

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. MARCH 25, 1854.

NO. 12.

WHERE ART THOU TYRE?

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The wild and windy morning is lit with lurid fire;
The thundering surf of ocean beats on the rocks of Tyre—
Beats on the fallen columns and round the headland roars,
And hurls its foamy volume along the hollow shores,
And calls with hungry clamour, that speaks its long desire;
"Where are the ships of Tarshish, the mighty ships of Tyre?"

Within her cunning harbour, choked with invading sand,
No galleys bring their freightage, the spoils of every land,
And like a prostrate forest, when autumn gales have blown,
Her Colonades of granite lie shattered and o'erthrown;
And from the reef the pharos no longer flings its fire
To beacon home from Tarshish the lordly ships of Tyre.

Where is thy rod of empire once mighty on the Waves—
Thou that thyself exalted till kings became thy slaves!
Thou that did speak to nations, and saw thy will obeyed—
Whose favour made them joyful, whose anger sore afraid.
Who laid thy deep foundations and thought them strong and sure,
And boasted midst the waters; shall I not aye endure?

Where is the wealth of ages, that heaped thy princely mart?
The pomp of purple trapping, the gems of Syrian art;
The silken goats of Kedar, Salan's spicy shore;
The tributes of the Islands thy squadrons homeward bore,
When in thy gates triumphant, they entered from the sea
With sound of horn and sackbut, of harp and psaltery?

Howl, howl, ye ships of Tarshish! thy glory is laid waste:
There is no habitation; thy mansions are defaced.
No mariners of Sidon unfurl your mighty sails;
No workmen fell the fir trees that grows in Shenir's vales.
And Bashan's oaks that boasted a thousand years of sun,
Or hew the mast of cedar on frosty Lebanon.

Rise, thou forgotten harlot? take up thy harp and sing:
Call the rebellious Islands to own their ancient king;
Bare to the spray thy bosom, and with thy hair unbound,
Sit on the piles of ruin, thou throneless and dis-crowned?
There mix thy voice of wailing with the thunders of the sea,
And sing the song of sorrow that thou remembered be!

Though silent and forgotten, yet nature still laments
The pomp and pride departed, the lost magnificence,
The hills were proud to see thee, and they are sadder now;
The sea was proud to bear thee and wears a troubled brow.

THE JAPANESE AND LOO CHOO ISLANDS.

We had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on the above subject, delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, before a large and lugubly respectable audience in Buffalo, on Saturday evening, the 15th of February by Bayard Taylor.—*Dunnville Independent.*

The lecturer said that if any person had asked for information concerning Japan, three years ago, the answer would have been, "We know nothing about it;" but since public attention had been drawn to that quarter, and an expedition dispatched from this country, stories which had accumulated for years were brought to light; the musty chronicles of the old Jesuit Missionaries were exhumed and translated, the narratives of the early voyages revived, volumes of records of the Dutch consulted, and to the astonishment of all it was found, that instead of a people knowing nothing about Japan, they know as much about the lives, characters, and habits of the people, as was known to any Eastern nation half a century ago. His audience was no doubt familiar with Japan as found in books, but it would perhaps be interesting to them to listen to the narrative of one who had stood upon the soil, although his travels did not reach beyond 150 yards from the beach. In the Island of Loo Choo, which was tributary to Japan, more facility for acquiring information has been extended. The Japanese are a more peculiar and original people than was generally supposed, and contrary to the common opinion, there were many radical differences between them and the Chinese, a running comparison of which might not be uninteresting. The two nations were classed by ethnologists as belonging to the great Mongolian family, but still there existed a difference between them. The two nations from time immemorial had been always enemies, and their languages were totally different in tone, accent, and in grammatical construction. The Chinese language abounded with consonants and nasal sounds, and was spoken with a twang which no Scotch professor of Psalmody could ever hope to reach; but the Japanese, on the contrary, was articulate, and distinct, abounding with open vowel sounds flowing easily, the syllables short and musical, and none of them composed entirely of consonants, as was the case with the Chinese. One curious point of difference was that the Chinese were unacquainted with the sound of R in their language, and in pronouncing foreign words they substitute for that letter C, while the Japanese on the contrary have no letter C, and in place substitute K. The Chinese have a complexion of a dusky yellow, which gives them the appearance of an animated lump of clay, and they do not possess any of the symmetry of form which distinguishes the Circassian and other races. The complexion of the Japanese was a dark olive, eyes somewhat large and not so obliquely set as the Chinese, and foreheads more open. Their countenances were agreeable and expressive, and frequently expressed what was passing in their minds, in spite of themselves; and it was a subject of remark among the officers of the expedition, that they were as finished gentlemen in their manners as could be found in any part of the world. The

officers of the expedition succeeded in starting them. The ease with which the Japanese adapted themselves to American customs was truly remarkable. When invited to sit at table to partake of refreshments, they exhibited no hesitation or embarrassment, and used their knives and forks with as much dexterity as if they had never known chop sticks. The expedition had on board twenty Chinese, and one of the Japanese espying them, said, "Is it possible that you have Chinese among your men?" To which the interpreter, with more dexterity than truth, replied, "These men are the servants of our sailors," and thus were the members of the expedition reinstated in the good opinion of the Japanese. The models of their vessels were not unlike the celebrated yacht *America*, having concave lines and a sharp box. Many writers affirmed that the Japanese, in their personal appearance, were very similar to the natives of southern Europe, but the lecturer thought they bore a much stronger resemblance to the Peruvians. There was a great difference between the Chinese and the Japanese in their moral characteristics. Kemper shows the distinction in this respect. Although written more than a hundred years ago, the country has changed so little that his statements give a correct picture of Japan at the present day. He said that the Chinese are peaceable, modest, great lovers of the sedate, speculative, and philosophical way of life, but withal given to fraud; but the Japanese, on the contrary, are a warlike people, inclined to rebellion, ambitious, and always bent on high designs. A peculiar characteristic of the Chinese was imitation,—not that imitation which was the parent of invention, but rather like the parrot which repeated the task given to him without a comparison of any principle. The Japanese, on the other hand, were the most curious and enquiring people in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the genuine Yankee.

Some time ago the Governor of Canton took it into his head to have a steamboat built in imitation of the European nations, and the Chinese took for their model a small English steamer which ran upon the Canton river, and made a perfect copy of it,—the only difference was that the original could go and the copy could not. The mental energy of the people of Chiuu seemed hopeless of improvement, for even during the present rebellion the great mass of the people entertained the most profound apathy; and for his (Mr. Taylor's) part he would exclaim with Tennyson,
"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

The Japanese have allowed the Dutch to have commercial intercourse with them that they may be well posted up in matters pertaining to other countries. They were so well informed on these matters that an American seaman who was rescued from shipwreck in 1849, received intelligence from them, when caged in the interior of the country, of the war between the United States and Mexico, and the battle of Palo Alto and Buena Vista, and one of the officials inquired whether Mexico was still in existence. Upon showing this man a map of the United States, he pointed out New York, New Orleans, Washington and San Francisco, and another native inquired whether the Pacific Railroad was built,—to which question the lec-

organized force of Anglo-Saxons. The Japanese were generally armed with the old match-lock, and the body-guard of the king carried old English, Tower Muskets and bayonets. He accounted for this from the excessive jealousy of the sovereign of allowing even his army to be well armed.

Mr. T. believed that the American expedition, even if it did not open Japan, which was not exactly its object, was at least the entering wedge, and the crevice which it had made would become wider and wider, until the great result shall have been accomplished. The lecturer next related his experience on the Island of Loo Choo. In regard to this Island, the world has heard so much from Basil Hall and Sir Edward Belcher. It had been considered a modern Paradise, where a primitive and innocent race had found a refuge, and where vices were unknown, but unfortunately there was more romance than reality in that description, for Captain Hall was completely overreached by the cunning Loo-Chooans. Belcher, who followed Hall saw through their designs more plainly; and now Commodore Perry has torn off the cloak which concealed their deformity, and turned the paradise of their Island into a home of bondage the most abject that man had ever endured. The lecturer then narrated his journey through the Island, on which occasion he was subjected to a most rigid system of espionage—indeed, to such an extent was it carried, that at almost every village which they entered they found that the inhabitants had fled. They all seemed to shun them, and should they by chance enter a Japanese cottage before the inhabitants had received notice to escape, they exhibited the utmost terror and astonishment. Mr. Taylor visited the interior of the Island, and was struck with the luxuriant vegetation, the beautiful timber and the productive soil. He next pointed out what appeared to him a remarkable parallel, and which had escaped all historians, which was that, socially and politically, the Peruvians and Japanese were nearly identical.

He concluded his remarks amidst great applause, by alluding to the immense advantages which would accrue to this country—particularly the western shore—if a trade were opened with those parts of Asia; and should the Pacific Railroad project be carried into execution, thus connecting the wealthy and powerful cities of the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific coast, a free and unrestricted intercourse with Asia would conduce in an eminent degree to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of this country.

VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

My opinion decidedly is, that the whole country traversed by the rivers issuing from the slope of the Eastern Cordillera, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, to the mouth of the Ucayali, in Peru, is one immense gold and silver region; gold being found in the flats near the rivers, and silver in the mountains. I will venture to predict that the same region contains diamonds and other precious stones, some of which are probably unknown to the lapidary at present. The silver mines of Carabaya were immensely productive when worked by Salcedo—so much so, that the



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The hills were proud to see thee, and they are sadder now;
The sea was proud to bear thee, and wears a troubled brow,
And ever more the surges chant forth their vain desire:
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officers of the expedition succeeded in startling them. The ease with which the Japanese adapted themselves to American customs was truly remarkable. When invited to sit at table to partake of refreshments, they exhibited no hesitation or embarrassment, and used their knives and forks with as much dexterity as if they had never known chop sticks. The expedition had on board twenty Chinese, and one of the Japanese spying them, said, "Is it possible that you have Chinese among your men?" To which the interpreter, with more dexterity than truth, replied, "These men are the servants of our sailors," and thus were the members of the expedition reinstated in the good opinion of the Japanese. The models of their vessels were not unlike the celebrated yacht *America*, having concave lines and a sharp box. Many writers affirmed that the Japanese, in their personal appearance, were very similar to the natives of southern Europe, but the lecturer thought they bore a much stronger resemblance to the Peruvians. There was a great difference between the Chinese and the Japanese in their moral characteristics. Kemper shows the distinction in this respect. Although written more than a hundred years ago, the country has changed so little that his statements give a correct picture of Japan at the present day. He said that the Chinese are peaceable, modest, great lovers of the sedate, speculative, and philosophical way of life, but withal given to fraud; but the Japanese, on the contrary, are a warlike people, inclined to rebellion, ambitious, and always bent on high designs. A peculiar characteristic of the Chinese was imitation,—not that imitation which was the parent of invention, but rather like the parrot which repeated the task given to him without a comparison of any principle. The Japanese, on the other hand, were the most curious and enquiring people in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the genuine Yankee.

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organized force of Anglo-Saxons. The Japanese were generally armed with the old match-lock, and the body-guard of the king carried old English, Tower Muskets and bayonets. He accounted for this fact the excessive jealousy of the sovereign of allowing even his army to be well armed.

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the government respecting the mines, and they have remained unworked up to the present time.

Gold is known to exist in considerable quantities at Carabaya, and in the Pampa del Sacramento. I have seen specimens from the former place, but gold is the least attraction for emigration to Bolivia; the soil and its products are the source from which the wanderers from foreign lands are to find plenty and happiness. The climate is said to be good, and the Indians, except upon the lower parts of the Beni, peaceable and well disposed to the whites. In short, according to Don ———, the east of Bolivia affords the greatest sphere for trade and colonization.

For myself, I feel full of this vast subject, for I know that in less of one hundred leagues of me is the margin of those great solitudes; replete with riches, and occupying the wide space where millions of the human race might dwell in plenty and happiness; where nature annually wastes more than would support the population of China with comfort; and where the most luxuriant fruits and flowers bloom unknown and unnoticed. When I reflect on this, and on the miles of rivers rolling on in silence and neglect, I feel doubly the want of power and money to accomplish their introduction to the civilized world.

I think that the energies and influence of all the friends of South American internal navigation and colonization should be directed towards forming a company with a large capital, and to obtain the aid and support of the Congress of the United States. I know how difficult an operation it is to wring an appropriation out of our national legislature, for any purpose; but if the subject could be fairly brought before it, and some of the leading senators and representatives could be excited to take a patriotic interest in it, perhaps something might be done.

We must, on our side, do all we can, and by dint of perseverance we may succeed at last in accomplishing our object. Should we do so, it will be a proud satisfaction to ourselves; though the public may, and probably will, leave us to exclaim—

"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores!"

I shall continue working on and writing to you whenever I have anything of the least interest to communicate."

The greatest boon in the wide world of commerce is in the free navigation of the Amazon, its confluent and neighboring streams. The back bone of South America is in sight of the Pacific. The slopes of the continent look east; they are drained in the Atlantic, and their rich productions, in vast variety and profusion, may be emptied into the commercial lap of that ocean by the most majestic of water courses.

The time will come when the free navigation of the Amazon and other South American rivers will be regarded by the people of this country as second only in importance to the acquisition of Louisiana.

Having traversed that water-shed from its highest ridge to its very caves and gutters, I find my thoughts and reflections overwhelmed with the imminency of this field for enterprise, commercial prosperity, and human happiness.

I can bear witness to the truth of the sentiment expressed by my friend, Mr. Maury, that the valley of the Amazon and the valley of the Mississippi are commercial complements of each other—one supplying what the other lacks in the great commercial round. They are sisters which should not be separated. Had I the honour to be mustered among the statesmen of my country, I would risk political fame and life in the attempt to have the commerce of this noble river thrown open to the world.—*Licut. Herndon.*

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF ROBINS.—The *Traveller* states that on Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, the residents in the vicinity of Copeland Street, Roxbury, were delighted with the music of a large number of birds. The cedar trees were covered with common red-breast robins, which were skipping about and singing, as though it was spring. It is supposed they were invited to this vicinity by the cedar tree berries, which are abundant.—*Boston Traveller* of Feb.

