. How very shabby it is in a set of men (calling themselves scientific) thus to attempt to injure another, and arrogantly pronounce themselves wise and others ignorant. We did not first accuse, but were accused and misrepresented, and happily have standard works on hand upholding all we have said.

The Prince of Wales, the Queen's eldest son, aged thirteen, has entered the English Navy as a Lieutenant. A man and his wife, Germans, in New Orleans, have just been arrested for the cruel murder of a poor orphan child aged about three years. Mr. Cayley has been elected in Huron without opposition. Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, has called a synod meeting of his diocese for the 25th instant, to take into consideration the danger of Church property in Canada, and for other purposes. It seems a Charivari Society exists in Toronto, for the purpose of extorting money from weak married people. It is highly improper, and probably composed of a set of Toronto rowdies. Some part of the track of the Brantford and Buffalo railroad was lately maliciously taken up by some human fiends, and the cars were thrown off—Luckily no injury was done. We observe an attempt was lately made in Ireland to throw off a train having 500 persons of an Orange party in it, by placing a large stone on the track. The cars were thrown off, and one person killed and many wounded—among them Lord Enniskillen. It happened in Enniskillen. Among the conservative papers the *Bellefleur Intelligencer* has taken a creditable stand against the present mongrel combination Government. Mr. Murney, its patron, has also acted well in the House. Why does not Chisholm, of Oakville, do so? Mr. Chisholm was elected over Mr. White because it was said White favored Hincks, or was a Hincksite. Yet we see Mr. C. supporting a Government that is upheld by Hincks, used by him, and consisting of a majority of the old ministry! The eyes of Halton are on you, Mr. C. A few votes one way or the other would turn the County against you. Lord Elgin, when west, visited the Agricultural Show at Detroit, and was entertained at an impromptu dinner. Lord Elgin was received very cordially, while in Toronto, by the Lord Bishop and some of the High Church party. The Emperor of France is to visit England about Christmas. The cholera in London is on the decrease: over 1,500 persons died there in one week lately. Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, has given it as his opinion that the Reciprocity treaty cannot go into force until sanctioned by the British Parliament and all the colonies. We are sorry to hear this. It will injure all classes in Canada.

We see in the *American News* that a son of Dr. Nelson, Mayor of Montreal, has been arrested

lately attempted in New York to extort a large sum of money from a married man named Parker, by pretending that a rape was committed on her person by Parker. The parties were frustrated in their object. The directors of the Great Western railroad got £1000 per year. The question whether Sir Allan N. McNab is to have a grant of £3000 given him, is to come up: this week before the board.

A block of marble has been taken from the ruins of the Parthenon, in order that it may adorn the monument destined to perpetuate the memory of the great founder of American independence, has been sent by the government of Greece to the Washington Monument.

A Grand Council of the Six Nations of Indians convened in their Council House in the Indian Village on the Tonawanda Reservation, lately. The tribes composing the Six Nations, are the Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Mohawks.

Greely in his *New York Tribune* is opposing the Know Nothing movement and is losing ground. The Roman, Catholic priests in Ireland, some ten years ago, numbered 5000,—now they number less than 3000. They have emigrated. A late arrival of forty sisters of mercy, from Europe, took place at New York.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Geo. Brown has introduced a Bill into the House to stop Sunday labor in all public offices,—also to fix a time for the meeting of Parliament: both good measures. J. S. McDonald, it seems, favors the removal of the seat of Government to be located permanently at Bytown. The site is a very good one, in some respects. It is strong, inland, beautiful, healthy, convenient to most parts of Canada—rather too far east for Western Canada. The House, on motion of Mr. Cameron, has granted an address to the Governor General to issue a commission to legal gentlemen to codify all of our statutes. A good movement.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—There is a large Lodge of Good Templars at Port Robinson. There are now over fifty members in it. There are three Lodges of Templars in Pelham, one at St. Johns, and one at Crowland. There is also one at Merrittville. They are all doing well. We understand that there is a Lodge started or to be started in Toronto.

PETITIONS FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—Large numbers of petitions are going down to Quebec constantly in favor of a Maine Law. Temperance men should send them out at once.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS will apply within a few months for the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Templars for Canada.

VALUABLE MARE.—There was a beautiful bay mare at the London Fair that took the first premium, for which the owner, William Applegarth, Esq., near Hamilton, could have had \$1000. She competed with twenty others.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be finished next May. There are 1,600 men at work there.—There is a railroad bridge built over the river La Salle in Illinois, one mile long.

Last month two robbers disguised as priests entered the audience chamber of the Bishop of Cuba, who bound him and his secretary with cords, threatening both with instant death on making the slightest noise, and then robbed the Bishop of about \$5,000. Among the plunder taken, was a diamond ring from the Bishop's hand. The robbers had not been traced.

THE LAST BYTOWN CITIZEN is accompanied by a large extra sheet, giving a great deal of useful temperance information, and also a full programme of the next meeting of the Grand Division.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—One of the greatest wrongs that the present combinations have inflicted on Upper Canada is, that the Conservatives, composing less than half of the Upper Canada members, dispense the patronage.

