

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Some pages are cut off.
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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



THE SON OF THE EMPEROR

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

No. 31.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. AUGUST 26, 1854.

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BY J. C. WHITTIER.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree
The rugged northern pine!

We're flowing from our native hills
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our Mother-land
Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.

Uphearing, like the Ark of old,
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim goulalon
Shall flout the setting sun!

We'll sweep the prairies as of old
Our fathers swept the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

In 1809 Colonel Lehmanowsky was attached to that portion of Napoleon's army which was stationed in Madrid. "While in this city," said Col. L., "I used to speak freely among the people about the priests and Jesuits, and of the Inquisition." It had been decreed by the Emperor Napoleon that the Inquisition and monasteries should be suppressed; but the decree, like some of the laws enacted in this country, was not executed. Months had passed away, but the prisons of the Inquisition were still unopened. One night, about ten or eleven o'clock, as Col. L. was walking the streets of Madrid, two armed men sprang upon him from an alley, and made a furious attack. He instantly drew his sword, and put himself in a position of defence, and while struggling with them saw at a distance the lights of the patrols—French soldiers mounted, who carried lanterns, and rode through the streets of the city at all hours of the night to preserve order. He called to them in French, and as they hastened to his assistance, the assailants took to their heels and escaped, not, however, before he saw by their dress that they belonged to the guards of the Inquisition.

The Colonel went immediately to Marshal Soult, then Governor of Madrid, told him what had taken place, and reminded him of the decree to suppress the institution. Marshal Soult replied that he might go and destroy it. Col. L. told him that his regiment (the ninth of the Polish lancers) was not sufficient for such a service, but if he would give an additional regiment—the 117th he would undertake the work. The 117th was under the

leaders. When we arrived at the wall I addressed one of the sentinels, and ordered the holy fathers to surrender to the Imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation for a moment with some one within the close of which he presented his musket, and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the wall.

It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the Inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office; there was also a breast-work upon the wall, behind which they but partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I could not retire and send for cannon to break through the walls without giving them time to lay a train and blow us up. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed to be used as battering rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the powers they could exert, while the troops kept up a fire to protect them from the fire poured upon them from the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed in to the Inquisition.

Here we met with an equal to the Inquisition. Jesuitical effrontery is equal to the Inquisition, and followed by the father confessors in their robes, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with their arms crossed over their shoulders, as if they had been dead to all attack and defence, and had just learned of their own destruction. They were in the confusion of the moment, to escape. Their artifice was too shallow, and did not succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and directed the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine all the rooms of the stately edifice. We passed through a room after room; found all perfectly in order, richly furnished, with altars and crucifixes, and candles in abundance, but could discover no evidence of iniquity being practised there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. We found beautiful paintings, and a rich and extensive library. There was beauty and splendor, and the most perfect order on which my eyes had ever rested. The architecture, the proportions were perfect. The ceiling and floor-boards were scoured and highly polished. The marble pavements were arranged in a regular pattern.

and I was prepared to give up the search, as I had seen that this Inquisition was different from others of which I had heard.

But Col. De Lake was not so ready to give up. He said, "Colonel, you are commander today, and as it may so must it be, but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined. Let water be brought and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place which it passes more freely than others." I replied to him, "Do as you please, Colonel," and ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the satisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor, to see if the water passed through. Presently Col. De Lake exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through fast, as though there was an opening beneath. All hands were at work for further discovery; the soldiers with their swords, and the bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and striking the slab with all their might, while the priests remained motionless.

The beautiful house. While thus engaged a soldier who was striking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale as Belshazzar, when the light disappeared on the wall; they trembled all over. Beneath the marble slab, now partly up, there was a staircase. I stepped to the altar, and took from the candle-tick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning; that I might explore the room below. As I was doing this, I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and sanctimonious look said, "My son, you must not take those light things on your hands, they are holy." "Well," I replied, "I will take a holy thing to shed light on my duty; I will bear the responsibility." I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase. As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a huge block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor General occupied, and on either side were seats less elevated, for the priestly fathers, while engaged in the solemn business of Holy Inquisition.

"From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here such sights were presented as we hope never to see again.

"These cells were places of solitary confinement where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined year after year, till death released them from their sufferings, and their bodies were suffered to remain until they were carefully decayed. The walls of the hall were fitted for other purposes, and the floor was covered with a carpet of

of both sexes of every age, from three or four years and on down to fifteen or fifteen years of age—all were chained by the neck into the world, and all in chains. He was an old man and aged woman, who had been in the world many years. Here, too, were the mad and the madden of various years old. The soldiers immediately went to work to release these creatures from their chains and lead them to the kitchen, their own coats and shirts, and they were then to cover their faces. They were exceedingly anxious to bring their faces to the light of day, but being aware of the danger I had first given them, and then brought them gradually to the light as they were able to bear it.

We then proceeded to explore another room, the first of which was called the room of the Inquisitor General, and the second of which was called the room of the Inquisitor General.

of men or devils describes four of these. "The first was a machine by which the victim was secured, and then beginning from the fingers, every joint in the hands, arms, and body, was broken or drawn, one after another, until the sufferer died. The second was a box, in which the head and neck of the accused were so closely secured that he could in no wise move. Over the box was a vessel, from which one drop of water would fall upon the head of the victim—every successive drop falling upon precisely the same place, which suspended the circulation in a few moments, and put the sufferer to the most excruciating agony. The third was a infernal machine, laid horizontally to a table, on which the victim was bound; this instrument was the product of seven two beams, in which were several of iron, so fixed that, by turning the machine with a wheel, as the flesh of the sufferer was torn from his limbs in small pieces. The fourth surpassed the others in Turkish ingenuity. His exterior was a beautiful woman, of large doll-like dress, with arms extended, ready to embrace its victims. Around her feet a semicircle was drawn. The victim who passed over this fatal mark would as soon as he stepped upon it, be crushed to open its arms clasped him, and a thousand knives cut him into as many pieces, in their deadly embrace.

Col. L. said that the sight of these engines of infernal cruelty, kindled the rage of the soldiers to fury. They declared that every Inquisitor and soldier of the Inquisition should be put to the torture. Their rage was unmanageable. Col. L. did not oppose them; they might have turned their arms against him, if he had attempted to arrest their work. They began with the holy fathers.

The first they put to death in the machine for breaking joints. The torture of the Inquisitor put to death by the dropping of water on his head, was most excruciating. The poor man cried out in agony to be taken from the fatal machine. The Inquisitor General was brought to see the infernal machine, called "The Virgin." He begged to be excused. "No," said the soldiers, "we must see you suffer and die, as must all the others."



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

NO. 34.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. AUGUST 26, 1854.

THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree
The rugged northern pine!

We're flowing from our native hills
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our Mother-land
Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.

Uphearing, like the Ark of old,
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim gonsalon
Shall flout the setting sun!

We'll sweep the prairies as of old
Our fathers swept the sea,
And make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.

In 1809 Colonel Lehmanowsky was attached to that portion of Napoleon's army which was stationed in Madrid. "While in this city," said Col. L., "I used to speak freely among the people about the priests and Jesuits, and of the Inquisition." It had been decreed by the Emperor Napoleon that the Inquisition and monasteries should be suppressed; but the decree, like some of the laws enacted in this country, was not executed. Months had passed away, but the prisons of the Inquisition were still unopened. One night, about ten or eleven o'clock, as Col. L. was walking the streets of Madrid, two armed men sprang upon him from an alley, and made a furious attack. He instantly drew his sword, and put himself in a position of defence, and while struggling with them, saw at a distance the lights of the patrols—French soldiers mounted, who carried lanterns, and rode through the streets of the city at all hours of the night to preserve order. He called to them in French, and as they hastened to his assistance, the assailants took to their heels and escaped, not, however, before he saw by their dress that they belonged to the guards of the Inquisition.

The Colonel went immediately to Marshal Soult, then Governor of Madrid, told him what had taken place, and reminded him of the decree to suppress this institution. Marshal Soult replied that he might go and destroy it. Col. L. told him that his regiment (the ninth of the Polish lancers) was not sufficient for such a service, but if he would give him an additional regiment—the 117th he would undertake the work. The 117th was under the command of Col. De Lalé. "The troops required were granted, and I proceeded (said Col. L.) to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by a company of sol-

diers. When we arrived at the wall I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the holy fathers to surrender to the Imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation for a moment with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls.

It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office: there was also a breast-work upon the wall, behind which they but partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I could not retire and send for cannon to break through the walls without giving them time to lay a train and blow us up. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down, and trimmed, to be used as battering rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the powers they could exert, while the troops kept up a fire to protect them from the fire poured upon them from the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed in to the Inquisition.

Here we met with an incident which nothing Jesuitical effrontery is equal to. The Inquisition, general, followed by the father confessor in his priestly robes, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with their arms crossed over their shoulders, as if their fingers resting on their shoulders, as if they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had just learned of the language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying, "Why do you fight our friends the French?"

Their intention, no doubt, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, and that, if they could make us believe that they were friendly, they should have a better opportunity, in the confusion of the moment, to escape. Their artifice was too shallow, and did not succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine all the rooms of the stately edifice. We passed through room after room; found all perfectly in order, richly furnished, with altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance, but could discover no evidences of iniquity being practised there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. We found splendid paintings, and a rich and extensive library. Here was beauty and splendor, and the most perfect order on which my eyes had ever rested. The architecture, the proportions were perfect. The ceiling and floors of wood were scoured and highly polished. The marble pavements were arranged with a strict regard to order. There was every thing to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture of which we had been told, and where those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive? We searched in vain. The holy fathers assured us that they had been misled, that we had seen all;

and I was prepared to give up the search, ceasing to think that this Inquisition was different from others of which I had heard.

"But Col. De Lalé was not so ready as myself to relinquish our investigation, and said to me, 'Colonel, you are commander today, and as you say so must it be, but if you will be advised by me let this marble floor be examined. Let water be brought and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place which it passes more freely than others.' I replied to him, 'Do as you please, Colonel,' and ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the satisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor to see if the water passed through. Presently Col. De Lalé exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of those marble slabs the water passed through fast, as though there was an opening beneath. All hands were at work for further discovery: the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pour the water through the slabs; others with the points of their swords striking the slab with all their might to break it up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale as Belshazzar, when the candlestick appeared on the wall; they trembled all over. Beneath the marble slab, now partly up, there was a staircase. I stepped to the altar, and took from the candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning; that I might explore the room below. As I was doing this I was arrested by one of the inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and sanctimonious look said, 'My son, you must not take those lights with your bloody hands, they are holy.' 'Well,' I said, 'I will take a holy thing to shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility!' I took the candle, and proceeded down the staircase. As we reached the foot of the stairs we entered a large square room which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a huge block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor General occupied, and on either side were seats less elevated, for the priestly fathers, while engaged in the solemn business of Holy Inquisition.