BEAT THIS!—WHO CAN?—Mr. George Healy, of Hartland, has a hen, that a few weeks since, laid in two consecutive days two eggs, weighing 8 oz. The largest measured 7 15-16, by 6 3-8 inches.—The smallest 7 9-16, by 6 1-4 inches. Pretty well

Ladies' Department.

A RHYME WITH A MORAL.

MAN.
"If a man wears a good coat,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he is a fool,
Lift him up
If he has not common sense,
And can boast a few pence,
Lift him up.

If his face shows no shame,—
Lift him up, lift him up,
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up,
Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
Lift him up.

Though he brings some disgrace,
Lift him up, lift him up;
And brings the blush to your face,
Lift him up,
Society him needs—
Never mind his black deeds—
Lift him up."

WOMAN.

"If woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down;
If misfortune is hers,
Kick her down;
Though her tears fall like rain,
And she ne'er smiles again,
Kick her down.

If a man breaks her heart,
Kick her down, kick her down;
Redouble the smart—
Kick her down;
And if in low condition,
Oh, on to perdition,
Kick her down."

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S WIFE, A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

He had always mingled pleasantly with society at Washington, but the tie which connected him most nearly to America, originated in a singular instance of "love at first sight." He was one day walking with a friend out towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of sixteen, who stood swinging her bag, and talking with great animation to some of her companions. "Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she?" eagerly asked he, but his friend could not inform him. The door opened, and in she went to her books and slates, all unconscious of the daguerrotype that glimpee had left on the heart of the grave Russian Minister. The next day, and the next following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building, and looked earnestly at every door and window. May Day was at hand, and was to be celebrated as usual, in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen from among the number, and this year the floral royalty happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had enthroned herself in the admiration of the foreigner. Just before May Day, the principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian Envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festival of May Day, which would give him particular pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very graciously granted, and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it. At the end of the term, Miss Harriet announced that she was not to attend school any more. "What! not graduated? oh, why not? Are you going away?" But she shook her head, laughed, and kept her own counsel; and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. She had accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the American Rose. Her face had regularity of feature, but was particularly distinguished for exquisite colouring. Nothing could surpass the chestnut brown of her hair, the bright grey blue of her eyes, nor the hue of the lily and the rose so delicately blended in her complexion. Perhaps the figure had too much *en bon point* for perfect symmetry, but she moved with grace and dignity. Although there was a great disparity of years, and a great difference in appearance and character, between herself and husband, it seems to have been a very happy union. *Boston Transcript.*

A considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the announcement of two marriages; the first is that of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., with a beautiful and rich heiress, M^{lle} Roger du Nord;



Mouth's Department.

CHARITY.

When fortune beams around you,
And hearts with pleasure leap,
And hopes and joys surround you,
Forget not those who weep.
When friendship's smiles invite you,
To bless and to be blest,
When every charm delights you,
Oh think of the distressed.

When golden gales betide you,
As if by Heaven decreed,
And plenty lies beside you,
Forget not those who need.
When pleasure's cup seems endless,
Oh I prove it without end,
By being to the friendless,
In every hour a friend.

I'LL NEVER USE TOBACCO.

I'll never use tobacco, no!
It is a nasty weed!
I'll never put it in my mouth,
Said little Robert Reid.
Why, there was idle Jerry Jones,
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old,
And thought it made him big.

He'd puff along the open street,
As if he had no shame,
He'd sit beside the tavern door,
And there would do the same.
He spent his time and money too,
And made his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would come
From such a worthless lad.

"Oh no! I'll never smoke or chew;
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health it makes bad breath;
Said little Robert Reid.
"I'll never use tobacco, no!
It is a nasty weed!
I'll never put it in my mouth,"
Said little Robert Reid.

—*Religious Telescope.*

RETENTIVE MEMORY.—The historian Fuller, in 1607, had a most retentive memory; he could repeat 500 strange, unconnected words after twice hearing them; and a sermon verbatim, after reading it once. He undertook, after passing from Temple Bar to St. Dunstons, the farthest part of Cheapside and back again, to mention all the signs over the shops on both sides of the streets, repeated them backwards, performing the feat with great exactness.

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repented it. The animal, which could now be seen by the light of the moon, had no ordinary aspect. Having reached the shore, the real dog began to bark in a very singular manner, and climbed up the wall of the enclosure, scenting the approach of the enemy. The father, who could no longer be mistaken about the nature of the nocturnal visitor, wildly cried to his son not to advance. It was too late; the lad had already left the garden, the door of which was violently closed by the wind, and was thus left a prey to the ferocious beast. Indeed, the wolf perceived him, and was hastening towards his prey, howling most frightfully, which put in motion the whole household. The lad would no doubt have been torn to pieces had not the dog, understanding the danger of his young master, placed himself between them, engaging in a terrible struggle. Arrested in his leap, the wolf turned his fury towards his adversary. Defended by his collar, the dog opposed a fierce resistance, and bit his assailant most unmercifully. Meantime the lad tried in vain to open the door. The wolf, having at length succeeded in throwing down the dog, and was about strangling him by his weight and mortal huggings, when M. Louis appeared on the wolf with a loaded gun in his hand. He directed the shot against the ferocious beast, which wounded him in the forehead and rendered him still more furious. He tore in pieces the dog, and the boy would most likely have experienced the same fate if the door had not opened to him at that moment. On the following day the body of the wolf was found about 200 steps from the house, buried under a mass of snow which had fallen the same night. He was four feet long, exclusive of the tail, and weighed about 120 kilogrammes, (240 lbs.)—*Courier de la Drome et de l'Ardeche.*

Humorous.

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

SARAH-NADING EXTRA.

Vake lady, vake, the moon are high,
The twinklin' stars is beamin'
Vhile now and then across the sky,
A me-te-or are streamin'.

Vake, lovely one the sky are clear,
Refreshing is the breezes;
They blows my nose, vvhile I sits here,
A fidclin' neath the trees!

Vake, Sally dear! the bull-frogs note
Are heard in yonder rushes,
And the warbling tree-toad swells his throat
Singin' in them 'ere bushes!

Vake, Venus, mine! the vipperville,
Sings on the rail-fence, yonder,
Vvhile the owl pipes forth his hootin' shrill—
(Vvhy don't she vake, I vonder!)

Softly on the grassy lea,
The moon her beams are pourin';
The stars looks down and vinks at me—
(By gum! if Sal aint snorin'!)

Vake, Sally, vake, and look on me—
Avake, Squire Nobbins' daughter;
If I'll have you, and you'll have me—
(By Gosh! who throwed that water?)

Oh! cruel Sally thus to slight—
(Here comes the bull-dog now!)
"Bow-ow! bow-ow!" he's got a bite,
G-e-e-t-e-out! "Bow-ow! bow-ow!"

SAGE ADVICE.—Instead of saying to a young lady, "Please to take my arm," you should say in this polite age, "Will you condescend so far, as to sacrifice your own convenience to my pleasure, by inserting the five digitals and part of the extremity of your contiguous arm through the angular aperture, formed by the crooking of my elbow against the perpendicular portion of my animal frame."

THE MOSQUITO.—It is a curious fact, say some entomologists, that it is only the female mosquito that torments us. A bachelor friend says it is not at all "curious."

TOM MOORE'S BON MORS.—The devil (Lord Lansdowne said) was always a favourite theme with Erskine, and he had once heard him say that he looked upon him as "a great celestial statesman out of place!"

Upon a man who was very fond of oysters, and died of a surfeit of them—

Tom O'Brien

the soil and the products of the soil from which the wretchedness of foreign lands are to find plenty and happiness. The climate is said to be good, and the Indians, except upon the lower parts of the Beni, peaceable and well disposed to the whites. In short, according to Don ———, the east of Bolivia affords the greatest sphere for trade and colonization.

For myself, I feel full of this vast subject, for I know that in less of one hundred leagues of me is the margin of those great solitudes; replete with riches, and occupying the wide space where millions of the human race might dwell in plenty and happiness; where nature annually wastes more than would support the population of China with comfort; and where the most luxuriant fruits and flowers bloom unknown and unnoticed. When I reflect on this, and on the miles of rivers rolling on in silence and neglect, I feel doubly the want of power and money to accomplish their introduction to the civilized world.

I think that the energies and influence of all the friends of South American internal navigation and colonization should be directed towards forming a company with a large capital, and to obtain the aid and support of the Congress of the United States. I know how difficult an operation it is to wring an appropriation out of our national legislature, for my purpose; but if the subject could be fairly brought before it, and some of the leading senators and representatives could be excited to take a patriotic interest in it, perhaps something might be done.

We must, on our side, do all we can, and by dint of perseverance we may succeed at last in accomplishing our object. Should we do so, it will be a proud satisfaction to ourselves; though the public may, and probably will, leave us to exclaim—

"Hus ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores!"

I shall continue working on and writing to you whenever I have anything of the least interest to communicate.

The greatest boon in the wide world of commerce is in the free navigation of the Amazon, its confluent and neighboring streams. The back bone of South America is in sight of the Pacific. The slopes of the continent look east; they are drained in the Atlantic, and their rich productions, in vast variety and profusion, may be emptied into the commercial lap of that ocean by the most majestic of water courses.

The time will come when the free navigation of the Amazon and other South American rivers will be regarded by the people of this country as second only in importance to the acquisition of Louisiana.

Having traversed that water-shed from its highest ridge to its very caves and gutters, I find my thoughts and reflections overwhelmed with the immensity of this field for enterprise, commercial prosperity, and human happiness.

I can bear witness to the truth of the sentiment expressed by my friend, Mr. Maury, that the valley of the Amazon and the valley of the Mississippi are commercial complements of each other—one supplying what the other lacks in the great commercial round. They are sisters which should not be separated. Had I the honour to be mustered among the statesmen of my country, I would risk political fame and life in the attempt to have the commerce of this noble river thrown open to the world.—*Lieut. Herndon.*

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF ROBIN.—The *Traveller* states that on Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, the residents in the vicinity of Copeland Street, Roxbury, were delighted with the music of a large number of birds. The cedar trees were covered with common red-breast robins, which were skipping about and singing, as though it was spring. It is supposed they were invited to this vicinity by the cedar tree berries, which are abundant.—*Boston Traveller* of Feb.

BEAT THIS!—Who can?—Mr. George Healy, of Hartland, has a hen, that a few weeks since, laid in two consecutive days two eggs, weighing 8 oz. The largest measured 7 15-16, by 6 3-8 inches.—The smallest 7 9-16, by 6 1-4 inches. Pretty well for such cold weather.—*Vermont paper*, Feb.

The man who held out an inducement has had a sore arm ever since.

Thought
Lift him up
If he has done an error,
And can't do a few more,
Lift him up

If his face shows no shame,
Lift him up, lift him up,
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up,
Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
Lift him up.

Though he brings some disgrace,
Lift him up lift him up;
And bring the blush to your face,
Lift him up,
Society him needs—
Never mind his black deeds—
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

"If woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down;
If misfortune is hers,
Kick her down;
Though her tears fall like rain,
And she ne'er smiles again,
Kick her down.

If a man breaks her heart,
Kick her down, kick her down;
Redouble the smart—
Kick her down;
And if in low condition,
On, on to perdition,
Kick her down."

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S WIFE, A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

He had always mingled pleasantly with society at Washington, but the tie which connected him most nearly to America, originated in a singular instance of "love at first sight." He was one day walking with a friend out towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of sixteen, who stood swinging her bag, and talking with great animation to some of her companions. "Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she?" eagerly asked he, but his friend could not inform him. The door opened, and in she went to her books and slates, all unconscious of the daguerreotype that glimmer had left on the heart of the grave Russian Minister. The next day, and the next following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building, and looked earnestly at every door and window. May Day was at hand, and was to be celebrated as usual, in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen from among the number, and this year the floral royalty happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had enthroned herself in the admiration of the foreigner. Just before May Day, the principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian Envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festival of May Day, which would give him particular pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very graciously granted, and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it. At the end of the term, Miss Harriet announced that she was not to attend school any more. "What! not graduated? oh, why not? Are you going away?" But she shook her head, laughed, and kept her own counsel; and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. She had accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the American Rose. Her face had regularity of feature, but was particularly distinguished for exquisite colouring. Nothing could surpass the chestnut brown of her hair, the bright grey blue of her eyes, nor the hue of the lily and the rose so delicately blended in her complexion. Perhaps the figure had too much *en bon point* for perfect symmetry, but she moved with grace and dignity. Although there was a great disparity of years, and a great difference in appearance and character, between herself and husband, it seems to have been a very happy union.—*Boston Transcript.*

A considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the announcement of two marriages; the first is that of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., with a beautiful and rich heiress, Md'le Roger du Nord; and the other that of the Marquis de Dampiere with Miss Corbin, a young American lady of large fortune, whose family have long been resident in Paris.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

CHARITY.

When fortune beams around you
And hearts with pleasure leap,
And hopes and joys surround you,
Forget not those who weep.
When friendship's smiles invite you,
To bless and to be blest,
When every charm delights you,
Oh think of the distressed.

When golden gales betide you,
As if by Heaven decreed,
And plenty lies beside you,
Forget not those who need.
When pleasure's cup seems endless,
On! prove it without end,
By being to the friendless,
In every hour a friend.

I'LL NEVER USE TOBACCO.

I'll never use tobacco, no!
It is a nasty weed!
I'll never put it in my mouth,
Said little Robert Reid.
Why, there was old Jerry Jones,
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old,
And thought it made him big.

He'd puff along the open street,
As if he had no shame,
He'd sit beside the tavern door,
And there would do the same.
He spent his time and money too,
And made his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would come
From such a worthless lad.