A great Know Nothing convention has just been held in New York. We regret to see that they have chosen different candidates from the Temperance men. This is bad, and may cross Seymour's election.

Spence is elected in North Westworth.

The *Women's Temperance Paper*, New York, edited by Mrs. Vaughan, price \$1, issued monthly. We have received the September and October

The Toronto Assizes opened on Monday, 9th instant: 190 cases to try

A small American steamer, *The Collins*, on her voyage down the Detroit river, from Sault Ste. Marie, a few days since, took fire, and was destroyed. 20 lives were lost in the attempt to escape. The others were rescued by the steamer

The Arctic Steamer, terrible to relate has been lost on her voyage. The telegraph says:—

New York, October 11.
"The steamer *Arctic* was lost off Cape Race on the 27th September. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 persons known to be saved. Eighteen have arrived here. Capt. Lane, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are amongst the lost."

There were 226 passengers in all on board. She came in contact with the *Pasta* propeller of France, at noon, 27th September, about 47 miles off Cape Race. It is supposed the propeller and her crew, 125 persons are also lost. The weather was very foggy. This accident is a terrible one. The names of those lost and on board have just been published. This is the second Atlantic steamer lost within a year.

It is said the iron hull of a large steamer was lately seen floating on the ocean, supposed to be that of the ill-fated *Glasgow*, or Captain Dick's new steamer.

WAR.—A rumour prevails that the Greytown affair is likely to cause very angry feelings between the United States and Great Britain. May lead to a war.

London, C.W., is now a city.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor General of Canada, is now at Washington, where he will be met by Lord Elgin, who is soon to retire to England, it is said, to assume the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir George Arthur, the noted Governor of Canada in 1838-9, is dead. He was a man of a most overbearing and tyrannical disposition, and insulted the patriots of 1837 whilst in gaol. There are those in Canada who will long remember his tyranny. Dr. Cook, of South Oxford, has been returned for this County without opposition.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the noble speech of Gerrit Smith in this number. It contains new and excellent arguments.

THE PATRIOT, edited by O. R. Gowrie, had the gross indecency to take advantage of a malicious alteration, by a vile printer, of a word and meaning of an article that appeared in the *Globe* a few days since, and to turn the same into impromptu verification. The act, in the printer and the *Patriot*, is deservedly stigmatised.

THE BATHURST COURTES of the 6th instant comes out strongly against the coalition Government:—a strange change in a week!

THE COALITION MINISTRY, we prophesy, will tumble to pieces unless they dissolve the House within two months, if not sooner. We believe they will act the traitors on the Reserve question, and then, unless they dissolve, they must go out. Nearly the entire reform press now oppose the coalition.

The following letter taken from the Bytown Citizen, is highly creditable to the Mayor of that city.

BYTOWN, Sept. 18, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, asking permission on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Sons of Temperance to erect arches, plant trees, and fire salutes; as also that the West Ward Market Hall may be occupied by you for five days during the meeting of the Grand Division of Canada West.

In reply, I beg to state, that it affords me pleasure to comply with your several requests, and to assure you that as Chief Magistrate of our young City it gratifies me exceedingly to learn that so useful and philanthropic an Institution as the Sons of Temperance have chosen Bytown as the place of meeting of their Grand provincial Division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
H. J. Fritz, Mayor.

MR. J. CONNINGHAM,
Secy Com. of Management,
Sons of Temperance.

CONDENSED WAR NEWS.

Several steamers have arrived since our last issue, giving some of the progress of the war, which are in substance thus:—The allies, French, English, and Turks, to the number of about 85,000, landed on the Crimea coast in safety and unopposed, about the 18th September. The place of debarkation was not at Esplanade as originally stated, but nearer Sebastopol, being only thirty miles from that city. Other trans-

Suppose, too, that an establishment for cutting off hands should be opened in this city. A score of persons debased by rum, weary of work, and eager to cast themselves and families upon the public charity, hasten to this new establishment and pay their dollar each, for having their hands cut off smoothly, and a speedily healing ointment applied to the stump. Who would doubt the power or disposition of Government to put an end to this new business? No one. For, as in the case of the gas-shop, there would be comparatively few persons, and no plea of usage, on the side of continuing it. And yet, where the establishment in question would cut off one pair of hands, the dram-shop virtually cuts off a hundred pairs. "Far worse than that," said a friend in whose hearing I employed this same illustration.—"The dram shops cut off their heads!" "You are wrong," I rejoined. "The dram-shop would be comparatively bearable, if it but cut off the heads of its victims. Its unspeakably greater wrong to the community is to cut off the hands only, and to leave the head on with a hungry mouth in it, to consume the earnings of the industrious and sober."



ADJUSTMENT OR HUMBUG.