"From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here such sights were presented as we hope never to see again.

"These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined year after year, till death released them from their sufferings, and their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed and the room had become fit for others to occupy. To prevent this being offensive to those who occupied the inquisition, there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor. In those cells we found the remains of those who had paid the debt of nature; some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others remained but the bones, still chained to the floor of their dungeons.

In other cells we found living sufferers of both sexes and of every age, from three score years and ten down to fourteen or fifteen years of age—all made as when born into the world, and all in chains. Here were old men and aged women who had been shut up for many years. Here, too, were the middle aged, and the young man and the maiden of fifteen years old. The soldiers immediately went to work to release these captives from their chains and took from them their overcoats and other clothing, which they gave them to cover their nakedness. They were exceedingly anxious to bring them out to the light of day, but being aware of the danger, I had food given them, and then brought them gradually to the light, as they were unable to bear it.

"We then proceeded to explore another room to the left. Here we found the instruments of every kind which the ingenuity of every kind could invent. Col. L. then described four of these instruments of torture.

"The first was a machine by which the victim was secured, and then beginning to use the fingers, every joint in the hands, arms, and body, was broken, or drawn, one after another, until the sufferer died. The second was a box, in which the head and neck of the accused were so closely screwed that he could not move in any way. Over the box was a vessel, from which one drop of water would fall upon the head of the victim—every successive drop falling upon precisely the same place, which suspended the circulation in a few moments, and put the sufferer to the most excruciating agony. The third was an infernal machine, laid horizontally to which the victim was bound; this instrument was then placed between two beams in which were scores of knives, so fixed that, by turning the machine with a crank, the flesh of the sufferer was torn from his limbs in small pieces. The fourth surpassed the others in ferocious ingenuity. Its exterior was a beautiful woman, or large doll, richly dressed with arms extended, ready to embrace its victims. Around her feet a semicircle was drawn. The victim who passed over this fatal mark touched a spring, which caused the diabolical engine to open: its arms clasped him, and a thousand knives cut him into as many pieces, in their deadly embrace."

Col. L. said that the sight of these engines of infernal cruelty, kindled the rage of the soldiers to fury. They declared that every inquisitor and soldier of the inquisition should be put to the torture. Their rage was ungovernable. Col. L. did not oppose them: they might have turned their arms against him, if he had attempted to arrest their work. They began with the holy fathers. The first they put to death in the machine for breaking joints. The torture of the inquisitor put to death by the dropping of water on his head, was most excruciating. The poor man cried out in agony to be taken from the fatal machine. The Inquisitor-General was brought before the infernal engine, called "The Virginia." He begged to be excused. "No," said they, "you have caused others to kiss her, and now you must do it." They later locked their bayonets so as to form large forks and with these pushed him over the deadly circle. The beautiful image instantly prepared for the embrace, clasped him in its arms, and he was cut into innumerable pieces. Col. L. said that he witnessed the torture of four of them—his heart sickened at the awful scene—and he left the place, and

In the meantime it was reported through M... that the prisons of the Inquisition were broken open, and multitudes hastened to the fatal spot. And oh, what a meeting was there! It was like a resurrection!—About a hundred of those who had been buried for many years, were now restored to life. There were fathers who found their long lost daughters; wives were restored to their husbands, sisters to their brothers, and parents to their children; and there were some that could recognize no friend among the multitude. The scene was such as no tongue can describe.

When the multitude had retired, Col. L. caused the library, paintings, furniture, &c., to be removed, and having sent to the city for a wagon-load of powder, he deposited a large quantity in the vaults, beneath the building, and placed a slow match in connection with it. All withdrew to a distance, and in a few moments the assembled multitude beheld a most joyful sight. The walls and turrets of the massive structure rose majestically toward the heavens, impelled by the tremendous explosion, and then fell back to earth a heap of ruins!



Ladies' Department.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

THE sun rays came with floods of golden glances, When childhood dwelt upon her laughing lips; But time has dimmed the dancing beams with sadness, And manhood murmurs through the grey eclipse, "Where are they now?"

MATERNAL AFFECTION OF A BIRD.—We abridge from the Washington Sentinel a story of a young bird and its mother:

A boy having captured a bird too young to fly well, placed it on the limb of a tree in the courtyard of the National Hotel. Gentleman on the premises, watched the proceedings with some solicitude. Its cries were heard by its mother, who kept hovering near the house top, whistling as if to cheer her lost but now found offspring.—Gradually, she became emboldened to approach nearer still, until she perched along side of the little trembler; and such a twittering was never before heard. Affection had overcome fear. The greeting over, the mother bird hastened away, and in a few moments returned with a worm in her mouth, with which she fed her hungry child. The crying was hushed, and there was joy once more in that little bird family.

There is a sweet harmony in nature, always strikingly exhibited in the maternal care.—What ever dangers may exist, though calculated to appal the stoutest heart, love fearlessly encounters them. In his heaven-inspired offices.—In proportion to the pain overcome, is the greatness and sweetness of the triumph.

DANCE OF POLYAMY.—A lady in Utah, a wife of one of the Mormon leaders, writes to her sister a long letter, published in the newspapers, defending polygamy by the example of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the holy men mentioned in the Bible. The argument is as inconclusive as many others drawn from the same source, and would be equally

enough to satisfy the conscience of any Turk, whose harem contained not less than one hundred wives.—The letter is a curiosity, as exhibiting the social relations of the polygamist. The lady says her husband has seven other wives, which is a moderate number for a leader of the faith, as Rigdon, the high priest of Mormonism, is believed to have thirty-six. The children of these eight wives number twenty-five. The lady says, is a "good and virtuous husband, and all these mothers and children are educated to her by kindred duties—by mutual affection—by acquaintance and association; and the mothers in particular, by mutual and long continued exercise of tend, patience, long suffering, and sisterly kindness. The husband of whose affection she is entitled to just one-eighth is a practical teacher of morals and religion; a promoter of general education; and at present occupies an honorable seat in the Legislative Council of the Territory. She concludes her remarkable letter with the hope that enlightened legislation in every State will be so modified, and the customs and consciences of the individuals will be so altered, that any Utah gentleman, with more than the Christian number of wives, may be able to travel in any part of the United States with his harem and children, and enjoy as much consideration and honor as he does at home, or in the same manner as the patriarch Jacob would have been respected had he, with his wives and children, paid a visit to his kindred. We have heard much of the good time coming," probably it is the period this lady refers to.—Phil. Ledger?

A WICKED WIFE.

Nothing in the United States can exceed this brutality. The Court of Assize of Munich was last week occupied in trying five persons for murder. The principle of them was a pretty young woman named Aschmayr. She had, it appeared, though only married six months, and though excellent, conceived a violent aversion to her husband. She at first thought of getting a divorce from him, but found it too expensive. Then in concert with her parents she resolved to get rid of him by violent means. Her father knew two men of bad character, who were ready to do any infamous act and sent them to her. She went with them to a wood near her residence and bargained with them to murder her husband for 20 florins. In execution of the contract, one of the bandits hid wait for the husband as he was returning from a village fête, and fired at him, without, however hitting him. They then promised to attempt it the next day, and promised to fire at him as he was plowing his field; but she would not allow them to do so, lest they should hit the horses. The following day, however, they fired at him and wounded him in the abdomen, and then they beat him with the butt-ends of their guns. He resisted violently, and having broken from them, took flight towards his own house, crying for help; but they pursued and beat him to death. The woman and her mother witnessed the whole of this horrible scene from the house. The next day, the woman's father, being in a state of intoxication, began talking about the crime in a public house. Cleverly questioned by a Gen d'arme, who happened to be present, he detailed all the frightful circumstances of the case. He was immediately arrested, and his wife and daughter and the two bandits were also taken.

After hearing these facts related the jury without hesitation declared all the five accused guilty, and the Court condemned them to death.

CHILDREN LIKE SOMETHING NEW.

Mark how the infant sitting on your knee thrusts into your face the toy it holds that you may look at it. See when it makes a creak with its wet finger upon the table, now it turns and looks at you; thus saying, as clearly as it can, "Hear this new sound." Watch how the elder children come into the room exclaiming "Mamma see what a curious thing." "Mamma, look at this," "Mamma, look at that," and would continue the habit did not the silly mamma tell them not to tease her. Observe how, when out with the nurse-maid, each little one runs up to her with the new flower it has gathered to show her how pretty it is, and to get her also to say it is pretty.—Listen to the eager volubility with which everyurchin describes the new place he has been to if he can only find some one who will attend with any interest.

WIVES AND CARPETS.—In the selection of carpet, you should always prefer one with small figures, because the two webs of which the fabrics consist, are always more closely interwoven than in carpeting where large figures are wrought.

There is a great deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets.

A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the green carpet of life—in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade out—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first, disappear like summer flowers in autumn.

Many a man has made himself a wooley of himself, by striving to wear too large a figure, and finds himself worn out, used up, and like an old carpet.

Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the dust of indolence. Like that same carpet, he needs shaking or whipping—he needs activity, something to think of—something to do. Look out, then, for the large figures, and there are those now stowed away in the garret of the world, awaiting their final consignment to the collar, who had they practiced this bit of carpet philosophy, would to day be firm and bright as a Brussels fresh from the loom, and every body exclaiming; It is wonderful how well they do!



Worth's Department.

HUMAN THOUGHT.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

As follows wave on wave, so is the tide Of human thought, in its increasing flow; The surge of Passion, or the swell of Pride, The calmer current of our joys o'erthrown. Anon, the sparkling ripple of intense delight Is lost amid grief's sullen rolling waves; Or Hatred comes with torrent black as night, And all Love's tender sympathy outraves Eastward a gleam of glad and sweet surprise Is o'er the slumbering lake of musing cast, Like sun-light o'er the ocean at the morn's uprise. It glids the bitter horrors of the past! And then, once more, as cloudy shadows run Along the vale, borne by the viewless wind; When coming tempests veil the golden sun— So changeful thought affects the human mind. Gladness with Grief—soft Ease with Discontent, And mirthful joy with agonizing pain— All in one bosom, oft are strangely blent— What's joined to-day, to-morrow rends in twain! Yet, as each moment this on silent wing, It bears the trophy of some random thought; Tho' dark, or fair, may be its shadowing, They should not come and pass away for nought. Township of Bastard, Beverley, C. W.