"Oh no! I'll never smoke or chew;
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health it makes bad breath;
Said little Robert Reid.
"I'll never use tobacco, no!
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longer be mistaken about the nature of the nocturnal visitor, wildly cried to his son not to advance. It was too late, the lad had already left the garden, the door of which was violently closed by the wind, and was thus left a prey to the ferocious beast. Indeed, the wolf perceived him, and was hastening towards his prey, howling most frightfully, which put in motion the whole household. The lad would no doubt have been torn to pieces had not the dog, understanding the danger of his young master, placed himself between them, engaging in a terrible struggle. Arrested in his leap, the wolf turned his fury towards his adversary. Defended by his collar, the dog opposed a fierce resistance, and bit his assailant most unmercifully. Meantime the lad tried in vain to open the door. The wolf, having at length succeeded in throwing down the dog, and was about strangling him by his weight and mortal huggings, when M. Louis appeared on the wolf with a loaded gun in his hand. He directed the shot against the ferocious beast, which wounded him in the forehead and rendered him still more furious. He tore in pieces the dog, and the boy would most likely have experienced the same fate if the door had not opened to him at that moment. On the following day the body of the wolf was found about 200 steps from the house, buried under a mass of snow which had fallen the same night. He was four feet long, exclusive of the tail, and weighed about 120 kilogrammes, (240 lbs.)—*Courier de la Drome et de l'Ardeche.*

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Upon a man who was very fond of oysters, and died of a surfeit of them—

Tom O'Brien
Lies in these cloisters,
If at the last trump,
He should not jump,
Cry "Oysters!"



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SONG OF THE HEDGE-SPARROW.

On the morning of the 19th of March, I saw in my garden, on a plum-tree, a little hedge-sparrow. It sat there for over twenty minutes, rocked by a northern wind, the thermometer being eight degrees below freezing point, and sang every few seconds its sweet spring notes—"Sassybee-sassybee-seebo-see." Notes I have loved to listen to for more than thirty years in Canada. Poor little thing; it had come from a southern latitude, drawn by the recent warm weather to our climate. Probably it is one of a brood reared in this garden last year. Birds have a partiality to localities, and will appear year after year in the same spot or garden, and this too after traversing a continent. How wonderful is this instinct. Swallows, Phœbes—Sparrows, the Yellow Warbler and Robin are well known to return to the same localities again. The birds in our climate are often deceived by a sudden opening of spring, and surprised by a reaction of winter. I have seen flocks of robins in March amid the snow. Within a week past the sparrows, canary birds and black breasts, crows and ducks, have made their appearance. Many will perish with the cold of the last few days.

SUGGESTED STANZAS.

Sweet little stranger again hast thou come,
To warble thy notes at the opening of spring;
Returning to sing, in thine infancy's home,
Thought, pierced with the cold, how sweet dost thou sing!

Who would not greet thee thou sweet little stranger,
And welcome thee back to thy favourite haunt;
That brisk little form, although 'tis a range,
Could I prevent it should never see want.

Lake Prodigal Son thou returnest again,
To chirp at my door, on the sweet currant bush,
Where often of yore I've heard thy soft strain
At the opening of morn, in evening's sweet hush.

Chill'd by the north wind—thy warblings are gay,
On the ear of the list'ner fall sweetly as ever;
Live little sparrow for sunnier day,
Soon will it come to crown thine endeavour.

This points to a moral—the greatest of life,
Contentment to find in the lot we possess;
To cheer up the heart, mid the world's selfish strife,
And though we may fall, to rejoice not the less.

20th March, 1854. C. M. D.

ARE HUMAN BEINGS INFLUENCED BY SUPERNATURAL AGENCIES?

During the past three years we have on many occasions given curious and well authenticated facts in relation to presentiments. Facts that went far perhaps conclusively, to show that the mind of man is at times operated on—his will invisibly directed by some secret and unknown agency. It would seem that this agency is spiritual—moved for good results. We believe that the philosopher Swedenborg held that every human being has his guardian angel, by which he is warned—that spirits at times communicate with the living, by giving them a foreknowledge of future death or events. He was by no means the only great man who has held to this doctrine; it is one that some of the greatest of living men hold, and seems to have been believed by many of the wise and ignorant of all nations and ages, Moses, Abraham, Jacob, Byron, Napoleon, Luther, Washington, Brutus, Socrates, Plato and others, believed in presentiments. A more striking instance and proof of this action of unknown spiritual agency on human beings, cannot be adduced than the following. This story is probably as well authenticated as anything can be—upon no other principle can this incident be accounted for than supernatural agency. It is then a most glorious thought, a truth most important to human beings, that there is another world, a state in which its beings can act on minds in this. The mind of this world is linked to the mind of that; and whilst plodding on our weary way here, in its dark valleys, surround-

A REMARKABLE STORY.—One night, while Sir Evan Napier was Under Secretary to the Home Department, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined. He was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still he found sleep impossible, and from eleven till two he never closed an eye. At length weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking (it was summer) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the Park. There was nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But in this walk happening to pass the Home office, several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him. "A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution." The execution had been appointed for next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes"—he could not find it there. In alarm he went to the house of the Chief Clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up (it was past three), and asked if he knew anything about the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the Chief could not remember. "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan. "Recollect yourself—it must have been sent." The Chief Clerk said that he now recollected that he had sent it to the Clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York. "Good!" said Sir Evan, "but have you his receipt and certificate that it is gone?" "No." "Then come with me to his house; we must find him, if it is so early." It was now four; the Clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery Lane. There was no hackney coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The Clerk of the Crown had a country house; and, meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astounded at the visit of the Under Secretary of State, at such an hour, he was still more so at his business. "Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk." It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the Post Office for the trust and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York, the next morning, just at the moment when the unhappy men were ascending the scaffold.—*English Paper.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTIMENT.—On the 21st February, Simpson C. Webster, formerly of Jericho, Vt., was caught by the belt of a driving shaft in a mill at Nashua, and instantly killed—his neck having been broken, and his body horribly mangled. Mr. Webster was in his 20th year, and had been married about three months. We have learned from a relative, Mrs. W., that on the day of the accident Mrs. Webster was strongly impressed with the idea that a terrible calamity was then to happen to her husband. She was exceedingly distressed, and weeping, as if the event had already occurred, expressed her convictions to the lady with whom she boarded. This lady endeavoured to calm her fears, and invited Mrs. W. to her room. On their way they observed from a window a crowd in the yard of the mill, and Mrs. Webster instantly exclaimed—"Simpson is dead!" Alas! it was too true.—*Vermont Watchman.*

DR. CUMMING AND TABLE-TURNING.—It is said Dr. Cumming believes in table-turning; but discredits the absurd spirit rappings. He predicts the speedy emancipation of the Jews, and their return to their native land; the conversion of the Turks to Christianity; and that the Russian Autocrat and his legions are the great hail-storm which is to overspread and overwhelm the world. Moreover, he assures and forewarns us that 1854, the present year, is to be the most awful for cholera we have ever seen or heard of; and that ten years afterwards, or 1864, will commence the millennium.—*Exchange Paper.*

FOSSIL BONES FOUND AT RIMOUSKI.—The following particulars of fossil remains are reliable, as being furnished by Mr. Tache, M. P. P. for the county. We translate from the *Journal de Quebec*. "Mr. Hubert Leveque, farmer, of Rimouski, whilst making a ditch upon his land, felt the spade stopped by a hard substance, which he lifted with great caution, and found it to be the tusk or tooth of a "morse" or mammo cow. Continuing his search, he disengaged from the soil almost the entire head of a moose of large dimensions. The place where this was discovered is situated in the third range of lands at Rimouski, and at about sixty feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. The superposition of the alluvial beds presents itself as follows from the surface downwards: six inch bed of yellow vegetable earth; 6 inch bed of gravel; 25 inches of blueish gravelly soil, a bed the depth of which has not been ascertained, of marl, enclosing shells of a kind not yet found in the bed of the river. In this last bed, at three feet and a half from the surface, the bones lay in a lateral position. The ground where found has been in cultivation about fifteen years, and till then covered with a primitive forest." A minute description of the fossil is added, for which we have not room. It



Agricultural.

THE SONG OF THE SUGAR-BUSH.

Ho! for the sugar-bush hasten away,
See ye not, comrades, 'tis a sap-running day;
The March air is cool, but the forest is warm,
And for me hath ever a sweet winning charm.

Bring me the chisel, the axe and the pail,
The well-cleaned pot, the strainer and bales;
Then away to the wood, and a camp we'll erect
Of bark and green boughs, from the storms to protect.

The sweet maple sap, at the close of each day,
As whistling we go, we'll carry away;
And keep in the woods, by day and by night,
To boil it to sugar, a fire the most bright.

This life in the woods hath romance for me,
Gives appetite edge and the spirit a glee;
Ho! for the sugar bush hast ye away,
Our harvest's at mill, and this is but play.

There's fun, too, at times, in sugaring-off,
In making sweet taffee by the big trough;
Sweet lasses come there to partake of molasses,
Whose smiles, you all know, their sweetness surpasses.

Then, ho! for the sugar-bush hasten away,
This March day is sunny—the work is but play;
We'll hit to the tap of the woodpecker's bill,
Or the hoot of the owl on the pole-crowned hill.

March 18th, 1851. C. M. D.

MAPLE SUGAR.

In 1850 there were manufactured in the United States more than thirty-four millions of pounds of Maple Sugar, and forty millions of gallons of Molasses. Of this amount New York contributed ten million pounds of Sugar, Vermont five million, and New Hampshire one and a half million pounds. The manufacture of good, white Maple Sugar, simple as it seems, is perhaps not so generally understood as it should be. One of the most important points of the process is to keep all the apparatus which is used in the manufacture, perfectly sweet and clean. The most approved method of boiling down the sap is in shallow tin pans, placed in a sugar house; and the quicker it is boiled to syrup the better. "Then (says a particular manufacturer) take it off the fire, and put it into wooden tubs, to cool and settle over night; then pour off all but the settlings; strain through a fine cloth strainer into a brass kettle, and put it over the fire. The fire should only come to the bottom of the kettle; this prevents burning on the sides of the kettle. The natural colour of sugar is white, and if kept clean in the Manufacture, and not burned, it will be perfectly white. Add to the syrup, when warming, two eggs well beaten, and one pint of new milk, which is sufficient for fifty pounds; skim well just before it comes to the boiling point; then boil to tub sugar; put it into wooden tubs, let it stand a few days until the grain has done forming; start the plug in the bottom of the tub and let the molasses drain off; keep a wet cloth on top of the sugar while draining; and the operation is done. Sugar is made in this way equal in colour and whiteness to double refined loaf sugar. For most families it is preferred without draining. Sugar made this way is free from the rank, nauseous smell of cane brown sugar. The sap of the maple varies in sweetness. Two and a half to four gallons will make one pound of sugar."—*Boston Journal.*

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On Friday the 17th changed very suddenly; the wind shifted to the north-east: it became cooler, and snowed several inches,—a high wind. At night, the thermometer fell to 21 above zero,—that is 20 degrees colder than yesterday. Saturday was still very cold; wind blowing strong from the north-west; thermometer at 13 degrees below the freezing point. At noon it stood at 27 above zero; wind north, blowing furiously. A loon was shot in the Bay on the 18th instant. Sunday 19th wind still north; thermometer in the morning 22, in the shelter 27. The little reed sparrows were singing in our garden as it was. Thermometer

The steamer came to Gormes wharf on Saturday the Hamilton Bay is still closed. In the evening the wind shifted to the south-east, and the thermometer, at night, stood at 29 in the open air. Tuesday wind East, cold thermometer 26 in the shade.—During the day it was sunny and warm thermometer 31. Robins were whistling in the bushes this morning. The steamers now came to Browns city wharf. One on the 20th took 4,000 bushels of wheat to Oswego. Navigation is thus open. Wednesday, blowing strong from the East, sunny, thermometer 32 in the morning, in the shade. About noon a snow storm from the east came on which turned to rain in the evening—the thermometer standing at 37. Thursday sunny but warm—wind in west, thermometer 39 in the morning, in the evening it became colder.—Friday wind north, thermometer in the wind 18, in the shelter 23, above zero.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SONG OF THE HEDGE-SPARROW.

On the morning of the 19th of March I saw in my garden, on a plum-tree, a little hedge-sparrow. It sat there for over twenty minutes, rocked by a northern wind, the thermometer being eight degrees below freezing point, and sang every few seconds its sweet spring notes—"Sissybee-sissybee-seebo-see." Notes I have loved to listen to for more than thirty years in Canada. Poor little thing; it had come from a southern latitude, drawn by the recent warm weather to our climate. Probably it is one of a brood reared in this garden last year. Birds have a partiality to localities, and will appear year after year in the same spot or garden, and this too after traversing a continent. How wonderful is this instinct. Swallows, Parulae—Sparrows, the Yellow Warbler and Robin are well known to return to the same localities again. The birds in our climate are often deceived by a sudden opening of spring, and surprised by a reaction of winter. I have seen flocks of robins in March amid the snow. Within a week past the sparrows, canary birds and black breasts, crows and ducks, have made their appearance. Many will perish with the cold of the last few days.

SUGGESTED STANZAS.

Sweet little stranger again hast thou come,
To warble thy notes at the opening of spring;
Returning to sing in thine infancy's home,
Though pierced with the cold, how sweet dost thou sing!

Who would not greet thee thou sweet little stranger,
And welcome thee back to thy favorite haunt;
That brisk little form, although 'tis a ranger,
Could I prevent it should never see want.

Like Prodigal Son thou returnest again,
To chirp at my door, on the sweet currant bush,
Where often of yore I've heard thy soft strain
At the opening of morn, in evening's sweet hush.

Child of the north wind—thy warblings are gay,
On the ear of the list'ner fall sweetly as ever;
Lave little sparrow for summer day,
Soon will it come to crown thine endeavour.

This points to a moral—the greatest of life,
Contentment to find in the lot we possess;
To cheer up the heart, and the world's selfish strife,
And though we may fall, to rejoice not the less.

20th March, 1854. C. M. D.

ARE HUMAN BEINGS INFLUENCED BY SUPERNATURAL AGENCIES?