When the amendment moved by Mr. Hartman to the Governor's speech was put to the House, substituting the word "secularization" for "adjustment," the ministry, Morin, should at once, if sincere, have adopted it. The Clergy Reserves question is one peculiarly Upper Canadian, and the term applied to them of "secularization" means taking them from the Church entirely. Upper Canadian reformers are opposed to their coming into the hands of priests, in any shape, under the form of religious funds or otherwise; and honesty required the new ministry at once to adopt the Upper Canadian popular term *secularization*, instead of the Jesuitical one, "adjustment." We ask the public to ponder on this ominous opposition, and warn all reformers, and true secularizers, Chisholm included, to leave the Jesuitical ministry in time. Already the votes on this amendment, of such men as Patrick, Delong, Church, Chisholm, the Smiths, Roblin, Monroe, and others, should call upon their constituents to ask an explanation. The history of Jesuitism is deceit, cunning, a play upon words; and who knows that the old granny, Morin, as weak an old goose as there is in the House, may not be ruled by black-gown influence?

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEASURE—ITS DEFECTS.

If we are to have popular life and vigor infused into the now dead Legislative Council, why do the new ministry allow, by their Bill, all the members to retain seats for life? This is a conservative feature of the Bill, which, in effect, renders it worse than at present. The Times in England, and English and Canadian statesmen, have condemned this colonial House because of the nominative system, wisely preferring the elective. If so, why is the nominative still upheld? There are about forty old members in the House, most of whom may retain seats there for twenty years to come. The House, like an old coat, is to be patched up by having twenty new members elected now, twenty more in two years, and twenty in four years. Thus, at the end of four years, the new members will only equal the old fogies, and for two will be less in numbers. It is said the old fogies obstinate legislation, will not attend, &c.; yet the Legislative Council Bill proposes to leave this evil in our system. One would really think that, although the old system is condemned by the lips, it is loved in practice. Let us have either the full elective principle applied to this House, or leave it entirely nominative in the Crown. We say, let it be elective.

The £10,000 Bowes case was decided last Monday, and the Court of Chancery have decided that Bowes must disgorge all he has received,—looking upon him as a trustee of the city—and convicting him of malfeasance as a Mayor of the city in his fiduciary capacity. We greatly rejoice at this decision, as it will tend to establish a more wholesome rule in the conduct of our public men hereafter. The corrupt stock-jobbing spirit which Bowes, Hincks, Beattie and others, have upheld in Canada heretofore is degrading to all purity of Government transactions. The decision may be

take an able advantage of the present rule we are about to enforce as a rule of procedure in justice. The contract in question must be avoided on general principles, irrespective of that consideration, because to determine otherwise would be in a great majority of cases, to subvert the rule altogether.

We declare, therefore, that the defendant being a Trustee for the city of Toronto, was incapable of acquiring, and did not in fact acquire any personal interest in the debentures which came into his hands under the arrangement with Messrs. Story and Co., and that, as a necessary consequence, the profit derived from the sale of these debentures must be paid to the plaintiffs with the costs of this suit.

COLEOPTERA has again appeared in the *Colonist* of the 9th instant, with what he calls literary evidence on the subject of entomology, quite sufficient to convict the editor of this paper of gross ignorance of natural history, so far as entomology is concerned. He brings to his aid extracts from letters of two American entomologists. We now undertake to say that we will show in our next that this Coleoptera, his friend Couper, and his conceited aids from the United States, are all exceedingly ignorant, base individuals, or they would not try to injure and persevere in misrepresenting our position and assertions in this controversy. We pity any cause that has such men to advocate it. Science should teach more charity and common sense to its pretended lovers, than are seen in our silly opponents in this discussion. How very shabby it is in a set of men (calling themselves scientific) thus to attempt to injure another, and arrogantly pronounce themselves wise and others ignorant. We did not first accuse, but were accused and misrepresented, and happily have standard works on hand upholding all we have said.

The Prince of Wales, the Queen's eldest son, aged thirteen, has entered the English Navy as a Lieutenant. A man and his wife, Germans, in New Orleans, have just been arrested for the cruel murder of a poor orphan child aged about three years. Mr. Cayley has been elected in Huron without opposition. Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, has called a synod meeting of his diocese for the 25th instant, to take into consideration the danger of Church property in Canada, and for other purposes. It seems a Charivari Society exists in Toronto, for the purpose of extorting money from weak married people. It is highly improper, and probably composed of a set of Toronto rowdies. Some part of the track of the Brantford and Buffalo railroad was lately maliciously taken up by some human fiends, and the cars were thrown off—Luckily no injury was done. We observe an attempt was lately made in Ireland to throw off a train having 500 persons of an Orange party in it, by placing a large stone on the track. The cars were thrown off, and one person killed and many wounded—among them Lord Enniskillen. It happened in Enniskillen. Among the conservative papers the *Bellefleur Intelligencer* has taken a creditable stand against the present mongrel combination Government. Mr. Murney, its patron, has also acted well in the House. Why does not Chisholm, of Oakville, do so? Mr. Chisholm was elected over Mr. White because it was said White favored Hincks, or was a Hincksite. Yet we see Mr. C. supporting a Government that is upheld by Hincks, used by him, and consisting of a majority of the old ministry! The eyes of Halton are on you, Mr. C. A few votes one way or the other would turn the County against you. Lord Elgin, when west, visited the Agricultural Show at Detroit, and was entertained at an impromptu dinner. Lord Elgin was received very cordially, while in Toronto, by the Lord Bishop and some of the High Church party. The Emperor of France is to visit England about Christmas. The cholera in London is on the decrease: over 1,500 persons died there in one week lately. Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, has given it as his opinion that the Reciprocity treaty cannot go into force until sanctioned by the British Parliament and all the colonies. We are sorry to hear this. It will injure all classes in Canada.