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These were first, the brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares A. D. 288, occupying 42 years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass. 2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen 30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years. 3rd. The Aqueduct of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psammethichus, on the bank of the Nile, containing within its continued walls 1,000 houses and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282, B. C. It was erected as a light-house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous size were fixed around the galleries, reflecting every thing on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place. 6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness. 7th. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius 6th King of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 125 marble pillars 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber Cyprus. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 355.

THE VICE OF LYING.

Lying is a mean and cowardly quality, and altogether unbecoming a person of honor. Aristotle lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and that a cowardly man and Plutarch called it the vice of the coward.

are no image of thoughts. Hence it will follow that he who mistakes a falsity for truth is no liar in reporting his judgment; and, on the other side, he that relates a matter which he believes to be false is guilty of lying, though he speaks the truth. A lie is to be measured by the conscience of him that speaks, and not by the truth of the proposition.

Lying is a breach of the articles of social commerce, and an invasion upon the fundamental rights of society.

Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and disolves the cement of society. Like gunpowder, it is all noise and smoke; it darkens the air, disturbs the sight, and blows up as far as it reaches. Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence; and more than that we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make past ages insignificant, and at most confine our knowledge to our five senses. We must travel by the compass or by the stars—or life's way would only misguide us.

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said 'Give me books, health, and quiet, and I ask for nothing more.'

I asked a miser, and he cried, Money—money—money!

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, 'Bread—bread—bread!'

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly called for strong drink. I asked the multitude around me and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words, 'wealth, fame, and pleasure.'

I asked a poor man, who had long borne the character of an experienced christian; he replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said, 'I greatly desire those three things—first, that I may be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be found in Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ. I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.'

THE NAIL HIT ON THE HEAD.—Human law has no direct power to control a diseased appetite. We may punish the retailer for selling, and imprison the drunkard for getting drunk; but as soon as the victim is released from his confinement, the retailer kindles the appetite anew. We have tried this method of reform for two centuries, and yet we are not advanced beyond the starting place, probably are behind it. Now we have found that though we cannot knock a human passion on the head, yet we can knock whiskey barrels on the head, and thus balk the passion, and save its victims.

The friends of temperance, then, I say, have achieved a position entirely new. The Maine Law is as great a discovery in morals, as steam was in physics.—[HORACE MANN.]

THE GLOBE WE LIVE IN.—It is known as a fact in Geology that below the depth of 30 feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet. At the bottom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of 1 thousand two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at 88, equal to high summer heat. At this rate, rocks and metals would be melted twenty miles below the surface, and down in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles, the heat would be twenty thousand times hotter than melted iron. Who can wonder at earthquakes, when all things rest on a molten sea of fire?

YOUTHFUL NEGLECT.—Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal history, gives the following caution to youth: "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect, in my boyhood, the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth—that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my ignorance, and I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by so doing, I could rat the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

That was a delicate touch of sarcasm which is recorded of Charles Lamb's brother, James "Elia." He was out at Eton one day, with his brother and some friends; and upon seeing some of the Eton boys, students of the college, at play upon the green he gave vent to foreboding, with a sign and solemn shake of the head: "Ah!" said he, "what a pity to think that these fine, ingenious lads in a few years will be as stupid as I am now."

no friend among the multitude. The scene was such as no tongue can describe.

When the multitude had retired, Col. L. caused the library, paintings, furniture, &c., to be removed, and having sent to the city for a wagon-load of powder, he deposited a large quantity in the vaults beneath the building, and placed a slow match in connection with it. All withdrew to a distance, and in a few moments the assembled multitude beheld a most joyful sight. The walls and tarrets of the massive structure rose majestically toward the heavens, impelled by the tremendous explosion, and then fell back to earth a heap of ruins!



Ladies' Department.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

The sun rays came with floods of golden gladness,
When childhood dwelt upon her laughing lips;
But time has dimmed the dancing beams with sadness,
And manhood murmurs through the gray eclipse,
"Where are they now?"

What scented leaves and glowing buds were flinging
Their fairy odors round our early day;
But manhood looks while bloom and branch are
springing,
And sighs amid the brightest on its way,
"Where are they now?"

What starry hopes illumined our dreamy spirits,
When life and love were beautiful and new;
But age, with all the wisdom it inherits,
Breathes o'er the molten gems of morning dew,
"Where are they now?"

Oh, pensive words, how many a blissful treasure
Ye set ye to point to us a long lost thing!
How many a heart that pours life's richest measure,
Must learn thy plaintive notes, and faintly sing
"Where are they now?"

MATERNAL AFFECTION OF A BIRD.—We bridge from the Washington Sentinel a story of a young bird and its mother:

A boy having captured a bird too young to fly well, placed it on the limb of a tree in the courtyard of the National Hotel. Gentlemen on the premises, watched the proceedings with some solicitude. Its cries were heard by its mother, who kept hovering near the house top, whistling as if to cheer her lost but now found offspring.—Gradually, she became emboldened to approach nearer still, until she perched along side of the little trembler; and such a twittering was never before heard. Affection had overcome fear. The greeting over, the mother bird hastened away, and in a few moments returned with a worm in her mouth, with which she fed her hungry child. The crying was hushed, and there was joy once more in that little bird family.

There is a sweet harmony in nature, always strikingly exhibited in the maternal care.—What ever dangers may exist, though calculated to appal the stoutest heart, love fearlessly encounters them, in its heaven-inspired offices.—In proportion to the perils overcome, is the greatness and sweetness of the triumph.

DANCE OF POLYGAMY.—A lady in Utah, a wife of one of the Mormon leaders, writes to her sister a long letter, published in the newspapers, defending polygamy by the example of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the holy men mentioned in the Bible. The argument is as ingenious as many others drawn from the same source, as I would be conclusive

and children's with a... by mutual affection—by acquaintance and association; and the mothers in particular, by mutual and long continued exercise of the... long suffering... The husband of whose affection she is entitled to... is a practical teacher of morals and religion; a promoter of general education; and at present occupies an honorable seat in the Legislative Council of the Territory. She concludes her remarkable letter with the hope that enlightened legislation in every State will be so modified, and the customs and consciences of the individuals will be so altered, that any Utah gentleman, with more than the Christian number of wives, may be able to travel in any part of the United States with his harem and children, and enjoy as much consideration and honor as he does at home, or in the same manner as the patriarch Jacob would have been respected had he, with his wives and children, paid a visit to his kindred. We have heard much of the good time coming; probably it is the period this lady refers to.—Phil. Ledger?

A WICKED WIFE.

Nothing in the United States can exceed this brutality. The Court of Assize of Munich was last week occupied in trying five persons for murder. The principle of them was a pretty young woman named Aschmayr. She had, it appeared, though only married six months, and though *enchantée*, conceived a violent aversion to her husband. She at first thought of getting a divorce from him, but found it too expensive. Then in concert with her parents she resolved to get rid of him by violent means. Her father knew two men of bad character, who were ready to do any infamous act and sent them to her. She went with them to a wood near her residence and bargained with them to murder her husband for 20 florins. In execution of the contract, one of the bandits hid wait for the husband as he was returning from a village *fete*, and fired at him, without, however hitting him. They then promised to attempt it the next day, and promised to fire at him as he was plowing his field; but she would not allow them to do so, lest they should hit the horses. The following day, however, they fired at him and wounded him in the abdomen, and then they beat him with the butt-ends of their guns. He resisted violently, and having taken from them, took flight towards his own house, crying for help; but they pursued and beat him to death. The woman and her mother witnessed the whole of this horrible scene from the house. The next day, the woman's father, being in a state of intoxication, began talking about the crime in a public house. Cleverly questioned by a Gen d'arme, who happened to be present, he detailed all the frightful circumstances of the case. He was immediately arrested, and his wife and daughter and the two bandits were also taken.

After hearing these facts related the jury without hesitation declared all the five accused guilty and the Court condemned them to death.

CHILDREN LIKE SOMETHING NEW.

Mark how the infant sitting on your knee thrusts into your face the toy it holds, that you may look at it. See when it makes a creak with its wet finger upon the table, now it turns and looks at you; thus saying, as clearly as it can, "Hear this new sound." Watch how the elder children come into the room exclaiming "Mamma see what a curious thing." "Mamma, look at this." "Mamma, look at that," and would continue the habit did not the silly mamma tell them not to tease her. Observe how, when out with the nurse-maid, each little one runs up to her with the new flower it has gathered to show her how pretty it is, and to get her also to say it is pretty. Listen to the eager volubility with which every archer describes the new place he has been to if he can only find some one who will attend with any interest.

WIVES AND CARPETS.—In the selection of carpet, you should always prefer one with small figures, because the two webs of which the fabrics consist, are always more closely interwoven than in carpeting where large figures are wrought.

There is a great deal of true philosophy in the selection of matters widely different from the selection of carpets.

A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the green carpet of life—in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade out—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first, disappear like summer flowers in autumn.

Many a man has made himself miserably woolly of himself, by striving to weave too large a figure, and finds himself worn out, used up, and like an old carpet lying in the corner of a room, neglected and forgotten.



Youth's Department.

HUMAN THOUGHT.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

As follows wave on wave, so the tide
Of human thought, in its increasing flow;
The surge of passion, or the swell of pride
The calmer current of our joys o'erthrow.
Anon, the sparkling ripple of intense delight
Is lost amid great's sullen rolling waves;
Or hatred comes with torrent black as night,
And all Love's tender sympathy outraves.
Eastward a gleam of glad and sweet surprise
Is o'er the slumbering lake of morning cast,
Like sun-light o'er the ocean at the morn's uprise,
It gilds the bitter horrors of the past!
And then, once more, as cloudy shadows run
Along the vale, borne by the viewless wind;
When coming tempests veil the golden sun—
So changeful thought affects the human mind.
Gladness with Grief—soft Ease with Discontent,
And mirthful joy with agonizing pain—
All in one bosom, oft are strangely blent—
What's joined to-day, to-morrow rends in twain!
Yet, as each moment this on silent wing,
It bears the trophy of some random thought;
Tho' dark, or fair, may be its shadowing,
They should not come and pass away for nought.
Township of Bastard, Beverley, C. W.

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These were first, the brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares A. D. 268, occupying 42 years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass. 2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen 30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years. 3rd. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appian Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psammethichus, on the bank of the Nile, containing within its contracted walls 1,000 houses, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282, B. C. It was erected as a light-house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a lashed mirror; of enormous size were fixed around the galleries reflecting every thing on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place. 6th. The wall of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year by 2,000,000 men. They were of immense thickness. 7th. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, 6th King of Rome. It was 400 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar; the rest of the timber apparatus. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 355.