During the past three years we have on many occasions given curious and well authenticated facts in relation to presentiments. Facts that went far, perhaps conclusively, to show that the mind of man is at times operated on—his will invisibly directed by some secret and unknown agency. It would seem that this agency is spiritual—moved for good results. We believe that the philosopher Swedenborg held that every human being has his guardian angel, by which he is warned—that spirits at times communicate with the living, by giving them a foreknowledge of future death or events. He was by no means the only great man who has held to this doctrine; it is one that some of the greatest of living men hold, and seems to have been believed by many of the wise and ignorant of all nations and ages, Moses, Abraham, Jacob, Byron, Napoleon, Luther, Washington, Brutus, Socrates, Plato and others, believed in presentiments. A more striking instance and proof of this action of unknown spiritual agency on human beings, cannot be adduced than the following. This story is probably as well authenticated as anything can be—upon no other principle can this incident be accounted for than supernatural agency. It is then a most glorious thought, a truth most important to human beings, that there is another world, a state in which its beings can act on minds in this. The mind of this world is linked to the mind of that; and whilst plodding on our weary way here, in its dark valleys, surrounded by changing and perishable matter, sounds as of afar off scene strike the spiritual ear, and the soul is arrested for a minute at times by a call not of earth.—Editor Sox.

he never closed an eye. At length weary of his struggle, and as the twilight was breaking it was summer, he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the Park. There was nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But in this walk happening to pass the Home office several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key without any particular object. The lock of entrance of the day before still lay on the table, and through listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him. A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for next day. The execution had been appointed for next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes"—he could not find it there. In alarm he went to the house of the Chief Clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up it was past three, and asked if he knew anything about the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the Chief Clerk could not remember. "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan. "Recollect yours—it must have been sent." The Chief Clerk said that he now recollected that he had sent it to the Clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York. "Good! said Sir Evan, "but have you his receipt and certificate that it is gone?" "No." "Then come with me to his house; we must find him, if it is so early." It was now four; the Clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery Lane. There was no hackney coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The Clerk of the Crown had a country house, and, meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astounded at the visit of the Under Secretary of State, at such an hour, he was still more so at his business. "Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk." It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the Post Office for the truest and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York, the next morning, just at the moment when the unhappy men were ascending the scaffold.—*English Paper.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTIMENT.—On the 21st February, Simpson C. Webster, formerly of Jericho, Vt., was caught by the belt of a driving shaft in a mill at Nashua, and instantly killed—his neck having been broken, and his body horribly mangled. Mr. Webster was in his 29th year, and had been married about three months. We have learned from a relative of Mrs. W., that on the day of the accident Mrs. Webster was strongly impressed with the idea that a terrible calamity was then to happen to her husband. She was exceedingly distressed, and weeping, as if the event had already occurred, expressed her convictions to the lady with whom she boarded. This lady endeavoured to calm her fears, and invited Mrs. W. to her room. On their way they observed from a window a crowd in the yard of the mill, and Mrs. Webster instantly exclaimed—"Simpson is dead!" Alas! it was too true.—*Vermont Watchman.*

DR. CUMMING AND TABLE-TURNING.—It is said Dr. Cumming believes in table-turning; but discredits the absurd spirit rappings. He predicts the speedy emancipation of the Jews, and their return to their native land; the conversion of the Turks to Christianity; and that the Russian Autocrat and his legions are the great hail-storm which is to overspread and overwhelm the world. Moreover, he assures and forewarns us that 1854, the present year, is to be the most awful for cholera we have ever seen or heard of; and that ten years afterwards, or 1864, will commence the millennium.—*Exchange Paper.*

Fossil Bones Found at Rimouski.—The following particulars of fossil remains are reliable, as being furnished by Mr. Tache, M. P. P. for the county. We translate from the *Journal de Quebec*. "Mr. Hubert Leveque, farmer, of Rimouski, whilst making a ditch upon his land, felt the spade stopped by a hard substance, which he lifted with great caution, and found it to be the tusk or tooth of a "morse" or marmo cow. Continuing his search, he disengaged from the soil almost the entire head of a moose of large dimensions. The place where this was discovered is situated in the third range of lands at Rimouski, and at about sixty feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. The superposition of the alluvial beds presents itself as follows from the surface downwards: six inch bed of yellow vegetable earth; 6 inch bed of gravel; 25 inches of blueish gravelly soil, a bed the depth of which has not been ascertained, of marl, enclosing shells of a kind not yet found in the bed of the river. In this last bed, at three feet and a half from the surface, the bones lay in a lateral position. The ground where found has been in cultivation about fifteen years, and till then covered with a primitive forest." A minute description of the fossil is added, for which we have not room. It will probably lead to search and discovery of *reliquæ* yet more rare, and which may tend to elucidate the ancient natural history of that part of the world, hitherto comparatively unexplored.



Agricultural.

THE SONG OF THE SUGAR-BUSH

Hot for the sugar-bush hasten away,
See ye not comrades, 'tis a sap-running day,
The March air is cool, but the forest is warm,
And for me hath ever a sweet winning charm.

Bring me the chisel, the axe and the nail,
The well-cleaned pot, the strainer and bales;
Then away to the wood, and a camp we'll erect
Of bark and green boughs, from the storms to protect.

The sweet maple sap, at the close of each day,
As whistling we go, we'll carry away,
And keep in the woods, by day and by night,
To boil it to sugar, a fire the most bright.

This life in the woods hath romance for me,
Gives appetite edge and the spirit a glee;
Hot for the sugar bush hast ye away,
Our harvest's at mill, and this is but play.

There's fun, too, at times, in sugaring-off,
In making sweet taffee by the big trough;
Sweet lasses come there to partake of molasses,
Whose sines, you all know, their sweetness surpasses.

Then hot for the sugar-bush hasten away,
This March day is sunny—the work is but play;
We'll hit to the tap of the woodpecker's bill,
Or the hoot of the owl on the ice-crowned hill.

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The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

DASH IT DOWN!

Read these thrilling verses!!

"Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip!
There's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will you crown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Aye, dash it down!"

"Should God in wrath ordain,
A universal death,
What need He do, but rain
On all this green, glad earth—
From cloudy urns,
The Curse that fills
Our Vats and Stills,
That blights and burns!"

"Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That pledge of love and power—
What bends, what paints it so?
That bow in air,—
'Tis light that bends
Heaven's light that blends
With water there!"

—John Pierpont.

THE LEADER'S ATTACK ON THE MAINE LAW AGAIN.

We cut the following morceau of unguarded misstatements from the *Daily Leader* of the 18th instant. This paper is the accredited organ of the present Administration—it is the paper to which Malcolm Cameron THE CONSISTENT TEMPERANCEMAN, a few months since removed the government advertisements from the *North American*, a paper that has uniformly been friendly to the Maine Law, because the latter has been of late too independent in politics. We pronounce the assertions contained in the following short article to be full of wanton misstatements, inserted on purpose to injure the best cause ever agitated in the world, and to damage the greatest of living philanthropists:—

"THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The New York *Herald* states that the prohibitory liquor law is now openly violated throughout the State of Maine. In Boston the principal clause of the bill, giving the power of seizure, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In Detroit what is considered a triumph by the opponents of the bill has just been achieved in the election of a Police Justice by a majority of nearly four hundred, as he is a judge who gave a similar decision some time previous. In Vermont also a convention has been recently held, in which it has been declared unconstitutional. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the advocates of the prohibitory liquor law consider it has tended materially to the suppression of intemperance, and their faith in it remains unshaken.—*Daily Leader*, 18th March.

The New York *Herald* is the copy in MORALS, TRUTH and TEMPERANCE, held up for the Canadian gaze. Now, at the very time the mail from Boston brought news of a test vote in the Massachusetts Legislature, in which 143 REPRESENTATIVES for against 83 opposed, voted to sustain the Maine Law of that State intact, the *Leader* has the impudence to pronounce it impracticable in the United States. The same mail brought the intelligence that the Supreme Court of that State had decided that all the MATERIAL CLAUSES of the Maine Law were constitutional—only pronouncing unconstitutional immaterial parts of the law, such as affect the mode of trial. This we assert from the examination of the Boston *Life Boat*. The State organ of the Massachusetts Temperance Societies. The popularity and success of the Maine Law was never greater in Maine, and the

Maine Law. The papers of the United States, the police reports in all of their cities, teem with accounts of SEDUCTIONS, LARCENIES, MURDERS, ASSAULTS, and BRUTAL ABUSES of WIVES and CHILDREN by drunken husbands, caused by drunkenness. Our police court stinks with crime caused by taverns; its docks are every morning full of poor wretches, victims of drunkenness in this city; yet the *Leader* paper, THE ORGAN OF CAMERON ROLPH AND HINCKS, is crying down the efforts of good men who are trying to stem this torrent of vice. Our Police Magistrate seems to have nothing else to do but to punish drunkards, WOMEN, BOYS and MEN. For proof of this see our daily papers. American and British cities are in the same position—yet we find wicked men editing viciously conducted papers to gratify their private tastes, mis-stating the records of the times, and belying the facts of society in American States. Has not this VIRTUOUS TAVERN LOVING LEADER just heard that the Senate of New York, State which contains over three millions of people, has been compelled to enact the Maine Law for self protection? How contemptible, how underserving of the patronage of all good men, is a paper that will thus wilfully mis-state facts and pander to vice! Whilst it would stop the action of Maine Law men, it has not one word to say in favour of any scheme to stop the enormous amount of drunkenness in Toronto and other Canadian towns and cities. If you see a smooth talented man or paper preaching up moral suasion, praising temperance, but not prohibition, be on your guard—that man is apt to wear a cloak. Our world is full of cloaked christians, cloaked temperance men, cloaked politicians. Hypocrisy is the peculiarity of this age. Although we live in the 19th century, it is doubtful if the world is any wiser than usual; there is reason to believe it has less patriotic men than it had fifty years ago. A great argument advanced against the Maine Law is, that it authorises the wanton search of a man's premises. This is not the case. No man's premises can be searched except on positive proof on affidavit. This is the clause:—

"But no warrant shall be issued to search any dwelling-house, except upon proof that intoxicating liquor has been sold therein by the occupant thereof."—Sec. 9.

Mere suspicion is not sufficient.

So there is no invasion of a man's castle. Of course if crime be committed, then no house should be sacred. We look upon the *Leader*, although its circulation is limited, as the most dangerous enemy of the Maine Law in Canada. It panders to the inn-keepers, by whom it is largely supported, and its proprietor and editor are persons who regard neither political or moral consistency on the great questions of the day. We find this paper wrong on all great questions; wrong on the Clergy Reserve, the Negro Slavery, the Temperance, and the official corruption questions. It is the echo of bad men, the applauder of their acts. Another misstatement of this article is, that a Convention in Vermont has declared the Maine Law of that State unconstitutional. In the first place a Convention could not do this. On the other hand, at the late Session of the Legislature of that State, the law was supported with a few amendments. In Detroit the elections have gone in favour of the Whigs, who are for the law. Peculiar circumstances may have caused the election of the Police Justice. Then the State at large is sound for the law, and Detroit is no more Michigan than is Toronto Canada. It contains 30,000 people, and the state over 500,000. In an obscure corner of the same paper, as if to disprove the editorial mis-statement of its conductor, we find a paragraph about the action of a State, which of all others, we least expected to pass a Maine law in any shape, that is that Mississippi has passed a prohibitory law, enacting that no tavern shall be licensed to sell intoxicating liquor except a majority of the citizens sign a petition for it.

LEADING TEMPERANCE MEN.

Among Temperance people there are a few who bear the burden of the day in expense and labour. Committees to carry out movements are sometimes formed, and in consequence printing bills, &c., incurred; and it is frequently the case, that the expense falls upon some one active individual. This is wrong—very wrong. It is wrong for the newspaper printer to insist on the payment of large bills; and it is wrong for the rest of the committee to see one individual bear the whole burden of expense. An instance of this kind has just come under our notice in this city in relation to the late movement to form a County of York Convention, and employ a lecturer. There is also a large unsettled claim on the League funds on the score of printing. We have the consolation to know that we have never made anything out of the temperance public in this way. There are papers that will work in no cause without good pay, and with them the TEMPERANCE CAUSE is no exception.

in our next. The appearance of the pamphlet is very poor in comparison with former ones. It has certainly been a long time coming. We do not know who is to blame for the delay and the appearance of the work.

SHALL THERE BE A CONVENTION OF TEMPERANCE MEN?

In view of the coming elections next autumn, we suggest the propriety of temperance men in Canada holding a Provincial Convention, either at the time the Grand Division sits at Picton, viz.—on the fourth Wednesday in May, or afterwards in June, in Toronto. Let all Sections of the temperance army be represented at this Convention:—the Sons, Cadets, Daughters, Rechabites, Knights Templars, Guards of Honour, Prohibitory-League-men, and Old Temperance Society men. If we have any true energy left amongst us in Canada, a plan of this kind could be carried out with a glorious effect. Every thinking man must see, that there is no other way of carrying out our desire to enact a Maine Law, but by electing Maine Law representatives. Further experience has proved, that so long as the license system exists, we will struggle in vain for the annihilation of the liquor traffic. Our enemies, and our pretending friends too, talk of moral suasion—respectable liquor men—limiting licenses—raising license charges, &c., &c., to draw us from the true issue, but this is all gammon. It will end only by leaving us where we are; checking the evil a little, to give it in the end an increased vigor. The greatest reform needed in Canada, one affecting every interest of our people, is the abolition of the license system. Yet it is one the least spoken of, and least written about by the generality of men. Its agitation is left entirely to strictly temperance men; the mere trading, railroad, office-seeking politician thinks nothing of it. The professedly friendly papers, like the *Examiner*, *Globe*, *North American*, *Message*, and a dozen of others, touch upon this question as a mere fourth-rate matter. Whilst we admit the necessity of reforms in many other things, this is looked upon by us and we trust by all calm, thinking men, as the most important Canadian issue just now before the people. SHALL THERE

THEN BE A CONVENTION WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS! If the Prohibitory Liquor Law League be alive, and what its friends said it would be, and if the Sons have that STAMINA, temperance not princely left, which they had in June, 1851, a Convention can easily be assembled. The object and details of that Convention, we will enlarge on next week. In the meantime let all true men think of this matter.

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BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY.—One passenger train runs daily on this road, each way, between Buffalo and Brantford. The down train leaves Brantford at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Dunville at about ten, while the up train also, starts from Buffalo at 8 o'clock, and meets the down train at the Dunville station. A freight train leaves Buffalo for Brantford on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. We are pleased that the business of the road seems to be considerable, both in the way of passengers and freight, and we doubt not that, as the Spring opens, an additional impetus will be given to it.—*Dunville Independent*.