We see in the *American News* that a son of Dr. Nelson, Mayor of Montreal, has been arrested at Keesville for robbing the mail. He was the postmaster there, and an editor of a paper. This is very lamentable news for the father. A young woman, a pretty German girl, aided by two men,

the board.

A block of marble has been taken from the ruins of the Parthenon, in order that it may adorn the monument destined to perpetuate the memory of the great founder of American independence, has been sent to the government of Greece for the Washington Monument.

A Grand Council of the Six Nations of Indians convened in their Council House in the Indian Village on the Tonawanda Reservation, lately. The tribes composing the Six Nations, are the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Mohawks.

Greely in his *New York Tribune* is opposing the Know Nothing movement and is losing ground. The Roman Catholic priests in Ireland, some ten years ago, numbered 5000,—now they number less than 3000. They have emigrated. A late arrival of forty sisters of mercy, nuns from Europe, took place at New York.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Geo. Brown has introduced a Bill into the House to stop Sunday labor in all public offices,—also to fix a time for the meeting of Parliament; both good measures. J. S. McDonald, it seems, favors the removal of the seat of Government to be located permanently at Bytown. The site is a very good one, in some respects. It is strong, inland, beautiful, healthy, convenient to most parts of Canada—rather too far east for Western Canada. The House, on motion of Mr. Cameron, has granted an address to the Governor General to issue a commission to legal gentlemen to codify all of our statutes. A good movement.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—There is a large Lodge of Good Templars at Port Robinson. There are now over fifty members in it. There are three Lodges of Templars in Pelham, one at St. Johns, and one at Crowland. There is also one at Merrittville. They are all doing well. We understand that there is a Lodge started or to be started in Toronto.

PETITIONS FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—Large numbers of petitions are going down to Quebec constantly in favor of a Maine Law. Temperance men should send them out at once.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS will apply within a few months for the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Templars for Canada.

VALUABLE MARE.—There was a beautiful bay mare at the London Fair that took the first premium, for which the owner, William Applegarth, Esq., near Hamilton, could have had \$1000. She competed with twenty others.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be finished next May. There are 1,600 men at work there.—There is a railroad bridge built over the river La Salle in Illinois, one mile long.

Last month two robbers disguised as priests entered the audience chamber of the Bishop of Cuba, who bound him and his secretary with cords, threatening both with instant death on making the slightest noise, and then robbed the Bishop of about \$5,000. Among the plunder taken, was a diamond ring from the Bishop's hand. The robbers had not been traced.

THE LAST BYTOWN CITIZEN is accompanied by a large extra sheet, giving a great deal of useful temperance information, and also a full programme of the next meeting of the Grand Division.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—One of the greatest wrongs that the present combinations have inflicted on Upper Canada is, that the Conservatives, composing less than half of the Upper Canada members, dispense the patronage.

A great Know Nothing convention has just been held in New York. We regret to see that they have chosen different candidates from the Temperance men. This is bad, and may ensure Seymour's election.

Spence is elected in North Wentworth.

The *Women's Temperance Paper*, New York, edited by Mrs. Vaughan, price \$4, issued monthly. We have received the September and October numbers of this paper. It contains eight pages of reading matter, and is very neatly got up, and well worthy of general patronage. Mrs. Vaughan is an accomplished writer.

The *Arctic* steamer, which has been lost on her voyage. The telegraph says—

New York, October 11

The steamer *Arctic* was lost off Cape Horn on the 27th September. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 persons known to be saved. Eighteen have arrived here. Capt. Lane, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are amongst the lost.

There were 226 passengers in all on board. She came in contact with the *Lesca* propeller of France, at noon, 27th September, about 45 miles off Cape Horn. It is supposed the propeller and her crew, 125 persons are also lost. The weather was very foggy. This accident is a terrible one. The names of those lost and on board have just been published. This is the second Atlantic steamer lost within a year.

It is said the iron hull of a large steamer was lately seen floating on the ocean, supposed to be that of the ill-fated *Glasgow*, or Captain Dick's new steamer.

WAR.—A rumour prevails that the Greytown affair is likely to cause very angry feelings between the United States and Great Britain. May lead to a war.

London, C.W., is now a city.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor General of Canada, is now at Washington where he will be met by Lord Elgin, who is soon to retire to England, it is said, to assume the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir George Arthur, the noted Governor of Canada in 1838-9, is dead. He was a man of a most overbearing and tyrannical disposition, and insulted the patriots of 1837 whilst in gaol. There are those in Canada who will long remember his tyranny. Dr. Cook, of South Oxford, has been returned for this County without opposition.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the noble speech of Gerrit Smith in this number. It contains new and excellent arguments.