THE VICE OF LYING.

Lying is a mean and cowardly quality, and altogether unbecoming a person of honor. Aristotle lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth, and Plutarch called it the vice of slaves. Lying in discourse is a dangerous defect, for the speech and the mind of the speaker, when once lying is declared and another is declared, and words

Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and disorients the current of society. Like gunpowder, it is all noise and smoke; it darkens the air, disturbs the sight, and blows up as far as it reaches. Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence, and more than that we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make past ages insignificant, and at most confine our knowledge to our five senses. We must travel by the compass or by the stars—or life's way would only misguide us.

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said 'Give me books, health, and quiet, and I ask for nothing more.'

I asked a miser, and he cried, Money—money—money!

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, 'Bread—bread—bread!'

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly called for strong drink. I asked the multitude around me and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words, 'wealth, fame, and pleasure.'

I asked a poor man, who had long borne the character of an experienced christian; he replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said, 'I greatly desire those three things—first, that I may be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be found in Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ. I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.'

THE NAIL HIT ON THE HEAD.—Human law has no direct power to control a diseased appetite. We may punish the retailer for selling, and imprison the drunkard for getting drunk; but as soon as the victim is released from his confinement, the retailer kindles the appetite anew. We have tried this method of reform for two centuries, and yet we are not advanced beyond the starting place, probably are behind it. Now we have found that though we cannot knock a human passion on the head, yet we can knock whiskey barrels on the head, and thus balk the passion, and save its victims.

The friends of temperance, then, I say, have achieved a position entirely new. The Maine Law is as great a discovery in morals, as steam was in physics.—[HORACE MANN.]

THE GLOBE WE LIVE IN.—It is known as a fact in Geology that below the depth of 30 feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet. At the bottom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of 1 thousand two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at 68, equal to high summer heat. At this rate, rocks and metals would be melted twenty miles below the surface, and down in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles, the heat would be twenty thousand times hotter than melted iron. Who can wonder at earthquakes, when all things rest on a molten sea of fire?

YOUTHFUL NEGLECT.—Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal history, gives the following caution to youth: "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect, in my boyhood, the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth—that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my ignorance, and I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by so doing, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

That was a delicate touch of sarcasm which is recorded of Charles Lamb's brother, James "Elia." He was out at Eton one day, with his brother and some friends; and upon seeing some of the Eton boys, students of the college, at play upon the green he gave vent to foreboding, with a sign and solemn shake of the head: "Ah!" said he, "what a pity to think that these fine, ingenious lads in a few years will be changed into frivolous members of Parliament."



THE LITERARY GEM.

LINES

Written on receiving some Violets enclosed in a letter from a beloved friend in Ireland.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Welcome! sweet flow'rets of my native land, Welcome to all—but to the Exile dear; Ye starry emblems of youth's happy prime, Heralds of Spring and of life's opening year!

CANADA, ARISE!!

In the long sleep of ages thy beauty lay shrouded, And night hung around thee her mantle of gloom; Morn has come robed in glory, her bright brow unclouded;

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, August 20th, 1854.

ENTOMOLOGIST—"COLEOPTERA."—We alluded to the epistle in our last of an anonymous writer signed as above, published in the Colonist of the 8th inst.

The attack was made upon this paper for calling the firefly or lightning bug, popularly so called, by the popular name instead of the learned or latin one; also, because we had mis-described it, and had wrongly said that the wasp's nest was like paper.

pyra Corusca from lampo Greek (to glow) and aura, tail that is a lighted tail. The firefly is now belongs to the beetle tribe, or to the first class of insects called Coleoptera. But what it is a beetle in strictness, it is also a bug in popular language and is even so called in Chambers' "Introduction to Science."

The English insect called the glow-worm has a technical name: yet all the poets and descriptive writers call it the "glow-worm." We only took the same liberty. Then, as for the double wings of the fire-fly, we have to say that it has outside ones, or horny cases, which are emphatically called wings, and softer or finer ones beneath. These two pairs of wings are both moveable, the under ones enabling it to fly. Literally speaking, all beetles have double wings. What are the outside ones, if not wings? Horny cases perhaps? Chambers says the "Coleoptera" tribe are "sheath-winged," that is, have outside sheaths or tough wings. He then says that the "Hemiptera" (half-winged) include the bug, aphid and cicada. The color is also objected to. We said the fire-fly was of a blackish color. It is, in truth, of a dark brown. Now for such paltry matters, in a mer. essay on the general features of nature in July, we are abusively criticised by "Coleoptera," who is some half-fledged naturalist, having brains perhaps encased in a VERY HONEST CASE, and who may have gleaned a smattering in natural history, from being connected with, or having those who are connected with, the Bureau of Agriculture. We will return to the history of the fire-fly and its varieties in our next.

TIT FOR TAT—SINGULAR MODE OF INFLECTING VENOM.—A Mr. C. Lynch has suffered intensely during the week, from the effects of venomous matter thrown into his face, last Monday, by an insect called the armadillo. The worm was lying upon the ground, coiled up, and he held down his head and applied some tobacco juice upon it when it immediately threw up its tail, emitting at the same time a small quantity of juicy matter, which lodged on Mr. Lynch's face, when the flesh around the eyes instantly commenced to swell, and the pain was so intense that it produced temporary aberration of the mind. The venom, was speedily extracted by a physician, and we are happy to state that he is now rapidly recovering.—Culaceras Chronicle.

A REEF OF FLIES.—As the steamboat, Ward, Captain Etalbrook, was crossing over from Point Newecaw to Marquette, on her last trip down she came in contact with a reef—not of sand nor of rock—but of June flies, that causes some little excitement as merriment. There was a heavy fog on the lake, and the boat was running slowly, and the captain was on the look out for the rocky coast of Marquet. On a sudden the engine stopped, and the cry of "a reef" was heard over the boat and every one rushed out on deck. We were on board and at the cry we looked out of our state-room window, and saw that our boat was running not fifty feet from what any one would have sworn was a reef of rocks or sand, but which, on close examination, turned out to be a reef of flies many rods in length and several feet in width.—Lake Superior Journal.

THE PORCUPINE.

Is an animal seldom seen in Canada, and one of a curious nature. It is provided with a coat of coarse black hair and quills, which last are its defence against the attacks of ravenous beasts. It is about the size of a racoon, or small dog, of a round plump make; the teeth are granivorous like those of a squirrel. If a dog or wild beast attempts to seize it, the quills fill the mouth, and being as sharp as pins stick in the jaws tongue and throat causing death.

The porcupine is not a very common animal in Canada. We examined several specimens a short time since. When the animal is attacked the quills are easily disengaged, and stuck in the object attacking. We once knew a very fine dog destroyed by having the throat and mouth stuck full of these quills, which are about two inches long, and very light; the quills are nearly white, with a little black on them, and

most peculiarly a ball of short quills. This animal does not throw its quills, it certainly has the power of disengaging but not of throwing them. The body of the animal is about two feet long—(Lat. Son.)

The porcupine is much less harmless to agriculturists than the fox, but still one of their enemies, destroying in many instances their fruits, and causing the death of their trees, by tearing off the bark, of which it eats the inner portion.

There are two species of porcupine in North and three in South America one in southern Europe, one in Africa, and one in India. The common one of the tropics was some respects a very different animal from the porcupine of North America or the porcupine of Canada. The former is covered with long, hard, and sharp quills, measuring from ten to fifteen inches in length. The use of this armature is supposed to be that of defence, as it has the power of rolling itself up in a ball and thus presenting a phalanx of spears on every side, that renders the attack of most animals fruitless. It feeds principally on bark, roots, and vegetable substances, while it burrows into the ground for its nest.

The Canadian porcupine is principally found in the northern States of the Union and Canada. This is a very longish and unsightly animal. It is not furnished with the long quills of the common porcupine, but with spines and hair thickly intermingled. The body is very thick, very broad cylindrical, and clumsy and the back very much curved. The head is strong, snout thick, ears short and round, tongue bristled with spine scales. On each fore foot there are four toes, and on each hind foot five toes, all the toes being armed with powerful nails. This species feeds principally on grain, fruits, roots, and the bark of trees—digs holes in the earth, or nests in the hollows of trees. In color, the various species differ a good deal, so that while the Canadian may be described as black, those from the western States may be designated as light grey. The latter is generally much larger than the former, but otherwise there is no great difference between them.

The Canadian porcupine is about the most sluggish of all animals, but it is provided with a defence which to it is as useful as would be the fleetness of the deer. By its power of erecting its quills at pleasure it forms a battery against the attacks of the lynx, the wolverine, the cougar, and even the grizzly bear, are utterly ineffective. For the purpose of obtaining its food, it is furnished with very long claws, by means of which it readily climbs trees, and seldom comes down until it has eaten the bark from top to bottom. It prefers young trees to old, and devours to such a degree that one porcupine has been known to ruin a hundred trees in one winter, eating the inner part of the rind of every one before it, except the old ones. A gentleman travelling out west, found a ravine in which about one hundred cotton trees were standing that had been denuded of both bark and leaves, all of which damage he afterwards found out had been committed by porcupines that had located themselves in that district, and there they remained until they had killed nearly every tree in the place, destroying branches, bark and leaves.

It is a vulgar belief that porcupines have the power of darting their quills in whatever direction they please, and thus are able not only to defend themselves from attack, but also to inflict serious injury on their pursuers. The belief, it is now maintained by naturalists, is entirely erroneous.

It is impossible to contemplate the early death of Byron's only child, without reflecting sadly on the fates of other families of our greatest poets. Shake-spear and Milton each died without a son, but both left daughters, and both names are now extinct. Shakespeare's was soon so. Addison had an only child, a daughter, a girl of some five or six years at her father's death. She died unmarried, at the age of eighteen or more. Farquhar left two girls dependent on the friendship of his friend, Waker, the actor, who stood nobly by them while he lived. They had a small pension from the government, and having long outlived their father, and seen his reputation unalterably established, both died unmarried. The son and daughter of Coleridge died childless. The two sons of Sir Walter Scott died without children, one of two daughters

sons of Barna, of Allen Mowery's son, of Dr. Young's son, of Campbell's son, of Moore's son and of Shelley's son. Ben. Johnson survived all his children. Some, and those among the greatest died unmarried: Butler, Cowley, Congreve, Otway Prior, Pope, Gay, Thomas, Cooper, Akenside, Shenstone, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Mr. Rogers, still lives—single. Some were unfortunate in their sons in a sadder way than death could make them



Agricultural, &c.