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CITRUS HILL, Harford Co., Md.,
February 14, 1854.

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Yours in L. P. and F.,

F. D. ANDERSON

G. W. P. of G. D. of Maryland

A RUMSELLER'S TELESCOPE.—A Mr. Long from Virginia related at the world's Convention, this amusing anecdote:—A rum-seller in our State, feeling some compunction, went to a temperate gentleman and asked what he should do to expiate the consequence of his evil ways. "Go and make a telescope," said the gentleman. "A telescope! what can I do with one, and how can I make it?" asked the rum-seller. Well, unless you do you will never get a glimpse of heaven," was the reply. "How am I to do it?" "Just take every barrel of liquor in your store, knock out the ends, put these barrels end to end, in a long line, kneel down and take a good look through the tube, and that's your only chance of ever getting a view of heaven."

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THE ALBANY BREWERS manufacture more ale than the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined. Albany ale is known over the whole continent. It is found as far north as Labrador, and as far south as Chili. During the closing year, nine breweries in Albany have turned out an aggregate of 233,000 barrels. The present price of ale is \$5 50 per barrel. This makes the amount over a million of dollars. To make all this ale, it required a consumption of 600,000 lbs of hops, worth 35 cents per pound. The number of men employed about the breweries and malt houses is about 700. The number of horses, 212 carts, wagons, wheelbarrows and other vehicles about 500.

INTERESTING TO WINE AND BEER DRINKERS.—A gentleman, in giving in his testimony last week before one of the Cincinnati courts, stated that bullock's blood was in almost universal use among the wine merchants of that city, and especially when they wished to make sweet wine. A daily paper also remarks that it is a fact that the brewers use rotten meat to improve the quality of their beer.

THE DRUNKARD'S CLOAK.—In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the magistrates in the North of England punished drunkards by making them carry a tub called *The Drunkard's Cloak*. This was a large

The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

DASH IT DOWN!

Read these thrilling verses!!

"Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip!
There's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will you crown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Aye, dash it down!"

"Should God in wrath ordain,
A universal death,
What need He do, but rain
On all this green, glad earth—
From cloudy urns,
The Curse that fills
Our Vats and Stills,
That blights and burns!"

"Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That pledge of love and power—
What bends, what paints it so?
That bow in air,—
'Tis light that bends
Heaven's light that blends
With water there!"

—John Pierpont.

THE LEADER'S ATTACK ON THE MAINE LAW AGAIN.

We cut the following morceau of unguarded mistatements from the *Daily Leader* of the 18th instant. This paper is the accredited organ of the present Administration—it is the paper to which Malcolm Cameron THE CONSISTENT TEMPERANCEMAN, a few months since removed the government advertisements from the *North American*, a paper that has uniformly been friendly to the Maine Law, because the latter has been of late too independent in politics. We pronounce the assertions contained in the following short article to be full of wanton mistatements, inserted on purpose to injure the best cause ever agitated in the world, and to damage the greatest of living philanthropists:—

"THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The *New York Herald* states that the prohibitory liquor law is now openly violated throughout the State of Maine. In Boston the principal clause of the bill, giving the power of seizure, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In Detroit what is considered a triumph by the opponents of the bill has just been achieved in the election of a Police Justice by a majority of nearly four hundred, as he is a judge who gave a similar decision some time previous. In Vermont also a convention has been recently held, in which it has been declared unconstitutional. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the advocates of the prohibitory liquor law consider it has tended materially to the suppression of intemperance, and their faith in it remains unshaken.—*Daily Leader*, 18th March.

The *New York Herald* is the copy in MORALS, TRUTH and TEMPERANCE, held up for the Canadian gaze. Now, at the very time the mail from Boston brought news of a test vote in the Massachusetts Legislature, in which 143 REPRESENTATIVES for against 83 opposed, voted to sustain the Maine Law of that State intact, the *Leader* has the impudence to pronounce it impracticable in the United States. The same mail brought the intelligence that the Supreme Court of that State had decided that all the MATERIAL CLAUSES of the Maine Law were constitutional—only pronouncing unconstitutional immaterial parts of the law, such as affect the mode of trial. This we assert from the examination of the *Boston Life Boat*, the State organ of the Massachusetts Temperance Societies. The popularity and success of the Maine Law was never greater in Maine, and the United States generally than it is now. The American mails which were received about the time this base and wanton article of the *Leader* appeared, also brought the intelligence that the WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE had, by a vote of 48 to 23, or thereabouts, passed the

its checks are every morning to the wretches, victims of drunkenness in this city. In view of the coming elections next autumn, we suggest the propriety of temperance men in Canada holding a Provincial Convention, either at the time the Grand Division sits at Victoria, viz.—on the fourth Wednesday in May, or afterwards in June, in Toronto. Let all Sections of the temperance army be represented at this Convention:—the Sons, Cadets, Daughters, Rechabites, Knights Templars, Guards of Honour, Prohibitory-league-men, and Old Temperance Society men. If we have any true energy left amongst us in Canada, a plan of this kind could be carried out with a glorious effect. Every thinking man must see, that there is no other way of carrying out our desire to enact a Maine Law, but by electing Maine Law representatives. Further experience has proved, that so long as the license system exists, we will struggle in vain for the annihilation of the liquor traffic. Our enemies, and our pretending friends too, talk of moral suasion—respectable liquor inns—limiting licenses—raising license charges, &c., &c., to draw us from the true issue, but this is all gammon. It will end only by leaving us where we are; checking the evil a little, to give it in the end an increased vigor. The greatest reform needed in Canada, one affecting every interest of our people, is the abolition of the license system. Yet it is one the least spoken of, and least written about by the generality of men. Its agitation is left entirely to strictly temperance men; the mere trading, railroad, office-seeking politician thinks nothing of it. The professedly friendly papers, like the *Examiner*, *Globe*, *North American*, *Message*, and a dozen of others, touch upon this question as a mere fourth-rate matter. Whilst we admit the necessity of reforms in many other things, this is looked upon by us and we trust by all calm thinking men, as the most important Canadian issue just now before the people. SHALL THERE THEN BE A CONVENTION WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS? If the Prohibitory Liquor Law League be alive, and what its friends said it would be, and if the Sons have that STRAIN, temperance not princely left, which they had in June, 1851, a Convention can easily be assembled. The object and details of that Convention, we will enlarge on next week. In the meantime let all true men think of this matter.

"But no warrant shall be issued to search any dwelling-house, except upon proof 'that intoxicating liquor has been sold therein by the occupant thereof.'" —Sec. 9.

More suspicion is not sufficient. So there is no invasion of a man's castle. Of course if crime be committed, then no house should be sacred. We look upon the *Leader*, although its circulation is limited, as the most dangerous enemy of the Maine Law in Canada. It panders to the inn-keepers, by whom it is largely supported, and its proprietor and editor are persons who regard neither political or moral consistency on the great questions of the day. We find this paper wrong on all great questions; wrong on the Clergy Reserve, the Negro Slavery, the Temperance, and the official corruption questions. It is the echo of bad men, the applauder of their acts. Another misstatement of this article is, that a Convention in Vermont has declared the Maine Law of that State unconstitutional. In the first place a Convention could not do this. On the other hand, at the late Session of the Legislature of that State, the law was supported with a few amendments. In Detroit the elections have gone in favour of the Whigs, who are for the law. Peculiar circumstances may have caused the election of the Police Justice. Then the State at large is sound for the law, and Detroit is no more Michigan than is Toronto Canada. It contains 30,000 people, and the state over 500,000. In an obscure corner of the same paper, as if to disprove the editorial mis-statement of its conductor, we find a paragraph about the action of a State, which of all others, we least expected to pass a Maine law in any shape, that is that Mississippi has passed a prohibitory law, enacting that no tavern shall be licensed to sell intoxicating liquor except a majority of the citizens sign a petition for it.

LEADING TEMPERANCE MEN.

Among Temperance people there are a few who bear the burden of the day in expense and labour. Committees to carry out movements are sometimes formed, and in consequence printing bills, &c., incurred; and it is frequently the case, that the expense falls upon some one active individual. This is wrong—very wrong. It is wrong for the newspaper printer to insist on the payment of large bills; and it is wrong for the rest of the committee to see one individual bear the whole burden of expense. An instance of this kind has just come under our notice in this city, in relation to the late movement to form a County of York Convention, and employ a lecturer. There is also a large unsettled claim on the League funds on the score of printing. We have the consolation to know that we have never made anything out of the temperance public in this way. There are papers that will work in no cause without good pay, and with them the TEMPERANCE CAUSE is no exception.

Grand Division Proceedings at Kingston, last October.—We have at last received a copy of these proceedings. With the exception of the G. W. P. Ellerbeck's report, they are very tame and void of interest. We will call attention to a few facts in them

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Yours in L. P. and F., F. D. ANDERSON G. W. P. of G. D. of Maryland.

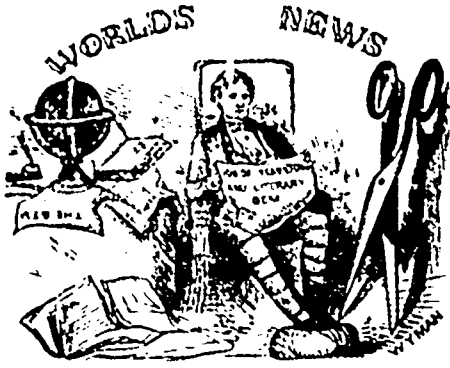
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ENGLAND'S GREATEST MEN.

DISRAELI, COBDEN, RUSSELL, HUME, BROUGHAM.

The Times gives the following character of Disraeli: He is pronounced to be extremely selfish and ambitious. In what school did he learn them? In that of a proud and flippant, an intriguing and corrupt aristocracy. He is a commoner, lifted from the people, yet he has an aristocratic heart.

DISRAELI'S POLITICAL CHARACTER.—Undeniably great as are the abilities of Mr. Disraeli, nothing is more certain than that he stands at this time, even after he has reached the pinnacle of his fortune, aloof from men's sympathies, and without a breath of their esteem. The people do not cherish the hero of their hearts; the scribes of the people do not suffer their pens to flow in praise of his glory. All believe in his triumphs, for they behold them—not one solitary man has faith in the individual. And wherefore have they not? The reply furnishes the reader with a key that unlocks the mystery. When time shall have done his work, when the political feelings of the hour shall have died away with the people who acted under their influence, Benjamin Disraeli will stand before posterity as the great political infidel of his age, as one who believed in nothing but himself, was earnest only in securing the dazzling objects of his ambition—sincere only in his all-engrossing anxiety to improve his own fortunes.—Times.

If this opinion be true of Disraeli, the converted Jew, what else can be said of every great man that has ruled England's destinies for a hundred and fifty years past? What was Pitt, Castlereagh, Melbourne, Peel, and what are Russell and Aberdeen? Why is Disraeli condemned for the same thing that has distinguished eminent British and American statesmen for a century past? Webster, of the Americans, was deeply selfish and politically corrupt. Everett, his successor in Massachusetts, is equally so. Cass and Douglass, of the West, are miserable schemers, guided by expediency, not by principle. The fault of nearly every great statesman is ambition without patriotism—talent without principle. There are very few Washingtons. Our young province is no exception to other countries. Its leading men are now notorious schemers. So prevalent has this idea now become—so suspicious have public men, editors and politicians become of each other, that no confidence is placed by one in the other. Interest is considered the only binding chain. It one politician can make it the interest of another to act or vote so and so, then he thinks he will prevail. This system has brought to the political surface in the United States, the worst men in it, and so it has in Canada. Our country is now ruled by some of its worst men, men too of merely mediocrity of talent. Is it then hopeless to expect patriotism and true principle in public men? We think not. We trust there is a day shortly coming in our country, in England and the United States, when men will see that it is alike their interest and duty to man and their Creator, to act upon principles of justice, candour and honesty, in all political conduct. The names of Cobden and Hume are mentioned above, not that we think them selfish, nor yet perfect. Perhaps these two are the best men in England. Brougham is a great man, but in the latter part of his life he has exhibited little patriotism. Disraeli, in England, is what Webster was in the United States, the representative of the political hypocrisy of his country.

THE "SARNIA SHIELD" ON BIGOTRY VS. THE "GEM"

The Shield of the 10th instant took us to task for passing judgment on some papers, which a few months since charged Mr. McKenzie of the Message with being an infidel, because he did not view the parables and miracles of the Old Testament in the same light as the straightest sects of Christians. The discussion with McKenzie was brought on principally by an attack made on him by the Montreal Witness edited and conducted by Mr. Douglass. This individual, in a short article, copied into some of the prints of Upper Canada, especially the Globe and Emporium, and for ought we know the Shield, denounced the Message as a paper unfit to enter the lanes of Upper Canada, openly charging its Editor with being an INFIDEL. This name "infidel," has been a known soubriquet in the mouths of hypocrites and persecutors since the world began. To the Jews, the whole world were enemies and infidels only fit to be destroyed.

church thinks it is the correct church—the Romanists and the Pope contend they are, and pronounce the infidel Protestants as certain to go to eternal hell-fire. The Protestant orthodox sects, condemn all as infidels who are Unitarians, Universalists, Deists, Swedenborgians, in time, all who do not believe in the Trinity and what they contend to be the essentials of Christianity. Moreover they contend that Roman Catholics are marked with the mark of the BEAST—are blind and erring. The latter are equally uncharitable—refusing to bury the Protestant dogs in ground where the sacred dust of papists lies. The Jews, once the favourites of God, believing themselves the only pure people, come in for kicks from all sides. This is the state of separate religionists. Nor do the Protestant sects agree among themselves. The Methodists look upon the Presbyterian's electionism as a great error. The latter looks upon the easy grace of the former as very erroneous. The Baptist insists on baptism by bodily immersion, and so on to the end of the chapter. When we saw certain persons, especially Douglass of the Witness, taking much pains to injure McKenzie for his mere expression of opinion—not impugning the man's political or private character, we looked upon it as bigotry. As such we detest it. The best evidence of a man's religion is his acts. Take as examples in Canadian history, the lives of two prominent priests—Ryerson and Strachan. Take as two other examples among laymen—Bidwell and McKezic. These four men commenced their career in Canada about thirty years ago. We have known them ever since. Have the laymen or the priests acted upon the most unselfish patriotic principle? Of all things, charity is most needed among the innumerable sects of religionists of the earth. The Chinese alone number over three hundred millions, and they are all Deists or Atheists. The Japanese number nearly one hundred millions, and they are Deists. Here is one-third of the population of the globe. Let it not be inferred from this that we believe there is no such thing as truth and true religion, nor that God has not pointed out the way to find and practise it. When Christ checked the Jews for their narrow prejudice towards the Samaritans, he indicated what we consider was the will of God. If men would pray less, practice more, do acts instead of complying with mere forms—would pray in secret, on the silent mountains, in the secret closet, and eschew the mummeries of priestcraft, then would they please their Maker more.