THE PATRIOT, edited by O. R. Gowen, had the gross indecency to take advantage of a malicious alteration, by a vile printer, of a word and meaning of an article that appeared in the *Globe* a few days since, and to turn the same into an impromptu versification. The act, in the printer and the *Patriot*, is deservedly stigmatized.

THE BATHURST COURIER of the 6th instant comes out strongly against the coalition Government;—a strange change in a week!

THE COALITION MINISTRY, we prophesy, will tumble to pieces unless they dissolve the House within two months, if not sooner. We believe they will act the traitors on the Reservoir question, and then, unless they dissolve, they must go out. Nearly the entire reform press now oppose the coalition.

The following letter taken from the Bytown Citizen, is highly creditable to the Mayor of that city.

Bytown, Sept. 18, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, asking permission on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Sons of Temperance to erect arches, plant trees, and fire salutes; as also that the West Ward Market Hall may be occupied by you for five days during the meeting of the Grand Division of Canada West.

In reply, I beg to state, that it affords me pleasure to comply with your several requests, and to assure you that as Chief Magistrate of our young City it gratifies me exceedingly to learn that so useful and philanthropic an Institution as the Sons of Temperance have chosen Bytown as the place of meeting of their Grand provincial Division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

H. J. FRIEL, Mayor.

Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy Com. of Management,
Sons of Temperance.

CONDENSED WAR NEWS.

Several steamers have arrived since our last issue, giving items of the progress of the war, which are in substance thus:—The allies, French, English, and Turks, to the number of about 55,000, landed on the Crimea coast in safety and unopposed, about the 18th September. The place of debarkation was not at Eupatoria as originally stated, but nearer Sebastopol, being only thirty miles from that city. Other transports and vessels with troops were following, and in a few days thereafter there would be over 80,000 allies in the Crimea. Of the army, 12,000 are picked Turkish troops, the rest French and English. The

invading army had a fine sail, no accident occurring. On landing, they immediately marched on Sebastopol. Prince Menschikoff, the Russian commander in command in the Crimea, marched out with a Russian army to the River Alma to give battle to the invaders. The numbers of this army is not stated, nor the number in the Crimea. Of course a battle, unless the Russians retreated into Sebastopol again, would be fought within a day or two there. The inhabitants of the country (Crim Tartars) are said to be more friendly to the invaders than to the Russians. A general engagement was anticipated on the 20th September. A strange rumour by the last news prevails, to the effect that Russia had again invaded the Turkish territories (the Dobrujeh) with 60,000 men, with a view of attacking Varna. What is Austria in the meantime doing? Austria has over 300,000 men near by; and where is Omar Pasha with his 80,000 men? The Viceroy of Egypt has sent 10,000 choice men into Asia to assist the Turks. Revel on the Baltic was to be bombarded before the return of Napier. 12,000 muskets had been sent to Schumay by France. Turkey is succeeding better in Asia. It is not true that Russia has sued for peace. It seems some of the Austrian troops, with General Hess, are at Bucharest. An expedition from the allied fleet had gone to the Sea Azov. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol, which was outside the harbour of Sebastopol, on the approach of the Black Sea fleet of the allies again entered that harbour. There is another rise in the price of flour.

MONARCH

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place,
LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

TRUSTEES:

Sir John Mungrove, Bart. and Ald.
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammett, Esq.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Sir John Mungrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
John Adie, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
C. S. Butler Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dublin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq.
J. G. Hammett, Esq. | Edward Higgins, Esq.
W. Scheffold, Esq., M.P. | Francis Wilson, Esq.

ACTUARY:

J. T. Clement, Esq.

MANAGER:

George H. Jay, Esq.

In introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.

All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.

JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854.

ALSO,

Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—
Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).
Mail Train at 7.00 A.M.
Accommodation at 4.35 P.M.

Returning, leave Barris Station,
Accommodation at 6.05 A.M.
Mail Train at 6.30 P.M.

Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Ashby, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Ashby. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A.M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, CANADA WEST.

THE Annual Session of this Body will be held in Bytown, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth of October next, at Eleven o'clock A.M. At this Session, the Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and action taken upon the change made by the N.D., and other business transacted.

By order, E. STACEY, G.S.

September 1, 1851.

REMOVAL.

McGLASHIAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand **SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER**, from their Acton Tannery.—superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leathers, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854. 39.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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



J. B. RYAN,

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



MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 85, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bris. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and **THREE TIMES A-WEEK**, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Boud Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

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

Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

NEW STORE,

By Improving an Old One!
Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to

now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the people are; and here pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of a great variety of dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, lace goods, silks, satins, flowers, flannels, sheetings, shirtings, tickings, prints, gingham, linens, handkerchiefs, mohair cloths, ladies' cloths, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, window-bollands, &c., together with a general assortment of reasonable goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTTOES.—A humble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently

No Second Price.