WEEK'S WEATHER—19TH TO 26TH AUG.

In our last it is mentioned that Friday, the 19th, was cool—that had reference to the morning, when the thermometer stood at 55, but during the day it rose to 75. This is often the character of August,—cool nights and warm days. Saturday, the 19th, thermometer at noon, 80; at night, 60; wind west. Sunday, 20th, very warm; wind west; thermometer, in the morning, 74; at noon it rose to 86 in the shade and wind; at 10 o'clock at night wind shifted to the north-west, thermometer, 66. Monday, wind west; thermometer, 61, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Everything is now suffering for want of rain. In many places, in Canada, the people are suffering greatly for water for household and farm use. We have had no rain for over two weeks in this vicinity, and other parts of Canada have been longer without it. Fevers and agues are very prevalent in Canada, succeeding the cholera. Thermometer at noon, on Monday, rose to 82 in the shade, wind blowing from south-west. During the afternoon of this day, the sun was hazy and red, and the thermometer continued up to 81 until sunset. At 10 o'clock at night, it was still very warm, viz., 78. To show how warm it was, the thermometer stood at 76, at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in the wind, and it blowing strongly from the west. At noon it rose to 86, and, at ten o'clock at night, fell to 68, wind north again. Wednesday was cloudy and cool; wind east; thermometer, at 6 o'clock, 64; at 10 o'clock, a. m., it fell to 56, and commenced raining; at noon, 70; at sundown, again 65. It was foggy all day, and rained a couple of hours. Thursday, sunny and warm; wind west; thermometer, at 6 o'clock, a. m., 66. At noon it rose 86.

Thursday was the warmest day we had this year. The thermometer stood, at my house, in the shade, at noon, at 86,—in the sun at over 123, the wind blowing strongly, too, from the south-west. The sun shone unusually strong. At sundown it stood at 88,—at ten o'clock at 78. Friday, in the morning, 67; wind west—cloudy—wind at noon east.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, 25th August, 1854.

A good deal of wheat has come into the market, and sells readily at from 7s 6d to 8s—some as high as 8s 1d per bushel. Flour, millers' superfine, 37s 6d to 40s,—farmers' 23s 6d to 25s. Barley per bushel 4s; Oats 2s 10d; Hay \$30 per ton—common and high; average price, for some time past, \$18.50; Straw \$12. Cordwood 22s 6d per cord. Coal per ton 22s to 25s. Bacon per 100 lbs. 40s to 47s 6d; Mutton by the quarter 7 1/2 per lb; Beef by the small, 6d to 7 1/2; veal 4 1/2d. Butter, fresh, 1s to 1s 1d—tub, 8 1/2d; Lard 6 1/2d; Eggs per dozen, 10d. Fowls per pair, 2s 6d to 3s 1 1/2d. Potatoes per bushel, 4s. Wool 1s 2 1/2 per lb. The market is well supplied with vegetables, fruits, tomatoes, corn, apples, plums, &c.

CHEESE TO REMOY FIRE AND WATER.—Half a pint of new milk, and half a pint of good vinegar. Stir them together until the milk coagulates; remove the curd, and mix with the whites of five eggs well beaten up; when these are well mixed, add sifted quicklime, until the whole is about as thick as petty. If this mixture be carefully applied, and properly dried, it will firmly join what is broken, or fill up cracks of any kind, and will resist fire or water.

LATEST ITEMS.

Heavy guns and bomb-shells have arrived at Varna for the expedition against Sebastopol, where great preparations were being made to receive them.



THE LITERARY GEM.

LINES

Written on receiving some Violets enclosed in a letter from a beloved friend in Ireland.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Welcome! sweet flow'rets of my native land, Welcome to all—but to the Exile dear; Ye starry emblems of youth's happy prime, Heralds of Spring and of life's opening year!

CANADA, ARISE!!

In the long sleep of ages thy beauty lay shrouded, And night hung around thee her mantle of gloom; Mora has come robed in glory, her bright brow unclouded; Thou wakest—then startle—arise in thy bloom!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL. Lebo, August 20th, 1854.

ENTYMOLOGY—"COLEOPTERA."—We alluded to the epistle in our last of an anonymous writer signed as above, published in the Colonist of the 8th Inst. The attack was made upon this paper for calling the firefly or lightning bug, popularly so called, by the popular name instead of the learned or latin one: also, because we had mis-described it, and had wrongly said that the wasp's nest was like paper. This is the substance of our literary offence. Now in our description of the appearances of Nature, (of the date 22d July last), we merely described things by their popular names, well knowing that technical ones would not be understood by one in 50 persons who read this paper. The technical name of the firefly is Lam-

to Science. The word is... from the Welsh language... were or frighten in Welsh... night insects that have a... The people know what... say lightning bug or firefly, but not what it is. Lampyris nocturna, of the class Coleoptera. There is no scientific evidence of that. We believe there is more evidence of its being of the nature of a firefly, and that the animal has some of the characteristics of its class more brilliant or less so. It is the great poet of the present century. I send the insect by the name of firefly in the next issue.

The English insect called the glow worm... technical name, yet all the poets and descriptive writers call it the "glow worm." We give it the same liberty. Then, as for the wings, I send the firefly, we have to say that it is not a firefly or horny case, which are coupled together in wings, and soft or thin on the membrane. The two pairs of wings are both movable, the hind ones enabling it to fly. Literally speaking, all insects have double wings. What are the outstretched wings? Horny cases perhaps? Chambers says the Coleoptera tribe are sheathed in a shell that is like the "Hemiptera" shell, which is called the bug, aphid and firefly. The color is also objected to. We said the fire-fly was of a dark color. It is, in truth, of a dark brown. Now for such paltry matters, in a mere essay on the general features of nature in July, we are abusively criticised by "Coleoptera," who is some half-bred naturalist, having brains perhaps encased in a VERY HORNY CASE, and who may have gleaned a smattering in natural history, from being connected with, or having those who are connected with the Bureau of Agriculture. We will return to the history of the fire-fly and its varieties in our next.

TIT FOR TAT—SINGULAR MODE OF INFLECTING UNKNOWN.—A Mr. C. Lynch has suffered intensely during the week, from the effects of venomous matter thrown into his face, last Monday, by an insect called the armadillo. The worm was lying upon the ground, coiled up, and he held down his head and spat out some tobacco juice upon it when it immediately threw up its tail, emitting at the same time a small quantity of juicy matter, which lodged on Mr. Lynch's face, when the flesh around the eyes instantly commenced to swell, and the pain was so intense that it produced temporary aberration of the mind. The venom, was speedily extracted by a physician, and we are happy to state that he is now rapidly recovering.—Calaveras Chronicle.

A REEF OF FLIES.—As the steamboat, Ward, Captain Etabrook, was crossing over from Point Neweenaw to Marquette, on her last trip down she came in contact with a reef—not of sand nor of rock—but of June flies, that causes some little excitement as increment. There was a heavy fog on the lake, and the boat was running slowly, and the captain was on the look out for the rocky coast of Marquet. On a sudden the engine stopped, and the cry of "a reef" was heard over the boat and every one rushed out on deck. We were on board and at the cry we looked out of our state-room window, and saw that our boat was running not fifty feet from what any one would have sworn was a reef of rocks or sand, but which, on close examination, turned out to be a reef of flies many rods in length and several feet in width.—Lake Superior Journal.

THE PORCUPINE.

Is an animal seldom seen in Canada, and one of a curious nature. It is provided with a coat of coarse black hair and quills, which last are its defence against the attacks of ravenous beasts. It is about the size of a racoon, or small dog, of a round plump make; the teeth are granivorous like those of a squirrel. If a dog or wild beast attempts to seize it, the quills fill the mouth, and being as sharp as pins stick in the jaws tongue and throat causing death.

The porcupine is not a very common animal in Canada. We examined several specimens a short time since. When the animal is attacked the quills are easily disengaged, and stick in the object attacking. We once knew a very fine dog destroyed by having the throat and mouth stuck full of these quills, which are about two inches long, and very light; the quills are nearly white, with a little black on them, and when in the flesh, work in. The head of the porcupine is of a blunt shape, very much like that of a wild hare; and it is bare of quills—those of the neck extending forward as a covering. The toes are black; the hind or fifth one, on the hind feet, is very long. The tail is over six inches long, but scarcely discernible for the long hair and quills;

less harmless to agricultural... but all one of their enemies... attacks their fruits, and causes... by tearing off the bark...

There are two species of porcupine in North America, one in the north and one in the south. The one in the north is called the porcupine of North America, and the one in the south is called the porcupine of Canada. The former is distinguished by its long and sharp quills, measuring from ten to fifteen inches in length. The use of these quills is supposed to be that of defence, and that it has the power of rolling itself up in a ball, and thus presenting a phalanx of pears on every side, that renders the attack of most animals fruitless. It feeds principally on bark, roots, and vegetable substances, while it burrows into the ground for its nest.

The Canadian porcupine is principally found in the northern States of the Union and Canada. This is a very sluggish and unsightly animal. It is not furnished with the long quills of the common porcupine, but with spines and hair thickly intermingled. The body is very thick, very broad, and clumsy, and the back very much arched. The head is strong, snout thick, ears short and round, the snout is covered with spine scales. On each fore foot there are four toes, and on each hind foot five toes, all the toes being armed with powerful nails. This species feeds principally on roots, fruits, and the bark of trees—digging holes in the earth, or nestles in the hollows of trees. In color, the various species differ a good deal, so that while the Canadian may be described as black, those from the western States may be designated as light grey. The latter is generally much larger than the former, but otherwise there is no great difference between them.

The Canadian porcupine is about the most sluggish of all animals, but it is provided with a defence which to it is as useful as would be the fleetness of the deer. By its power of erecting the quills at pleasure it forms a battery against the attacks of the lynx, the wolverine, the cougar, and even the grizzly bear, are utterly ineffective. For the purpose of obtaining its food, it is furnished with very long claws, by means of which it readily climbs trees, and seldom comes down until it has eaten the bark from top to bottom. It prefers young trees to old, and devours to such a degree that one porcupine has been known to ruin a hundred trees in one winter, eating the inner part of the rind of every one before it, except the old ones. A gentleman travelling out west, found a ravine in which about one hundred cotton trees were standing that had been denuded of both bark and leaves, all of which damage he afterwards found out had been committed by porcupines that had located themselves in that district, and there they remained until they had killed nearly every tree in the place, destroying branches, bark and leaves.

It is a vulgar belief that porcupines have the power of darting their quills in whatever direction they please, and thus are able not only to defend themselves from attack, but also to inflict serious injury on their pursuers. The belief, it is now maintained by naturalists, is entirely erroneous.