Jenny Lind is expected in England this spring. She will not reappear on the stage. Buffalo contains 75,000 people. The New York Tribune has a weekly circulation of 141,000. The clergy-men in the vicinity of the Great Western Railroad, in Middlesex, are passed free over the road. This savors a little of Popish adulation. There is too much of this mock reverence for priests. Let them, like other men, be paid for their services, but not fondled on as sacred—too good to pay railroad fare. The Millerite madmen say the world is to be destroyed on the 26th May. The celebrated Dr. Carpenter, of London, is to visit America this year. £200,000, annually, are to be devoted in Nova Scotia, towards the construction of Railroads. A trunk road is to be built. Joseph Sturge, of the English Peace Society, writes the particulars of his mission to St. Petersburg to request the Czar not to fight. Brother Sturge writes, February 4, that Count Nesselrode requested them to leave a copy of the address they had prepared, and, in the sentiments of which, he assured them that the Czar and himself sincerely sympathized. The account of their interview with the Czar is dated Feb. 11th. "The members of the Society of Friends, who were sent out here on a mission of peace, had yesterday an audience of His Majesty, who gave a full hearing to what they had to say. They were afterwards introduced to the Empress and the Grand Duchess Olga. Whether their mission will be crowned with success they cannot say as yet. We are of opinion that a war with England and France will be inevitable." The Madame Restell affair of New York, in which a Miss Grant was concerned, has ended, the latter being bribed to leave the city. An abortion was caused by this infamous woman, Restell; and she and the seducer gave Miss Grant \$6000 to abscond during her examination. The Court Martial for the trial of the soldiers who fired on the 9th June last, on the citizens of Montreal, has again assembled, by orders from the Horse Guards in England. In the mean time, two of the soldiers, the most material witnesses, have died. Charles Wilson, the Mayor, has retired from the Mayorship of Montreal, being publicly thanked by the Council for his conduct in the chair. Thus it goes: the poor soldier is to be tormented with a trial, and, perhaps, punishment, while the really guilty have escaped with thanks and a white-wash. The people of Dundas talk of building a railroad to Brantford. Walker, the Sonoran filibuster, is getting into trouble; many of his volunteers have deserted him, and returned to California. He has only 156 men with him. Another mysterious murder has been committed in New York. Italians are the parties concerned. A melancholy accident and loss of life happened lately in Virginia Bay, Nicaragua; twenty-four persons were thrown overboard, the boat, in which they were, having capsized, and nineteen of them were drowned. (passengers going to California). A poor man, named Connor, having a large family, was killed last week, near the garrison, by the cars of the Northern Railroad. From California we learn that the Chinese emigration is again setting in.

last week near Baltimore, three cars were thrown down an embankment twenty feet high. No deaths occurred but the passengers were much bruised. It was very cold in Oregon in January. The Columbia River was obstructed with ice. A revolution near Acapulco, headed by one Alvarez, has just broken out in Mexico. Santa Anna is very busy there trying to form an empire. An insurrection has broken out in Spain of a serious character. The Greek insurrection has been suppressed. England, France and Prussia have addressed a note to King Otto, to preserve peace among his subjects. Cobden in the House of Commons, opposes the war of England with Russia, another proof that there is a weak party in all men. On the Free Trade League he was well enough, but he is insane on the Russian war question. Give Russia possession of Turkey and where would liberty be? How much nearer would this man, Cobden, be to his millennium of PEACE AND PROSPERITY? Lord Wm. Wellesley, in the House of Lords, recommends the formation of a Greek empire in the Turkish Dominions. It is said that a petition is in circulation in Hastings to release Marsh who shot at Mr. Myers last summer. The Journal of Hamilton and Pilot approve of it, because it is said Myers seduced Marsh's sister. Is there no way of punishing seduction besides shooting men? This sort of shooting morality may suit Catholic Montreal but not a wise people. San Francisco was first lighted with gas on the 11th February last. Two meetings have been held in New York lately; one composed of the vice and scum of that city, for, and another against the Nebraska Bill. Douglass has been burnt in effigy in Chicago.

Some of the Provincial papers are just now agitated with accounts of a pretended job, perpetrated by Mr. George Brown in discharge of his duties as a trustee over the Provincial Penitentiary in 1849-50. Mr. Brown explains the matter to the satisfaction of his readers. We always wait until we see some reasonable proof of an accusation before passing judgment. In this case, Mr. Brown is accused of selling the labor of the convict to American speculators for a profit to himself. The story is exceedingly fishy and improbable. Besides, there were other trustees who would or ought to have known just as much about it as he. A new paper, called the Trent Advocate, has just been started at the River Trent. The Grand Jury in New York have found a true bill against Mr. and Mrs. Hays, for the murder of Dr. Lutener. A curious rumour about the invasion of Canada by 10,000 disguised Russian soldiers is afloat. They are to be landed at New York, in civilian dress, as emigrants, to come to the lines near Quebec, and, with the aid of American filibusters, to take Quebec. Let us laugh! Russia is about to issue an immense amount of Government war scrip to carry on the war, which will be forced on the people as good. The rich men of Turkey are advancing vast sums to the Sultan to carry on the war. The Sheik of Islam has advanced one hundred millions of piastres. In Russia the wealthy men were equally ardent in giving money. Talk of the wisdom of the nineteenth century: men are led like sheep by the unprincipled monarchs of the world. The English militia are to be raised to 120,000 drilled men. David Roblin is the reform candidate in Prince Edward county.

KALAFAT.—Anything about this locality just now must be interesting. The great trial of the strength of the Russians and Turks will take place here. It is garrisoned by over 30,000 of the bravest of the Turks and their friends—and is surrounded, it is said by over 60,000 Russians. Every mail is expected to bring some tidings of a battle in this locality.—Editor Son.—Kalafat, of which so much has been said lately, is a town of 2,000 houses. It is surrounded with walls, has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom house, three churches and a cavalry barracks. It is the chief place of a sub-administrator's district. The redoubts raised by the Turks are of great extent and very strong. They are partly raised on two high hills in the plains of Kalafat, about a mile distant from each other, and have a numerous artillery. All the neighbouring country is commanded by these hills in such a way that no approach to the Danube can be made. In 1828 these hills were occupied and fortified by the Russians. Between Widden and Kalafat the Danube is a little less than a mile wide and the course of it is very rapid. The Island in which the Turks are fortified is situated near the left bank, it is partly covered with wood, and is defended by strong intrenchments in earth, bearing large artillery. Above Widden the Turks have constructed a new citadel, according to all the rules of art.—London Times.

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INTemperance in AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Argus says that statistics will show that the Australians are the most drunken people in the world. It is estimated that the duties upon spirits will net for the year nearly five million dollars, which will give an average of nearly six gallons for every inhabitant. In view of the terrible increase of intemperance throughout the Colony, several petitions have been sent in for the enactment of the Maine Law.

The first American Congress passed this noble resolution.—Editor Son.—Liquor Prohibition is, 1774. There are those—about town, who consider the Maine Law as not only a terrible, but a new invasion of homebred fireside rights, "to the liberties for which their fathers fought." To all such we commend the following patriotic resolution of the revolutionary fathers.—Resolved, That...

The Earl of Aberdeen is seventy. Lord John Russell is sixty. Lord Palmerston is sixty-two. The first Lord of the Admiralty, sixty-two. The youngest of all, Earl Granville, is in his fortieth year and the ages of the others, Newcastle, Sydney Herbert, Gladstone, Cavendish and Wood, vary between forty, thirty and fifty-four. Thus rate the ages of the present British ministry. What an immense responsibility rests in the hands of these men!

THE PROGRESS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The amount invested in schoolhouses in Boston is \$1,500,000. The yearly appropriations for education in that city are \$1,200,000 while the amount raised for all other city expenses is but \$870,000. The amount expended for instruction in the common schools of Massachusetts last year, was \$4.50 for each child between five and fifteen years of age in the State. This is unquestionably the best commentary ever afforded upon Boston influence. If there be any city out of Massachusetts which touches the outer edge of the shadow of an approach to it, we know not where the place is.—Horrester Regis.

EXPENSIVE EXPENSE OF DR. SKENNESS.—During the last year there was expended something near \$30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State. \$20,000,000 was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly for drunkenness in the city and State. About 300 deaths by delirium tremens, about 75 murders besides a host of other crimes. Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism, the resources of the State have been crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society has been seriously and deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined for life. All this has been done and more, and yet we have men who tell us that the rumeller is as innocent as a child.—Southern Organ. Notwithstanding this frightful result—notwithstanding Toronto is rotting with the drinking customs of society—death staring us in the face at the corners of all our streets. Every house feeling its sting and its blight—the current of life goes on unawakened.—Editor Son.

THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.—The Turks fight sober—the Russian soldiers on the contrary are almost always drunk, consequently run into danger.

The Governor of Virginia has remitted the punishment of Mrs. Douglass, recently convicted of teaching blacks (slaves) to read, the Charleston Courier thinks the law a barbarous one, and calls upon the legislature to repeal it.

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.—There are less than 200,000 Roman Catholics in all England, out of a population exceeding seventeen millions. This is a surprising fact brought to light by the last census, for certainly they make as much noise and fuss generally, as if they had formed a large majority of the whole people.

THE EXAMPLE OF A REPUBLIC.—From our earliest youth, we have watched the United States with a sort of romantic interest and sympathy. Having lived there some years, and seen the workings of its political machinery, we most sorrowfully say, that its republicanism is not what it ought to be. The scenes being enacted there now too are grating on the hearts of all lovers of freedom. Hear what one of its greatest men says.—Editor Son.

THEODORE PARKER ON NEBRASKA.—The announcement that Theodore Parker would preach a "Sermon on Nebraska" in the Music Hall on Sunday, crowded that capacious edifice. The free parson did preach what would have done the conspirators at Washington good to hear. In his dry way he, he reviewed the history of Slavery's aggressions, and scorched the political parties with a very impartial application of the actual cautery. The Whigs he characterized as the party of money-got conservative responsibility, the dollar was their God; its marks their cross. The Democrats he characterized as the party of money-to-be-got, their God was not the dollar but the desire of it. Both parties agreed in having no other gods nor any higher law, hence they both compromised with the slave power, which through them, ruled the country, having nine times gained its unrighteous demands, and never failed but once. It was now demanding a tenth favor, and northern candidates for the Presidency were making haste to bind the victim for the sacrifice. He had an apt illustration on the way in which Slavery now makes Presidents. It is by transubstantiation, as a Romish priest converts an ordinary baker's wafer into a God. When we want a President, the South takes a piece of dough and makes one. Douglass is putting the southern emptying into his dough for 1856. Whether it will rise to the White House, remains to be seen.—Boston Courier Tribune.

These sentiments we fear are too true. It would seem that Americans as a whole really do not feel the necessity of setting a consistent example to the world. They preach liberty—would force it on others, but are loath to practice it at their own doors. There is a supreme selfishness in their character, and it is true with great activity and tendency to progression. Yet they do not take a lofty and god-like view of liberty for all mankind.—Editor Son.

A BROTHERLY WARNING IN ISLAND.—A short article in the Times states that agricultural wages in Devonshire are as low as 7s per week. This is contradicted by a Devonshire Farmer who writes to that Journal and states that including liquor and a allowance for cottage rent and corn provided...



ENGLAND'S GREATEST MEN.

DISRAELI, CUBDEN, RUSSELL, HUME, BROUGHAM.

The Times gives the following character of Disraeli. He is pronounced to be extremely selfish and ambitious. In what school did he learn them? In that of a proud and flippant, an intriguing and corrupt aristocracy. He is a commoner, lifted from the people, yet he has an aristocratic heart.

DISRAELI'S POLITICAL CHARACTER.—Undeniably great as are the abilities of Mr. Disraeli, nothing is more certain than that he stands at this time, even after he has reached the pinnacle of his fortune, aloof from men's sympathies, and without a breath of their esteem. The people do not cherish the hero of their hearts; the scribes of the people do not suffer their pens to flow in praise of his glory. All believe in his triumphs, for they behold them—not one solitary man has faith in the individual. And wherefore have they not? The reply furnishes the reader with a key that unlocks the mystery. When time shall have done his work, when the political feelings of the hour shall have died away with the people who acted under their influence, Benjamin Disraeli will stand before posterity as the great political infidel of his age, as one who believed in nothing but himself, was earnest only in securing the dazzling objects of his ambition—sincere only in his all-engrossing anxiety to improve his own fortunes.—Times.