A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
No. 60, King Street East.
The Toronto House,
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. }

WANTED,

A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d.
The following **SCHOLARSHIPS** are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—
In **LAW**—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.
In **MEDICINE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **ARTS**—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **CIVIL ENGINEERING**—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **AGRICULTURE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In addition to these, there are offered for competition in **ARTS**:
Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £20 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible *ad eundem*, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

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

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.

AN ACT

TO Authorise the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkerly Streets in the City of Toronto.
Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And when as the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committee, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £600, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £600 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.
The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, }
August, 10th, 1854. }

STEAMER PEERLESS,

TROUGH FROM
Toronto to Rochester,.....in..... 7 hours.
Toronto to Albany,.....in..... 17 hours.
Toronto to New York,.....in..... 22 hours.
Toronto to Boston,.....in..... 27 hours.
Toronto to Philadelphia,.....in..... 28 hours.
Toronto to Chicago,.....in..... 30 hours.
Toronto to Detroit,.....in..... 15 hours.
Toronto to Cincinnati,.....in..... 20 hours.

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

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

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toronto the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.
Price.—12s 6d currency. Children half price.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

the Russians retreated into Sebastopol again, and would be fought within a day or two there. The inhabitants of the country (Crim Tartars) are said to be more friendly to the invaders than to the Russians. A general engagement was anticipated on the 20th September. A strange rumour by the late news prevails, to the effect that Russia had again invaded the Turkish territories (the Dobrujscha) with 60,000 men, with a view of attacking Varna. What is Austria in the meantime doing? Austria has over 300,000 men near by; and where is Omar Pasha with his 80,000 men? The Viceroy of Egypt has sent 10,000 choice men into Asia to assist the Turks. Havel on the Balkic was to be bombarded before the return of Napier. 12,000 muskets had been sent to Schamye by France. Turkey is succeeding better in Asia. It is not true that Russia has sued for peace. It seems some of the Austrian troops, with General Hess, are at Bucharest. An expedition from the allied fleet had gone to the Sea Azoff. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol, which was outside the harbour of Sebastopol, on the approach of the Black Sea fleet of the allies again entered that harbour. There is another rise in the price of flour.

MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place,
LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

TRUSTEES:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald.
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammack, Esq.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
John Addie, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dublin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Edwd. Huggins, Esq.
W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. | Francis Witham, Esq.

ACTUARY:
J. T. Clement, Esq.
MANAGER:
George H. Jay, Esq.

Introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.

All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.

JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

Corner of King and Church Streets, }
Toronto, 7th October 1854. }

ALSO,
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.
1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—

Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).
Mail Train at 7, 00 A. M.
Accommodation at 4, 35 P. M.
Returning, leave Barrie Station,
Accommodation at 6, 05 A. M.
Mail Train at 6, 30 P. M.
Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Athery, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Athery. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaleolah), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.

A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.
Toronto, July 6, 1854.

September 1, 1854
E. STACEY, G.S.

REMOVAL.
McGLASHAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand **SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER,** from their Acton Tannery,—superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leathers, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854. 39.

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

J. B. RYAN,
Importer of English and American **HARDWARE.**
Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand,) No. 76, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE,** consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-1f

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

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and **THREE TIMES A-WEEK,** between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

THE STEAMER
MAPLE LEAF,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
Leaves Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER
CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,
CAPT. D. McBRIDE,
Will leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.

Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.
G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

NEW STORE,
By Improving an Old One!

Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely supplied with all that is new, and likely to meet the tastes of his customers.
J. C. flatters himself, and from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is

millinery, ladies' cloths, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, window-hollands, &c., together with a general assortment of seasonable goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.
BUSINESS MOTTOES—A trifle sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently
No Second Price.
A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
No. 60, King Street East.
The Toronto House,
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. }

WANTED,
A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on **THURSDAY, November 2d.**
The following **SCHOLARSHIPS** are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—
In **LAW**—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.
In **MEDICINE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **ARTS**—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **CIVIL ENGINEERING**—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **AGRICULTURE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In addition to these, there are offered for competition in **ARTS:**
Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.
Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.
Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible *ad eundem*, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.
Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.
Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.
Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, }
September 9th, 1854. }

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

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

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination in the subject appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.
Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.

The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkeley Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And when as the usual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—
1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Standing Committees, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkeley Streets.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said City, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.
The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, }
August, 10th, 1854. }

STEAMER PEERLESS,
THROUGH FROM

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

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

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.
POINTS OF CONNECTION
WITH OTHER LINES.

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

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.
R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON,
Agent.
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron
RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toron the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.
Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.
Toronto, July 25, 1854.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable.
Toronto.
M. SCOTT, Leader.
N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

**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 Constiveness, 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
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his **LAW OFFICE** is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, 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.

DR. CADWELL,



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

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

**The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.**

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doekins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

**ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!**

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.

No 37, King Street West, Toronto, O. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Toronto, April 28, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854,
Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at 7 00 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M.
Leave London at 4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Windsor 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.
Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

O. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

REMOVAL.