It is impossible to contemplate the early death of Byron's only child, without reflecting sadly on the fates of other families of our greatest poets. Shakespeare and Milton each died without a son, but both left daughters, and both names are now extinct. Shakespeare's was soon so. Addison had an only child, a daughter, a girl of some five or six years at her father's death. She died unmarried, at the age of eighteen or more. Farquhar left two girls dependent on the friendship of his friend Wakes, the actor, who stood nobly by them while he lived. They had a small pension from the government, and having long outlived their father, and seen his reputation unalterably established, both died unmarried. The son and daughter of Coleridge died childless. The two sons of Sir Walter Scott died without children; one of two daughters died unmarried, and the Scotts of Abbotsford and Waverley are now represented by the children of a daughter. How little could Scott foresee this sudden failure of male issue. The poet of the "Fairy Queen" lost a child when very young by fire when the rebels burned his house in Ireland several killed in consequence of an attempt to levy a tax to support the Imperialists and the Chinese rebellion.

children. Some, and those among the greatest did unmarried: Butler, Cowley, Congreve, Otway, Prior, Pope, Wray, Thomas, Compton, Abbot, Sherrington, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Mr. Dodger still lives—single. Some were unfortunate in their sons in a sadder way than death could make them.



Agricultural, &c.

WEEK'S WEATHER—19th TO 26th AUG.

In our last it is mentioned that Friday, the 10th, was cool—that had reference to the morning, when the thermometer stood at 55, but during the day it rose to 75. This is often the character of August,—cool nights and warm days. Saturday, the 19th, thermometer at noon, 80; at night, 60; wind west. Sunday, 20th, very warm; wind west; thermometer, in the morning, 74; at noon it rose to 86 in the shade and wind; at 10 o'clock at night wind shifted to the north-west, thermometer, 66. Monday, wind west; thermometer, 61, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Everything is now suffering for want of rain. In many places, in Canada, the people are suffering greatly for water for household and farm use. We have had no rain for over two weeks in this vicinity, and other parts of Canada have been longer without it. Fevers and agues are very prevalent in Canada, succeeding the cholera. Thermometer at noon, on Monday, rose to 82 in the shade, wind blowing from south-west. During the afternoon of this day, the sun was hazy and red, and the thermometer continued up to 81 until sunset. At 10 o'clock at night, it was still very warm, viz., 78. To show how warm it was, the thermometer stood at 76, at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in the wind, and it blowing strongly from the west. At noon it rose to 86, and, at 10 o'clock at night, fell to 66, wind north again. Wednesday was cloudy, and cool; wind east; thermometer, at 6 o'clock, 61; at 10 o'clock, a. m., it fell to 56, and commenced raining; at noon, 70; at sundown, again 65. It was foggy all day, and rained a couple of hours. Thursday, sunny and warm; wind west; thermometer, at 6 o'clock, a. m., 68. At noon it rose 96.

Thursday was the warmest day we had this year. The thermometer stood, at my house, in the shade, at noon, at 96,—in the sun at over 122, the wind blowing strongly, too, from the south-west. The sun shone unusually strong. At sundown it stood at 83,—at ten o'clock at 78. Friday, in the morning, 67; wind west—cloudy—wind at noon east.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, 25th August, 1854. A good deal of wheat has come into the market, and sells readily at from 7s 6d to 8s—some as high as 8s 1d per bushel. Flour, millers' superfine, 37s 6d to 40s,—farmers' 23s 6d to 25s. Barley per bushel 4s; Oats 2s 10d; Hay \$20 per ton—scarce and high; average price, for some time past, \$18.50; Straw \$12. Cordwood 22s 6d per cord. Coal per ton 23s to 25s. Bacon per 100 lbs. 40s to 47s 6d; Mutton by the quarter 7 1/2d per lb; Beef by the small, 6d to 7 1/2d; veal 4 1/2d. Butter, fresh, 1s to 1s 1/4—rub, 6 1/2d; Lard 6 1/2d; Eggs per dozen, 10d. Fowls per pair, 2s 6d to 3s 1 1/2d. Potatoes per bushel, 6s. Wool 1s 2 1/2d per lb. The market is well supplied with vegetables, fruits, tomatoes, corn, apples, plums, &c.

CEMENT TO RESIST FIRE AND WATER.—Half a pint of new milk, and half a-pint of good vinegar. Stir them together until the milk coagulates; remove the curd, and mix with the whey the whites of five eggs well beaten up; when these are well mixed, add sifted quicklime, until the whole is about as thick as patty. If this mixture be carefully applied, and properly dried, it will firmly join what is broken, or fill up cracks of any kind, and will resist fire or water.

LATEST ITEMS.

Heavy guns and bomb-shells have arrived at Varna for the expedition against Sebastopol, where great preparations were being made to receive them. The cholera has disappeared from Constantinople. There is great disturbance in the north of China, and the rebels threaten Canton. Several battles have been fought among the Chinese, and several killed in consequence of an attempt to levy a tax to support the Imperialists and the Chinese rebellion.



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, AUGUST 26, 1854

TO MY NATIVE STATE.

BY A DAUGHTER OF MAINE, ON HER BIRTHDAY.

Let British matrons trace descent
From Boston warriors' rule,
Or claim their birthplace on the soil
That Norman conquerors trod.

Let stately dames on Tiber's banks
Their Roman mothers boast,
And proud Granada's dark-eyed maids
Adore their far-famed coast.

My greatest pride, my boast shall be,
(Nor is the boast in vain,)
To claim my birthplace on thy shores,
My much-loved native Maine.

Thy ten hills—thy moss-grown soil,
To me more beauties have,
Than all the wealth of western fields
Where golden harvests wave.

No purple grape adorns thy vales—
No spice perfumes thine air;
But, dearer to thy loving hearts,
"No drunkard's breath is there."

No pampered army to thy homes
Bring less of peace than war;
But sturdy bands of faithful hearts
Have crushed thy deadliest foe.

And as thy rock-bound coast repels
The old Atlantic's wave,
So have thy sons rolled back the tide
That filled the drunkard's grave.

Spread wide thy banners to the breeze,
Thy motto proud display;
For nations thou shalt boldly lead
Along a glorious way.

When conquering lands have lost their power,
And wealthier lands their name,
The nations yet to come shall bless
The Liquor Law of Maine.

Toronto, August 15th, 1854.

We gladly transfer to our columns the following article from an English writer. After reading this, all should be convinced of the necessity of doing something more, for the cause of total abstinence than moral suasion. It must be recollected that the vice of England among the poor have arisen in the face of moral suasion. Why is this? Simply because the traffic in and open profligate use of spirituous liquors are encouraged by law, by the very Society in which so much crime and degradation exists. Simply because, instead of prohibition and confiscation the license system, the fashionable use of alcohol as a beverage, are huggled to the bosom of the nation as dear things. Wonder not then at the state of things hereafter described—nor be surprised if they flourish as a green bay tree! Some wonder at the decline of the order of the Sons in Canada, at the ebb and flow of the temperance movement amongst us and in the United States. The cause is truly seen in the continuance of the license system—and in the favor that tippling and Drunkenness receive among all classes in Canada.

We earnestly recommend our readers, temperate or not, to peruse this article (EDITOR SOX):—

JUVENILE CRIME AND INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Flint tells us, "If the investigation of the character and progress of crime has been correctly conducted, the fact is rendered all but certain that the rapid growth of the population, and its aggregation in large and dense masses in towns and cities of England, has been accompanied by a corresponding, or perhaps larger, of the criminal and dangerous classes. These classes, every one knows, consist of the young. The old offenders are rare. It is with young men and young women—with boys and girls, that our goals are crowded and our hulks overflow. It is difficult to say precisely what it is that makes this class. They abound in great cities, and yet they are not the result of the factory system, nor of ignorance, nor altogether of want: complicated causes may have produced these results. These modern Ishmaelites, with their hand against every one, and every one's hand against them—these Pariahs in the midst of European civilization—these heathens in the full glare of gospel light are born and reared in

deep and long; society have been hardened into callousness as criminal as it is indifferent; human responsibilities and ties must have been wantonly and wickedly trampled under feet.

Nevertheless, one fact is clear. With the formation of this criminal class intemperance has had much to do. The class itself may not be intemperate; its existence requires qualities of the reverse of those created by intemperance; but it is the result in a very great degree of intemperance nevertheless. In looking over a volume of the "Ragged School Union Magazine," this truth became to us most undeniable and clear. One writer, speaking of Pye street, Westminster, says, "There were children who knew not that they ever had a father, and who were taught and driven to plunder to procure money for a drunken and debauched woman to get gin." In other parts of Great Britain it is the same. Sheriff Watson, managed to get the juvenile thieves of Aberdeen to take tea with him, and tell their own sad tale. The confessions were nearly of the same character. Parental neglect and parental drunkenness were the cause. "I have done nothing," said one boy, "the last twelve months, but go about; my mother is alive, but she won't live with my father, nor look after us; she just goes about and drinks, and when she is drunk she comes up and takes father's things away." Again, one poor boy has no meal. "Teacher," said he, "I have had nothing to eat to-day." "How is that?" "Oh, father got robbed last night." "How did that happen?" "Oh, he got drunk, and somebody took all his money out of his pocket when he was asleep, and so mother has got nothing to buy any victuals with." What wonder is it if such a boy become a criminal? Hunger is a sore tempter. In such a case, too generally, moral principles soon give way; but the children of the drunkard have not moral principles, nor can they have. Nor even are their minds a blank. The tendency is all the other way. The child's head and heart have already become depraved. Children naturally do not go wrong. It is profligate parents who have vicious children—such is the universal law. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." Captain Kincaid, the Government Inspector of prisons for Scotland and the north of England, says of Inverness prison: "I observed in the Criminal Register the committal of several boys of tender years, for the first time; some of these offences at the instigation of profligate parents; others, the result of early neglect and want. Those of them, I observed, aged respectively eleven, ten, and nine years, have all been recommitted, with a fair presumption that they will become criminals for life.

City missionaries could corroborate every word of this. One of them, says the Reporter of the Duck-lane and Pear-street Ragged School Dormitory, met a boy in Duck-lane with a band of thieves, and expressed surprise at finding him in such company. The boy replied, "You would not be surprised, sir, if you knew what I have suffered. You know me," he continued, "for thirteen years, and you know my mother also. She drank rum till she killed herself—she drove me from the house. I have travelled through England seeking work, and for four months that I was away, I had only three weeks' employment; and many a day through that four weeks I had nothing to eat but turnips and raw potatoes, and many a night I had no other place to sleep than behind a hedge, or under the shelter of a tree. And now," he added, "I don't care what befalls me. I have given myself up for lost." Even *Punch*—a singular authority, we confess, in questions like the present—confesses that our outcasts are the children of dissipated and intemperate parents. In his "Song of the Shoe-black," he says: "I was born, I was bred in the midst of the dirt, With nothing for stockings, and rags for a shirt; I'd never a father, and as for my mother, She never was sober from one day to another.