If this opinion be true of Disraeli, the converted Jew, what else can be said of every great man that has ruled England's destinies for a hundred and fifty years past? What was Pitt, Castlereagh, Melbourne, Peel, and what are Russell and Aberdeen? Why is Disraeli condemned for the same thing that has distinguished eminent British and American statesmen for a century past? Webster, of the Americans, was deeply selfish and politically corrupt. Everett, his successor in Massachusetts, is equally so. Cass and Douglass, of the West, are miserable schemers, guided by expediency, not by principle. The fault of nearly every great statesman is ambition without patriotism—talent without principle. There are very few Washingtons. Our young province is no exception to other countries. Its leading men are now notorious schemers. So prevalent has this idea now become—so suspicious have public men, editors and politicians become of each other, that no confidence is placed by one in the other. Interest is considered the only binding chain. It one politician can make it the interest of another to act or vote so and so, then he thinks he will prevail. This system has brought to the political surface in the United States, the worst men in it, and so it has in Canada. Our country is now ruled by some of its worst men, men too of merely mediocrity of talent. Is it then hopeless to expect patriotism and true principle in public men? We think not. We trust there is a day shortly coming in our country, in England and the United States, when men will see that it is alike their interest and duty to man and their Creator, to act upon principles of justice, candour and honesty, in all political conduct. The names of Cubden and Hume are mentioned above, not that we think them selfish, nor yet perfect. Perhaps these two are the best men in England. Brougham is a great man, but in the latter part of his life he has exhibited little patriotism. Disraeli, in England, is what Webster was in the United States, the representative of the political hypocrisy of his country.

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The Shield of the 10th instant took us to task for passing judgment on some papers, which a few months since charged Mr. McKenzie of the Message with being an infidel, because he did not view the parables and miracles of the Old Testament in the same light as the straightest sects of Christians. The discussion with McKenzie was brought on principally by an attack made on him by the Montreal Witness, edited and conducted by Mr. Douglass. This individual, in a short article, copied into some of the prints of Upper Canada, especially the Globe and Emporium, and for ought we know the Shield, denounced the Message as a paper unfit to enter the families of Upper Canada, openly charging its Editor with being an INFIDEL. This name "infidel," has been a known sobriquet in the mouths of hypocrites and persecutors since the world began. To the Jews, the whole world were enemies and infidels only fit to be destroyed. The Mahomedans look upon the Christians as infidels—the latter upon the followers of Mahomet as accursed. The Brahmins of India think that they are alone the depositories of God's secrets and favours. The Buddhists of China think they are. The Greek

are blind and erring. The latter are equally variable—relating to the Protestant religion, ground where the sacred dust of paganism lies. The Jews, once the favorites of God, believe themselves the only pure people, come in for the same. This is the state of separate religions. Not do the Protestant sects agree among themselves. The Methodists look upon the Presbyterian's electionism as a great error. The latter looks upon the easy grace of the former as very erroneous. The Baptist insists on baptism by bodily immersion, and so on to the end of the chapter. When we saw certain persons, especially Douglass of the Witness, taking much pains to injure Mr. Kenzie for his mere expression of opinion—without marring the man's political or private character, we looked upon it as bigotry. As such we detest it. The best evidence of a man's religion is his acts. Take as examples in Canadian history the lives of two prominent priests—Ryerson and Strachan. Take as two other examples among laymen—Bidwell and Mr. Kenzie. These four men commenced their career in Canada about thirty years ago. We have known them ever since. Have the laymen or the priests acted upon the most unselfish patriotic principle? Of all things, charity is most needed among the innumerable sects of religionists of the earth. The Chinese alone number over three hundred millions, and they are all Deists or Atheists. The Japanese number nearly one hundred millions, and they are Deists. Here is one-third of the population of the globe. Let it not be inferred from this that we believe there is no such thing as truth and true religion, nor that God has not pointed out the way to find and practise it. When Christ checked the Jews for their narrow prejudice towards the Samaritans, he indicated what we consider was the will of God. If men would pray less, practice more, do acts instead of complying with mere forms—would pray in secret, on the silent mountains, in the secret closet, and eschew the mummeries of priestcraft, then would they please their Maker more.

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at the Falls of the Hudson. The train was derailed, and several persons were injured. The cause was attributed to a defective switch. The accident occurred on the morning of the 10th inst. The train was bound for New York, and was carrying a large number of passengers. The engine was derailed, and the train was thrown into a ditch. Several persons were injured, and some property was damaged. The cause was attributed to a defective switch. The accident occurred on the morning of the 10th inst. The train was bound for New York, and was carrying a large number of passengers. The engine was derailed, and the train was thrown into a ditch. Several persons were injured, and some property was damaged. The cause was attributed to a defective switch.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS BUDGET.—The annual report of the Governor of Massachusetts for the year 1874, is published. It shows that the State has a deficit of \$1,000,000. The amount expended for education in the common schools of Massachusetts last year, was \$4,000,000. This is unquestionably the best commentary ever afforded upon Boston influence. If there be any city out of Massachusetts which touches the outer edge of the shadow of an approach to it, we know not where the place is.—Horace Rogers.

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The Governor of Virginia has remitted the punishment of Mrs. Douglass, recently convicted of teaching blacks (slaves) to read, the Charleston Courier thinks the law a barbarous one, and calls upon the legislature to repeal it.

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.—There are less than 200,000 Roman Catholics in all England, out of a population exceeding seventeen millions. This is a surprising fact brought to light by the last census, for certainly they make as much noise and fuss generally, as if they had formed a large majority of the whole people.

THE EXAMPLE OF A REPUBLIC.—From our earliest youth, we have watched the United States with a sort of romantic interest and sympathy. Having lived there some years, and seen the workings of its political machinery, we most sorrowfully say, that its republicanism is not what it ought to be. The scenes being enacted there now too are grating on the hearts of all lovers of freedom. Hear what one of its greatest men says.—EDITOR SOX.—THEODORE PARKER ON NEBRASKA.—The announcement that Theodore Parker would preach a "Sermon on Nebraska" in the Music Hall on Sunday, crowded that capacious edifice. The free parson did preach what would have done the conspirators at Washington good to hear. In his dry way he, he reviewed the history of Slavery's aggressions, and scored the political parties with a very impartial application of the actual cantury. The Whigs he charged as the party of money-got conservative responsibility, the dollar was their God; its marks their cross. The Democrats he characterized as the party of money-to-be-got, their God was not the dollar but the desire of it. Both parties agreed in having no other gods nor any higher law; hence they both compromised with the slave power, which through them, ruled the country, having nine times gained its unrighteous demands, and never failed but once. It was now demanding a tenth favor, and northern candidates for the Presidency were making haste to bond the victim for the sacrifice. He had an apt illustration on the way in which Slavery now makes Presidents: It is by transubstantiation, as a Romish priest converts an ordinary baker's wafer into a God. When we vote a President, the South takes a piece of dough and makes one. Douglass is putting the southern emptyings into his dough for 1856. Whether it will rise to the White House remains to be seen.—Boston Courier Tribune.

These sentiments we fear are too true. It would seem that America as a whole really do not feel the necessity of setting a consistent example to the world. They preach liberty—would force it on others, but are loath to practice it at their own doors. There is a supreme selfishness in their character which it is true with great activity and tendency to progression. Yet they do not take liberty and good-like view of liberty for all mankind.—Editor Sox.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.—A recent article in the Times states that agricultural wages in Devonshire are as low as 7s per week. This is contradicted by a Devonshire Farmer who writes to that Journal and states that including liquor, an allowance for cottage rent and corn provided at a cheap rate, every decent laboring man in the county may make from 10s. to 12s. a week. THOMAS ELIOT of Yorkville, Inkeeper has been fined £5 for selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Eliot is doing his duty in this respect in that village. We like to see energy in these matters.

A petition has been presented to Congress for a grant of lands to build the ship canal around the Niagara Falls. The Grand River (as usual) has been troubled with a great freshet from the snows of the northern part of Canada. Several bridges have been carried away. The Rectory law suit has been incidentally alluded to lately. It is said an appeal has already been taken to England from our Chancery Court. This could not be without a public decision of this court which has not been given. An appeal will be taken, be the decision what it may be. It is said that costs on both sides are paid by this Province, hence if it be settled in ten years to come, it will be a lucky event. It is not an unusual thing for Chancery suits to last a man's life in England, year for century. In Canada they frequently last from five to ten years. Expect no decision in this case for five years, unless it is settled by a compromise. The Rectories having been established by a breach of faith with the Parliament of Canada—being fraudulent, and it is said legally void on their face—should have been abolished by act of Parliament, on the ground that they are a great public wrong. This was the opinion of the moderate and ultra Reform party of 1850, and of that party in 1836. It is a matter of some surprise that the North American should have changed its tone (now when it pretends to be untrammelled) on this great question. Three thousand clergymen of the New England States have signed a protest to Congress against the infamous Nostraku Bill. An infamous attempt to destroy property by the liquor dealers, has been made in Michigan. A large amount of property was burned. The Devil is the Slave of Rum. MEN is very active just now, and his weapons are an usual FIRE and DEATH. A gentleman of Brockville, through the Rev. Mr. Dick, has just sent £25 to the Prohibitory Liquor Law Fund, to pay a lecturer. It seems there are £425 now raised, £75 remaining to be raised yet. Slow and disgraceful work this for Canada! \$2000 will go a very small way in doing any good in the temperance cause—\$10,000 would be more like the thing. The Magdalen Asylum institution has laid before the public an account of its present situation, also the House of Industry.

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TORONTO AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

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NEWS BY THE PACIFIC, JUST IN.

Breadstuffs have again risen in England and France. The Greek and Spanish markets are depressed. It is said (by way of rumour only) that Khat has fallen into the hands of the Russians. First William and Jones, the Chartists are paroled. France and England have decided to check revolution in Italy, just as we thought!

Austria and Prussia have no objection as to the Russian war. The Nebraska bill has been thrown aside for a year. The United States minister is said to be in high favour with the Queen of Spain. The American minister to Constantinople had given the Sultan assurances of a friendly feeling of his nation.

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

Subscribers from the 18th February to the end of 1854, to pay \$1 in advance. Subscribers from the first of April 1854, (single copies will receive this paper for 4s. 4d. in advance. In club form directed to one person 4s. per copy; 5 copies for \$1. For other particulars see terms on last page.

RECEIPTS No. 11.

Adhesive Division, Niagara, \$14 1854. Nelson Moblow Jarvis, Woodhouse, \$2 on account. P S Kingslow, \$1, balance of year from Feb. to 1st Jan. 1855. F. of Bytown, \$1 for advertisement. J. T. Cumminsville, \$34 1854. E. M. Port Perry, \$1 1854. M S, Euphemia, \$14 for himself, 1854. The paper will be sent to Zone Mills. He would oblige by acting there as agent. J H H, Dreyton, \$5 on acct subscribers 1852-3. J H, North Williamsburgh, \$7 for subscribers 1851, paying for 1851 in part. Our agents must bear in mind that we cannot now take less than \$14 for 1851.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Poetry, Kemptville. Poetry Lobe. Letter from Canning.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 450 Yonge Street. The subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 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.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD!!

READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' New 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-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other occupations, are making \$20 to \$10 per week as agents for this establishment.

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. Gore, 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.

BOUND VOLUMES of the SON OF TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852-3, 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.

Tenders for the Eastern Market.

THE time for receiving the Tenders for building the Market at the East end of this City, is extended to FRIDAY the 1st of April. Plans and Specifications are to be seen at the Office of W. Thomas Esq., Architect, Church Street.

The Tenders must include all the Work. By order of the Councilors, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 6, 1854. 11

AN ACT.

OF the Municipality of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Act of 1849 and the amendments thereto. To provide for the issue of debentures for the erection of three School Houses in the City of Toronto.

Whereas upon a letter from the chairman of the Board of School Trustees, bearing date the 21st day of November 1853, stating:—"The Board of Trustees for Common Schools, have decided to erect three new School Houses this year, so as to meet the requirements of the Common Schools accommodation for this city, and that the amount required by the Board for that purpose, will be £9,000 currency in debentures, of from one to twenty years' date." The standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, to whom the said letter was referred, in their report No. 2, for the current year, presented to the Council on the 20th day of February, states:—"That as the present law stands, the Council have no alternative but to comply with the application of the Board." And Whereas the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto, for the year 1853, was £227,491.

And Whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest, and the erection of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of a loan of £9,000, is one penny in the pound.

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

FIRST,

That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 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 in the whole, the sum of £9,000 and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City, to be by him applied under the direction of the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, from time to time, in defraying the expenses of erecting School Houses, in the said City, or it shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain, with the consent of the Mayor, to issue such Debentures, to the Chairman of the said Board of School Trustees, to be by him applied in payment of the cost of erecting such School-Houses.

SECOND,

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 £9,000, 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, or to issue such debentures to the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the purpose aforesaid; such debentures to be under the common seal or the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such a manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

THIRD,

That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £450 being the one-twentieth part of the said loan, shall be payable yearly, at the same Bank.

FOURTH,

That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all 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 1854, to the year 1873, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £450 annually, with interest thereon.

FIFTH,

That the special rate raised, levied and collected under the authority of this act, shall be annually raised in connection with any other school rate which it may be necessary to impose for the purpose of maintaining Common Schools in the City of Toronto, and shall be kept by the Chamberlain, separate and apart from all other rates, and applied solely to the purpose hereinbefore recited.

Provided nevertheless, that if there be any surplus arising from the said special rate, in any one year the same shall be applied towards the sum necessary to be raised, for the next subsequent year, for the maintenance of Common Schools in the said city.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-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 29th day of May, 1854. The Members of the said Municipality are hereby requested to

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, C. W.

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

Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Polka Jackets.

Bonnets & Millinery,

Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derries, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doekim, Sateen, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

COUNTY CONTRACT.

FIREWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, March 15, 1854, for the supply of Firewood, for the use of the Gaol and Court House of the United Counties of York and Peel, for the year commencing 1st of April, 1854, and ending 31st of March, 1855. Such wood to be full four feet long, and to consist of good, sound, hard Maple, Beech, and Birch. That portion for the use of the Court House to be all well-seasoned, and that for the use of the Gaol to consist of dry and green wood in equal proportions.

The conditions of the contract to be entered into, and further particulars connected therewith, may be learned at this office. Two sufficient sureties (to be named in the Tender) will be required for the due performance of the Contract, on behalf of each person tendering for the same.

GEO. GURNETT,

Clerk of the Peace, Co. Y. & P.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Co. Y. & P. Toronto, 23rd February, 1854.

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

NEW WHOLESALE

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business.

Millinery in Particular, And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately,

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

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,

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The Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada.

No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLAND'S,) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 51, 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.