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

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

**THE STEAMER
KALOO LAH,**

Will resume her trips between **STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE,** ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A.M. and run from thence EVERY SATURDAY throughout the season at the same hour.
Returning.—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route, together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

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

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

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

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION**—the universal base to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.
Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON,** London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.
S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.
with a view to any legal business entrusted to

**A. M. SMITH,
OFFERS FOR SALE,**

**At 104 Yonge Street,
50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and
CUBA SUGARS.**
75 barrels do do do
20 barrels London and French Crushed Sugar.
250 Half-chests Tea, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong.
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.
89 bags Rice Patna,
230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
50 dozen Patent Pails,
23 crates assorted Crockery.

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

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

**SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**

**STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
Mill Castings,
POULICERS,
and all kinds of
MACHINERY,**
Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Foundry, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

**HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c., &c.,**

has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Hemmerson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 7, 1854. 1.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his **NEW GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of **Reverable Cloths**, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of **French and English Trousers**; together with **Cut Velvet and other Vestings.**

The latest **Paris, London and New York fashions**, have also come to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

He has also on hand a complete assortment of **Ready-made Clothing**, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The **Dry Goods Stock** is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for **Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.**

**ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
READY-MADE
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,**

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

- Men's Over Coats,**
Of Reverable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, and other Cloths.
100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 2d. per yard, worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 6d. " " 2d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.
Frock, Dress, Tux, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.
100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, 6d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Gunghams 5d. " " 7d.
200 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " " 10d.
Men's Shooting Coats,
Of Reverable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, Cassimere, Doekin, and Canada Tweeds.
50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s. 1d.
100 pieces Factory Cotton 2d. " " 6d.
500 " " " 3d. " " 6d.
Men's Vests,
Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.
100 " " " 6d. " " 7d.
100 " " " 7d. " " 10d.
50 " Striped Shirting 4d. " " 6d.
100 " " " 9d. " " 10d.
Men's Trousers,
500 bundles Cotton Yarn 4s. 6d.
100 Filled Shawls from 15s. 6d.
500 Scarf Shawls " 11s. 2d.
300 pairs Blankets " 11s. 2d.
All Wool Plaid Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Origan, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Grocers; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Shavers; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Veilings; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,
*Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.*
JAMES LEISHMAN,
*(LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,)
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Adjoining the old Court House,
TORONTO.*

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

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

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.

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

Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of **Shelf Goods.**

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of **MILITARY GOODS**, comprising **SWORDS, BELTS, BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &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. intends to adhere strictly to the **CASH SYSTEM**, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**
W. H. A. has a large assortment of **HATS IN GREAT VARIETY**

...either habitual or temporary... are a most desirable medicine, acting without giving any of the sensations of 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
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, 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.

DR. CADWELL,



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

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

The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.

No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Toronto, April 28, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

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

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at - - - 7 00 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls at - - - 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 50 P. M.
Leave London at - - - 4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Windsor - - - 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

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

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

G. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-1/2

REMOVAL.

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

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

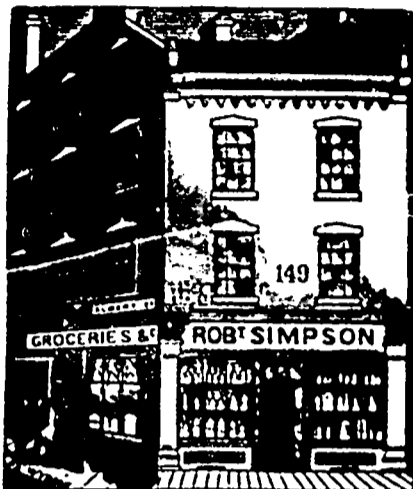
GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

CHARLES THOMPSON
In reference to the above, the owner desires of retiring from business, offers the above boat as well as his books and Store-issues now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, or furnishing good security.
CHARLES THOMPSON.
Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

W. HAMILTON,

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

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854. 1-1/2

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION**—the universal basis 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, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very 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.

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

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

RAW & CO.
Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Stains,
Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping
Papers,
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries,
China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale
and Retail.

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

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a special assortment of French and English Trousers, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London, and New York fashions, have also come to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

Men's Over Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tail, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.

Men's Shooting Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests,

Of all the above materials, also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers,

Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole-skin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.

Boy's Coats,

All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.

NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,

Dundas Street,

LONDON, C. W.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

(LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,)

Corner of King and Church Streets,

Adjoining the old Court House,

TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

<p>NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.</p>	<p>S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.</p>	<p>MILL, CROSS-CUT, MAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, NIBBERS, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.</p>
--	---	--

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

May 11, 1854.

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, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO SECOND PRICE!

Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

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

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING **DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.** "SERRAVALLO'S TONIC" FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS. THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of **S. F. URQUHART,** WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

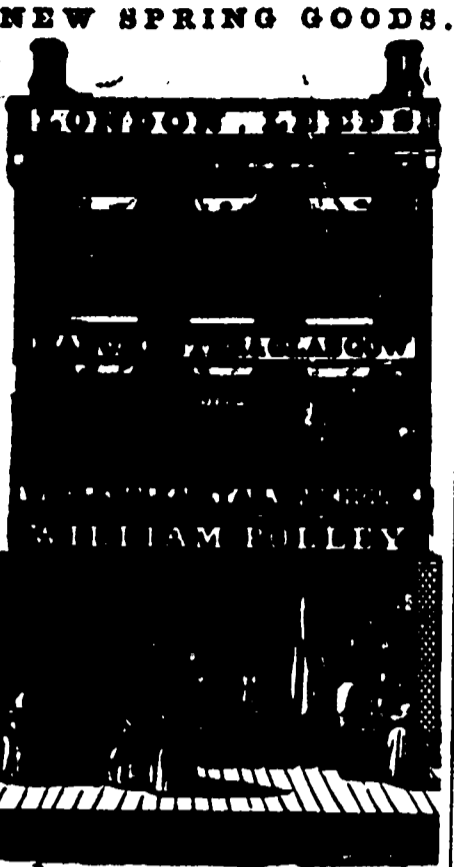
Consumers' Gas Company. NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 30 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.
H. THOMPSON, Manager.
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 21

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, Tussan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d. per yard. Hoyle's and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited. **S. HEAKES.**

CANADA vs. THE WORLD. **READER,** If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the **LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST** Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country; and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:— **Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,** of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed, **C. S. POWERS'** "Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B. N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for this establishment, and in forwarding his address, be supplied with a certificate of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed upon all his trouble.

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.—**GILBERT PEARCY** begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Rich and St. George's East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY.
Toronto, 2nd January 1854. 1-11

NEW SPRING GOODS.



LONDON.
WILLIAM POLLEY.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of **FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareses, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c., With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarisets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linsens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade. Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality. **Terms Cash. No Abatement.**
WILLIAM POLLEY. Third door West of Church St. Chequer Warehouse, 66, King St. East, Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1 6-11

W. STEWARD, **PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,** 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S,) **Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,** 34, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. **IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.** **TELESCOPES and MICROSCOPES,** In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. **ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,**

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Oil, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c., Also, Writing, and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.—N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Lintment, &c., &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! **SAMUEL WOOD,** SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.
Toronto January 2nd 1851. 1-11

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, 4 Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

PRATT'S, Temperance House, 1, Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-11

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.—ALSO—Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c. **Parian Statuettes:** Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orray's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, } Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w.

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

PROCLAMATION. **JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD,** MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO: To all whom these presents may concern. WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose. These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.
JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor. **MAYOR'S OFFICE,** Toronto, July 11, 1854.

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

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

THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITIZEN, HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Qualities and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Matilda's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendance of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors. **SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.** Toronto, July 22, 1854. 20.

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA. ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):— **FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 30, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto. Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M. **SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 30, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 25, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto. Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M. At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston. Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Peoria* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.
J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt. Niagara, June 28th, 1854.

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

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make an eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 5s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 6s., cy., in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property. The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons.—dated and mailed on Saturday.

Imported from New York City, a large supply of fresh goods... They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 31 Jan. 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,
KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

GARDEN SEEDS.
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds and Marrowfat Peas.
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

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

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

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

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

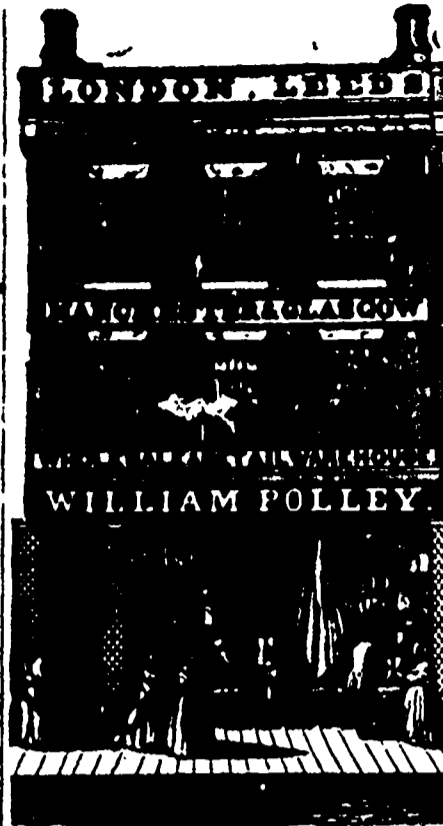
SAMUEL HEAKES
Again invites Public attention to one of the best Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.
Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description.
Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.
Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins,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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.
READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:
Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.

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

GILBERT PEARCY
Toronto, 2nd January, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in
Rich Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,
Silk Bareses, and Printed Muslins,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,
Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.,
With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Saracets, Perians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doekskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags, warranted first quality.
Terms Cash. No Abatement.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East
Toronto, April 19, 1854.

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

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

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

Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
DEG to inform their numerous customers that they have removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
Toronto, March 6th

Wholesale Dealer in...
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCLAMATION.
JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:
To all whom these presents may concern:
WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.
These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.
JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 11, 1854.

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

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

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

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

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.
OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—
FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.
SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.
J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt.
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 60 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 60, Yonge Street, Toronto.
CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER, Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.
The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.
All Prerages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.
Address Mr. C. DUNN, Editor and Proprietor.