My lullaby baby, was swearing and din,
My earliest sweetmeat a mouthful of gin,
Directly I'm able to move on my feet,
To pick up my living I'm turned on the street.

I'm hungry and often in want of a meal,
So of course I must work, beg, borrow or steal,
But work there's no getting, for none will employ,
A shoelace, and parentless vagabond boy.

These children soon find their way into gaol; and once there, they are ruined for life. Mr. Hamilton of Durham, says:—From the age of twelve to twenty, young persons easily receive impressions of good or evil; and in this prison I observe a curiosity in the boys to know all about the crimes of their fellow prisoners, and soon they learn to look upon the man who has been the oftenest in gaol as the greatest hero. Thus the young are taught the vices of their elders; and many who enter the prison bold boys, it is to be feared leave accomplished thieves. Again he tells us—"The system of sending boys under twelve years of age to gaol for fourteen days or a month, has decidedly a bad effect. They leave prison neither frightened nor amended, but rather hardened and corrupted. The most

that, of the 1,886 committed to Durham prison last year, 756 had been there before, viz., 383 the second time, 120 the third time, 74 the fourth, 42 the fifth, 14 the sixth, 18 the seventh, 10 the eighth, 35 oftener, 69 unknown.

This brings us back to the point from which we set out. The main cause of crime in the criminal class is drunkenness—drunkenness on the part of the child's parents. The public accuser says, "This little child has been guilty of stealing a penny, or a piece of bread;" and the weeping child replies, "I did it to please my mother;" and the judge is required, in vindication of the offended majesty of law, to award to the pitiful victim a dozen stripes or a month's imprisonment, while the real culprit, the guilty parent, goes free, and once in gaol, as we have shown, the child soon finds his way there again, and that child is a criminal for the rest of his life. Other men may occasionally commit criminal acts, but that child follows crime as his trade—sticks to it as the shoemaker to his last—never abandons it for an honourable calling, or for an honest life. He associates with the criminal class, the class with which our large cities are infested—the class which has so long been a mystery to the legislator, and to the Christian a source of sorrow and shame. It is now clear how that class is to be put down—stop the supplies. Make the fathers and mothers of that class sober, and you will not long be pestered with that class. Lead the mother to give up her gin, and she will soon cease to teach her children to steal. Surely this is an end worth laboring for. If, as the poet tells us—

One lost mind,

Whose star is quenched, hath lessons for mankind,
Of deeper import than each prostrate dome
Mingling its marble with the dust of Rome!
What efforts should we not make to save humanity
Ere it becomes tainted in its very bud!

Yes, and go one step further—stop every license to sell spirituous liquors in England and Canada.—
EDITOR SOX.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

We are happy to hear that some of the Canadian Divisions continue to prosper. The Sharon Division North York, is in a very prosperous condition, numbering over 50 members. The Philanthropic Division Toronto township is doing well. They are about to build a Temperance Hall. The Whitby Village Division is doing very well.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR MODERATE DRINKERS.

[SIXPENCE A DAY FOR SIXTY YEARS.]

In an almshouse in Bristol, there is now an old man 87 years of age who states that for sixty years he spent at least 6d. a day in strong drink, although never in the habit of getting intoxicated. A calculation has been made, suggested by this case, showing how much sixpence per day saved and banked every year for 60 years, with interest added yearly at 5 per cent, would amount to. The result strikingly illustrates what large sums are wasted by the moderate drinkers of our land, and how great a proportion of our pauperism and destitution may be traced to improvidence and drinking habits.

We find that if this aged man had saved his 6d. per day and allowed it to accumulate at compound interest, he would have been worth at the present time

£3225 16s. 6d.,

instead of taking refuge in an almshouse, he might now have comforted himself with a house of his own costing £500, with 50 acres of land worth £50 per acre.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS DRUNKEN MOTHER-IN-LAW.

THE TIMES and other daily papers of the 7th ult. contain a long report of the trial of Mary Anne Alice Seago, before Mr. Justice Creswell charged with the wilful murder of her step-son William Seago. The circumstances of the case were of a very harrowing and appalling description, the victim being a little helpless boy, and the murderer, his father's wife. The jury saved the life of the prisoner by bringing in a verdict of Manslaughter only if it is supposed in consideration that the woman was under the influence of liquor.

The Morning Post in a leading article, the following day thus comments upon the proceedings

"We must emphatically protest against the doctrine of admitting such extenuating circumstances as drunkenness, excitement, and jealousy in a case of murder. It should never be permitted to go forth that the detestable vice of drinking can under any circumstances palliate the crime which in this particular instance presents unusual features of atrocity. The learned judge with great force and truth added his hope that "her present position would be an awful warning to all who heard the case against those habits of intemperance which he regretted to say were in this country the cause of one half of the crimes that were brought before the judges of the land to be disposed of." This was consequent upon the infinite and unnecessary multiplication of public houses: increasing with frightful rapidity in every quarter of our land. It is stated that statistical returns show that the amount of



THE SERFS OF THE PRESS—THE BLACK MAIL.

The Niagara Mail of the 16th instant, in reply to a political article of ours has indulged in some personal slander.

The editor says, we have itched for a 'scratch' from him and shall get it. He concludes by saying it is Harvest time and he has not time "to thrash straw." Now all this is very witty and cutting in the Mail's opinion no doubt. The climax of the abuse however is the "pulling of the stuff" over our ears. Thus no doubt he thought would be killing. Then the "status of the Toronto Bar" is a fierce hit. Now in the first place one naturally asks what personal matters and these too of 4 years standing, and fifty times confuted, and what is best, in this very Mail, have to do with a political question. The Mail (through Kirby, its editor) professed to speak independently of public men, measures, and politics. It commenced by a wholesale abuse of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Brown for their opposition to the present Government. Having ourselves acted in opposition too from conscientious motives, we took the serf of the Mail to task, letting the public know his political status, who he was politically, not personally. The editor of the Mail full of his natural breeding drops the political question and descends to personal abuse. He does not deny our charge that he is the tool of Morrison and Zimmerman, that he cries "Hosanna" to Hincks' Government, because Zimmerman was its friend. This was the point in question, not who we were or who Mr. Kirby was personally. The toolship to Zimmerman thus standing admitted, we have now to say a few words personal; to this serf of the Mail. You have got the control of a press that was once conducted with talent and independence. It might be well to tell the public by what means you did so. Having taken advantage of the necessity of your master you have tarnished the "status of the Mail" into that of a contemptible cur-dog barking at the heels of a Yankee speculator, crying "cucoo" to his nominee Morrison and "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" to Hincks, the patron of Zimmerman. Once the Mail was the fast friend of McKenzie advocated the same things that we did in 1851-2. It has changed but we have not. It was opposed to the Baldwin, Price, and Hincks Government in 1850-1. Was that Government worse than the present one? No but then it had an editor with a mind, now it has one with a base and hiring pen, a man who from handling tanbark and stinking hides has risen to the less respectable position of squib writer for unprincipled stock and railroad gamblers. The term "scratch" is a very pretty one. Why did you not use the more natural one "curry"? It sounds very well for the tool that stands behind the cover of the black Mail to talk about "a status at the bar".—If he had kept his status over the tan vat, or confined his ambition to leather and shoe dealing, he, as well as his like of the Leader, would have done the world and morality more good. The allusion to our personal difficulty with the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench is exceedingly mean on several grounds. The Mail at the time justified our conduct, and condemned the severity of the act of the Court. Has a paper a right to unsay what it has said? Yes but he who then controlled it was Mr. Postmaster Davidson, he who now controls it is a conceited young man named Kirby, who seeing that want of principle and pen-subserviency are at a premium in Canada, has thrown off the proverbially honest coat of the tanner, for the puffer general of Morrison, Hincks and Zimmerman. He thinks it is harvest time for Government advertisements Zimmerman's gold and patronage being meant, hence he has not time to thrash straw, mean the tanning of leather! Would the cucoo change his tune if Hincks & Co should happen to be kicked out? Why was not this ex-tanner candid enough to tell the public that when "that stuff was pulled over our ears" by an act of hastiness in a Court, it was within six months put back with honor by the whole body of Canadian Benchers and by the same Court that had wrongfully and unjustly taken it off? No this would not suit his purpose. What shall be said of a man who will make a charge, accuse and yet conceal what he knows will palliate? Our "status at the bar" has always stood well, but our independence politically and at the bar has made us enemies, and among the most bitter was Chief Justice Robinson, the author of the act the Mail alludes to. Yet the offence must have been small when that Judge undid within six months

My own, I think, is the only one which is given in any language. It is itself right. At the last, it breathes a purity and strength like an eagle's. Proverbs, chap. 23.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

TO MY NATIVE STATE,

BY A DAUGHTER OF MAINS, ON HER BIRTHDAY.

Let British maidens trace descent
From English warriors' tale,
Or claim their birth-place on the west
That Norman conquerors stole.

Let stately dames on Tibet's banks
Their Roman mothers boast,
And proud Granada's dark-eyed maids
Adore their far-famed coast.

My greater pride, if I boast shall be,
(Not to be lost in vain)
To claim my birthplace on thy shores,
My much-loved native Maine.

Thy barren hills—thy moss-grown soil,
To some more beauties have,
That all the wealth of western fields
Where golden harvest wave.

No purple grape adorns thy vale—
No spice perfumes thine air;
But, dearer to thy loving hearts,
"No drunkard's breath is there."

No pampered army to thy homes
Bring less of peace than war;
But sturdy bands of faithful hearts
Have crushed thy deadliest foe.

And as thy rock-bound coast repels
The old Atlantic's wave,
So have thy sons rolled back the tide
That filled the drunkard's grave.

Spread wide thy banners to the breeze,
Thy motto proud display;
For nations thou shalt boldly lead
Along a glorious way.

When conquering lands have lost their power,
And wealthier lands their name,
The nations yet to come shall bless
The Liquor Law of Maine.

Toronto, August 16th, 1884.