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RECEIPTS No 11 Adhesive Division, Niagara, \$14 1854. Nelson Moblow Jarvis, Woodhouse, \$2 on account. P. S. Kingsville, \$1, balance of year from Feb to 1st Jan. 1855. F. of Bytown, \$1 for advertisement. J. T. Cumminsville, \$31 1854. E. M. Port Perry, \$1 1854. M. S. Euphemis, \$14 for himself, 1854. The paper will be sent to Zone Mills. He would oblige by acting there as agent. J. H. H. Dreyton, \$5 on acc't subscribers 1852-3. J. H. North Wauwamsburgh, \$7 for subscribers 1854, paying for 1854 in part. Our agents must bear in mind that we cannot now take less than \$14 for 1854.

COMMUNICATIONS. Poetry, Kemptville. Poetry Lobe Letter from Canung.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, who sale 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 buried down or set on fire. E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER. Agents wanted. Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD!! READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the Largest, Best and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order: Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture, of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed, C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W. N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales. Address C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle.

BOUND Volumes of the Son of DECEMBER for 1853. These 25 1/2 bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain from any of the above named Agents of 1851 or from the Editor containing 1 of the volumes of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of Volume of 1852-3, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound volumes plainly can be had at 3s. 9d. each. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. each. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

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

AN ACT. OF the Municipality of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Act of 1849 and the amendments thereto. To provide for the issue of debentures for the erection of three School Houses in the City of Toronto. Whereas upon a letter from the chairman of the Board of School Trustees, bearing date the 21st day of November 1853, stating:—"The Board of Trustees for Common Schools, have decided to erect three new School Houses this year, so as to meet the requirements of the Common Schools accommodated for this city, and that the amount required by the Board for that purpose, will be £9,000 currency in debentures, or from one to twenty years' date." The standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, to whom the said letter was referred, in their report No. 2, for the current year, presented to the Council on the 20th day of February, states:—"That as the present law stands, the Council have no alternative but to comply with the application of the Board." And Whereas the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto, for the year 1853, was £227,491. And Whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest, and the erection of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of a loan of £9,000, is one penny in the pound. Be it therefore enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of Toronto. FIRST, That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 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 hereafter imposed—a sum of money, not exceeding in the whole, the sum of £9,000 and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City, to be by him applied under the direction of the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, from time to time, in defraying the expenses of erecting School Houses, in the said City, or it shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain, with the consent of the Mayor, to issue such Debentures, to the Chairman of the said Board of School Trustees, to be by him applied in payment of the cost of erecting such School Houses.

SECOND, 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 £9,000, as any person or persons body corporate or politic shall agree to advance on the credit of such debentures, and the special rate hereafter imposed, or to issue such debentures to the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the purpose aforesaid; such debentures to be under the common seal or the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such a manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

THIRD, That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £450 being the one-twentieth part of the said loan, shall be payable yearly, at the same Bank.

FOURTH, That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all 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 1851, to the year 1873, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £450 annually, with interest thereon.

FIFTH, That the special rate raised, levied and collected under the authority of this act, shall be annually raised in connection with any other school rate which it may be necessary to impose for the purpose of maintaining Common Schools in the City of Toronto, and shall be kept by the Chamberlain, separate and apart from all other rates, and applied solely to the purpose hereinbefore recited. Provided nevertheless, that if there be any surplus arising from the said special rate, in any one year the same shall be applied towards the sum necessary to be raised, for the next subsequent year, for the maintenance of Common Schools in the said city.

NOTICE. The above is a true copy of a proposed By-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 29th day of May, 1854. The Members of the said Municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Feb. 28th, 1854.

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

Bonnets & Millinery, Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Memoes, Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derties, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

FACTORY COTTON, White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Sattinet, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery. No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

COUNTY CONTRACT. FIREWOOD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS AND FRIENDS.—This is destined to be a very exciting year...

A CARD

YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS Proprietor...

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices...

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business...

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer beg to inform their friends...

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

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto...

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council.

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



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years...

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES...

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families...

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Redding & Co., Proprietors, No. 5 State Street, Boston.

WINTER GROCERIES!

CHEAP GROCERIES Of every Description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES...

JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE, DRY GOODS TEAS, COTTON GOODS...

Farmer's Produce Bought and Sold.

REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE Grocery.

No. 100, JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING...

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western Railway open from London to Niagara Falls...

Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST Leave London at 8 30 A. M.

GOING WEST Leave the Falls at 11 45 A. M.

The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo...

Passengers can buy Through Tickets, at Hamilton or London...

Fare from Hamilton to New York - \$9

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

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

No. 119, Yonge Street opposite Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

GUNS re-stocked altered to Peterson, Browne, &c. and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY...

Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets.)

THE Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches executed with Taste and Despatch...

Men's Brn Hosiery Coats, from 4 1/2

Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6

Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, from 7 6

Men's Blue Cloth Coats, from 10 0

Men's Black Satin Vests, from 8 9

Men's Fancy Satin Coats, from 12 6

Men's Holland Coats, from 12 6

Men's Boy's Fanny Coats, from 4 4

Men's Boy's Silk Coats, from 5 0

Men's Boy's Satin Coats, from 5 0

Men's Boy's Tweed Coats, from 4 4

Men's Boy's Casimere Coats, from 5 0

Men's Boy's Red flannel Shirts, from 2 6

Men's Boy's Under-shirts and drawers, from 1 10

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, 55 King Street East.

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

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

AS constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware...

Hardware, consisting in part of House Fitting Goods, Cutlery...

Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

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 Louisiana and Dutch Crushed Sugar.

250 Half-cheats Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson...

154 Cattes do, put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.

59 bags Rice, Patna.

230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.

50 dozen Patent Pails.

25 crates assorted Crockery.

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Bronzes, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers.

With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags Liverpool Salt.

150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt, with his usual supply of barrel Fork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.

Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

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

THE STEAMER MAZEPPA.

E. BUTTERWORTH, MASTER. Carrying the Mails.

WILL, until further notice, leave Queen's Wharf Toronto Every Morning, at Eight o'clock; and returning, leave Wellington Square Every day, at half-past One o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted) calling at the above mentioned Ports, (weather permitting.)

Church Street Wharf, Toronto, 30th December, 1853.

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-street Toronto, Canada.

GENERAL MERCHANT.—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c., &c.

Toronto, January 14, 1854.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Home, 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. Fyoun, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

FRESH ARRIVALS! SPRING GOODS.

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

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

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line...

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

A full assortment of Woolen Goods; Ladies Sleeves, Cuffs, Caps, Hoods, Boas, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

A nice quantity of Cheek, Swiss, cambrie, and Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Nets, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Nettles, &c. Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse } 66 King St. East } Toronto March, 1854. } 1-1f.

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

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

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

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.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, FORGINGS, and all kinds of MACHINERY, Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto

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

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

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.—Private Family, Seams, and Country Merchants supplied.

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

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THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at last...

While here we are blessed with a generous soil The man may have gold who is willing to toil...

Strange indeed would it be if a man knew not his own Where our roses, though latest are sweetest when blown...

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightfully clear...

But prosperous as Canada always hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen...

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain...

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear...

While many must know an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late...

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade...

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods...

- 3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors, 74c. Also, a few Pieces as low as 44c. 1,500 " Gingham and Peris, very heavy 64c. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 74c. 3,000 " Fine pointed De Lanes, 74c. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 44c. 1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, 3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 14c. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz., 2s. 8d. 200 " Hosiery, 4s. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good. A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads. Ladies' Sarques and the new Circular Cloak. Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices. Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs, WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE. Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST. Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854.

HAT AND FUR STORE. HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton...

PRIVATE BILLS. PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges...

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

NOTICE. WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses thereon..."

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

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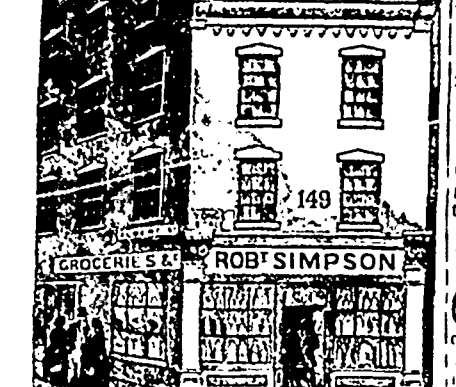
TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory, Sign of the Golden Cap, No. 177, Yonge Street. The Subscriber in returning his gratitude for acknowledgments to the Trade, for the support given to him in his manufacturing business...

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. Now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the most stylish in England, France and America...

Now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the most stylish in England, France and America. Nothing has been introduced by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade but the present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neat in finish, and better adapted to the climate of this or other Establishments in the Dominion of America...

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



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

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...

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...

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...

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...

CASH FOR WOOL. THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable extent, as well as having valuable correspondents in the principal Wool Markets in the United States is enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for WOOL and SHEEPSKINS...

W. A. CLARK, No. 3, St. Lawrence Building, Toronto, Jan., 1854.

A CARD. In recognition voted against them.

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to inform the public that in addition to the above business he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF SHIP FLAGS, FREEMASONS'S APRONS OF HAND, Agency for F. Mann & Sons and New York Plates of Fashioners, also, for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion of System of Cutting. Toronto, 2d January 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, Soaps, Oils, 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; Jobley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Doebians, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others. —ALSO— Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND 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. 3, 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, Luted, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c. WM. BLIGHT. Toronto, January 2, 1854.

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

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

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Lyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Horiby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Palgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet, Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Oterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. S. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Seneca—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thomas Kennedy Dunlop; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Mahlon; B. Smith, Zone Mills.

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

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 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 Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors. Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

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

White blossoms were blossoming
The mist may have been
And vain were his search for a happier state
White blossoms so numerous enfold his door

Strange indeed would it be of a face like our own
Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when
blown

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made,
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,
And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the
eye

And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

M. PEARSON Successor to JOHN McDONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season
The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which
the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yards
of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7 1/2 d.

Also, a few Pieces as low as	1 1/2 d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors	1 1/2 d.
1,500 " Gingham and Denims, very heavy	6d.
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes,	7 1/2 d.
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines	7 1/2 d.
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs	4 1/2 d.
1,000 Diagonal Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,	
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons	1 1/2 d.
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz.	2s. 8d.
200 " Hosiery	4s.
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.	

A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak.
Blankets and Flannels at last years' prices.
Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs.
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

HAT AND FUR STORE.
HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WARE-
HOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters
and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton
Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of
Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which
they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have
just imported from New York city, a large supply of
Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early
call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

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

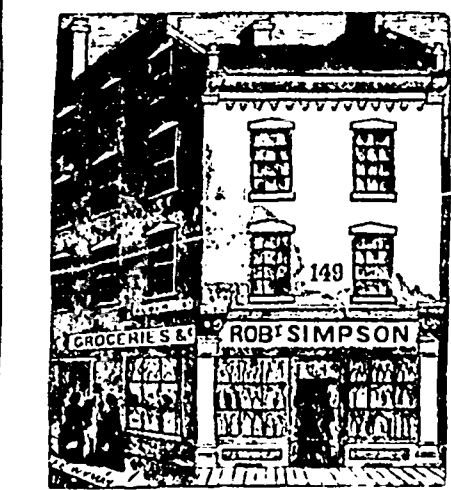
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

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

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

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.
New open for sale. Great care has been taken to pre-
pare the LATEST FASHIONS and the latest styles in
England, France and America. Nothing has been im-
ported by the Steamers in preparation for the Trade in
this season, which will be found on inspection to be
superior in quality, neat in finish, and better in price
than can be had at any other Establishment on the Con-
tinent of America. His present Stock consists of Black
Suek Bush, Kossion Rowdies, Boys, and Children's
Hats, a great variety of style and colour, Silk velvet,
Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps
in endless variety of sizes and style. Having pro-
duced some of the BEST HATMAKERS IN AMERICA,
the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in
connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the
Trade with Hats of every description, made at the finest
materials and finished in the neatest style at lower prices
than any other House in the Trade. Samples will
be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a
large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accom-
modate the Trade. The highest price given for Cana-
dian Furs of every description. L. MARKS.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W.
HAMILTON, has on hand 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, 1854. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN &
CHILD, 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 bris. Col Oil. Would you make the
most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

CASH FOR WOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience
in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being
now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable ex-
tent, as well as having valuable correspondents in
the principal Wool Markets in the United States, is
enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN
CASH for

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.
A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT's and
FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange
for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.
W. A. CLARK,
No. 3, St. Lawrence Building,
(2p stairs.)
Toronto, Jan., 1854.

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

Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-1f
JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST and STATIONER,
No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a
large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs,
Essence, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils,
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 Pow-
der, Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Extermina-
tor, Jolley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c.,
&c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

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

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-
IER, 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, Doerings, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-
mer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-
terial. 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, Goggles, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gen-
tlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
to order. G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber have just received a large assort-
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.

—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA
Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,
Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety
of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 3, 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 HARD-
WARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS:
Furnishing and Building Hardware,
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Black-
smiths' Tools,
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.,
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of
Yonge and Albert Streets,
Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence
a Campaign against his well assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
He will offer against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper
missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold.
City and country customers will find his Stock of
Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan, 2d, 1854. 1-1f

to new Subscribers will be sent in club form
DIRECTED TO ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance
or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who
has paid 6s. 3d for the year, who will send
us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance
of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of
postage, or may deduct out of the money
to be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s. 4
currency,—the amount of his postage on the
paper for 1854. These new terms will apply
to agents (excepting the commission clause
Persons wanting the back numbers of 185
will be charged as usual 18th Feb., 1854

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; Jol
Tynor, Cumminsville, Robert Balmor, Cal
pole; A. Diamond, Belleville, J. H. Healey, Quebe
Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R.
Palgee, Chippewa, Robert Connor, Niagara; Geo
Davison St. Vincent, A. McKenzie, Cornwall; Jol
Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet
Walpole; S. J. Lancaster Lobe; John Murdoch, Aylm
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarni
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph
Faria Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambl
Nobleton, H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; Jami
Staw, Port Credit, J. L. Green, Waterford
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Grah
Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Power
Newcastle, Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; W
H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Coope
Sutton, A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.
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