We gladly transfer to our columns the following article from an English writer. After reading this, all should be convinced of the necessity of doing something more, for the cause of total abstinence than moral suasion. It must be recalled that the vice of England among the poor have arisen in the face of moral suasion. Why is this? Simply because the traffic in and open profligate use of spirituous liquors are encouraged by law, by the very Society in which so much crime and degradation exists. Simply because, instead of prohibition and confinement the license system, the fashionable use of alcohol as a beverage, are huggled to the bosom of the nation as dear things. Wonder not then at the state of things hereafter described—nor be surprised if they flourish as a green bay tree! Some wonder at the decline of the order of the Sons in Canada, at the ebb and flow of the temperance movement amongst us and in the United States. The cause is truly seen in the continuance of the license system—and in the favor that tipping and Drunkenness receive among all classes in Canada.

We earnestly recommend our readers, temperate or not, to peruse this article (Editor's Son):—

JUVENILE CRIME AND INTemperance.

Mr. Flint tells us, "if the investigation of the character and progress of crime has been correctly conducted, the fact is rendered all but certain that the rapid growth of the population, and its aggregation in large and dense masses in towns and cities of England, has been accompanied by a corresponding, or perhaps larger, of the criminal and dangerous classes. Three classes, every one knows, consist of the young. The old offenders are rare. It is with youngsters and young women—with boys and girls, that our goals are crowded and our hulks overcrowded. It is difficult to say precisely what it is that makes this class. They abound in great cities, and yet they are not the result of the factory system, nor of ignorance, nor altogether of want: complicated causes may have produced these results. These modern Ishmaelites, with their hand against every one, and every one's hand against them—these 'pariahs' in the midst of European civilization—these heathens in the full glare of gospel light are born and nursed in easy manner. To have made what they are, Christian men and philanthropists must have slumbered

in a very great degree of intemperance nevertheless. In looking over a volume of the "Ragged School Union Magazine" this truth became to us almost undeniably and clear. One writer, speaking of 170 street, Westminster says, "There were children who knew not that they ever had a father, and who were taught and driven to plunder to procure money for a drunken and debauched woman to get gin." In other parts of Great Britain, it is the same. Sheriff Watson managed to get the juvenile thieves of Aberdeen to take tea with him, and tell their own sad tale. The confessions were nearly of the same character. Parental neglect and parental drunkenness were the cause. "I have done nothing," said one boy, "the last twelve months, but go about my mother is alive, but she won't live with my father, nor look after us; she just goes about and drinks, and when she is drunk she comes up and takes father's things away." Again, one poor boy has no meal. "Teacher," said he, "I have had nothing to eat to-day." "How is that?" "Oh, father got robbed last night." "How did that happen?" "Oh, he got drunk, and somebody took all his money out of his pocket when he was asleep, and so mother has got nothing to buy any victuals with." What wonder is it if such a boy become a criminal? Hunger is a sore tempter. In such a case, too generally, moral principles soon give way; but the children of the drunkard have not moral principles, nor can they have. Nor even are their minds a blank. The tendency is all the other way. The child's hand and heart have already become depraved. Children naturally do not go wrong. It is profligate parents who have wicked children. Such is the universal law. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." Captain Kincaid, the Government Inspector of prisons for Scotland and the north of England, says of Inverness prison: "I observed in the Criminal Register the commission of several boys of tender years, for the first time, some of these offences at the instigation of profligate parents, others, the result of early neglect and want. Those of them, I observed, aged respectively eleven, ten, and nine years, have all been recommitted, with a fair presumption that they will become criminals for life."

City informants could corroborate every word of this. One of them, says the Reporter of the Duke Lane and Pear-street Ragged School Dormitory, met a boy in Duke-lane with a band of thieves, and expressed surprise at finding him in such company. The boy replied, "You would not be surprised, sir, if you knew what I have suffered. You know me," he continued, "for thirteen years, and you know my mother also. She drank rum till she killed herself, she drove me from the house. I have travelled through England seeking work, and for four months that I was away, I had only three weeks' employment; and many a day through that four weeks I had nothing to eat but turnips and raw potatoes, and many a night I had no other place to sleep than behind a hedge, or under the shelter of a tree. And now," he added, "I don't care what befalls me. I have given myself up for lost." Even Punch—a singular authority, we confess, in questions like the present—confesses that our outcasts are the children of dissipated and intemperate parents. In his "Song of the Shoe-black," he says: "I was born, I was bred in the midst of the dirt, With nothing for stockings, and rags for a shirt; I'd never a father, and as for my mother, She never was sober from one day to another."

My lullaby baby, was swearing and din,
My earliest sweetmeat a mouthful of gin,
Directly I'm able to move on my feet,
To pick up my living I'm turned on the street.

I'm hungry and often in want of a meal,
So of course I must work, beg, borrow or steal,
But work there's no getting, for none will employ,
A shoeless, and parentless vagabond boy.

These children soon find their way into goal, and once there, they are ruined for life. Mr. Hamilton of Durham, says:—From the age of twelve to twenty, young persons daily receive impressions of good or evil; and in this prison I observe a curiosity in the boys to know all about the crimes of their fellow prisoners, and soon they learn to look upon the man who has been the oftenest in goal as the greatest hero. Thus the young are taught the vices of their elders; and many who enter the prison bold boys, it is to be feared leave accomplished thieves." Again he tells us—"The system of sending boys under twelve years of age to goal for fourteen days or a month, has decidedly a bad effect. They leave prison neither frightened nor awed, but rather hardened and corrupted. The uselessness and inefficiency of prisons, as means of reform and moral training, is further strikingly illustrated by the fact

that the children of the poor, who are sent to goal for a piece of bread, or a cup of cold water, and the judge is required, in consideration of the crowded majority of law, to award to the culprit a dozen stripes or a month's imprisonment, while the real culprit, the guilty parent, goes free, and once in goal, as we have shown, the child soon finds his way there again, and that child is a criminal for the rest of his life. Other men may occasionally commit criminal acts, but that child follows crime as his trade—sticks to it as the shoemaker to his last—never abandons it for an honourable calling, or for an honest life. He associates with the criminal class, the class with which our law courts are infected—the class which has so long been a temptation to the legislator, and to the Christian a source of sorrow and shame. It is now clear how that class is to be put down—stop the supplies. Make the father and mother of that class sober, and you will not long be pestered with that class. Lead the mother to give up her gin, and she will soon cease to teach her children to steal. Surely this is an end worth laboring for. If as the poet tells us

Whose star is quenched, both heaven and man,
Of deeper import than each prostrate dome
Mingling its marble with the dust of Rome,
What efforts should we not make to save humanity
Ere it becomes tainted in its very bud!

Yes, and go one step further—stop every license to sell spirituous liquors in England and Canada. Editor's Son.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

We are happy to hear that some of the Canadian Divisions continue to prosper. The Sharon Division North York, is in a very prosperous condition, numbering over 80 members. The Philanthropic Division Toronto township is doing well. They are about to build a Temperance Hall. The Whitley Village Division is doing very well.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR MODERATE DRINKERS.

[SIXPENCE A DAY FOR SIXTY YEARS.]

In an almshouse in Bristol, there is now an old man 87 years of age who states that for sixty years he spent at least 6d. a day in strong drink, although never in the habit of getting intoxicated. A calculation has been made, suggested by this case, showing how much expense per day saved and banked every year for 60 years, with interest added yearly at 5 per cent, would amount to. The result strikingly illustrates what large sums are wasted by the moderate drinkers of our land, and how great a proportion of our pauperism and destitution may be traced to improvidence and drinking habits.

We find that if this aged man had saved his 6d. per day and allowed it to accumulate at compound interest, he would have been worth at the present time

£3225 16s. 6d.,

instead of taking refuge in an almshouse, he might now have comforted himself with a house of his own costing £500, with 50 acres of land worth £50 per acre.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS DRUNKEN MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Times and other daily papers of the 7th ult. contain a long report of the trial of Mary Anne Alice Sengo, before Mr. Justice Creswell charged with the wilful murder of her step-son William Sengo. The circumstances of the case were of a very harrowing and appalling description, the victim being a little helpless boy, and the murderer, his father's wife. The jury saved the life of the prisoner by bringing in a verdict of Manslaughter only, it is supposed in consideration that the woman was under the influence of liquor.

The Morning Post in a leading article, the following day thus comments upon the proceedings:

"We must emphatically protest against the doctrine of admitting such extenuating circumstances as drunkenness, excitement, and jealousy in a case of murder. It should never be permitted to go forth that the detestable vice of drinking can under any circumstances palliate the crime which in this particular instance presents unusual features of atrocity. The learned judge with great force and truth added his hope that 'her present position would be an awful warning to all who heard the case against those habits of intemperance which he regretted to say were in this country the cause of one half of the crimes that were brought before the judges of the land to be disposed of.' This was consequent upon the infinite and unnecessary multiplication of public-houses: increasing with frightful rapidity in every quarter of our land. It is stated that statistics return show that the amount of money expended in intoxicating drinks of one kind and another in Great Britain is between 50 and 60 millions per annum.



THE BERRS OF THE PRESS—THE BLACK MAIL.

The Niagara Mail of the 16th instant, in reply to a political article of ours has indulged in some personal slander.

The editor says, we have stretched for a 'scratch' from him and shall get it. He concludes by saying it is Harvest time: I hee not time "to thrash straw." Now all this is very witty and cutting in the Mail's opinion no doubt. The climax of the abuse however is the "pulling of the stuff" over our ears. This no doubt he thought would be killing. Then the "status of the Toronto Bar" is a fierce hit. Now in the first place one naturally asks what personal matters and these too of 4 years standing, and fifty times re-iterated, and what is best, in this very Mail, have to do with a political question. The Mail (through Kirby, its editor) professed to speak independently of public men, measures, and politics. It commenced by a wholesale abuse of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Brown for their opposition to the present Government. Having ourselves acted in opposition too from conscientious motives, we took the veil of the Mail to task, letting the public know his political status, who he was politically, not personally. The editor of the Mail full of his natural breeding drops the political question and decends to personal abuse. He does not deny our charge that he is the tool of Morrison and Zimmerman, that he cries "Hoanna" to Hincks' Government, because Zimmerman was its friend. This was the point in question, not who we were or who Mr. Kirby was personally. The toolship to Zimmerman thus standing admitted, we have now to say a few words personally to this veil of the Mail. You have got the control of a press that was once conducted with talent and independence. It might be well to tell the public by what means you did so. Having taken advantage of the necessity of your master you have turned the "status of the Mail" into that of a contemptible cur-dog barking at the heels of a Yankee speculator, crying "cuco" to his nominee Morrison and "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" to Hincks, the patron of Zimmerman. Once the Mail was the fast friend of McKenzie advocated the same things that we did in 1851-2. It has changed but we have not. It was opposed to the Baldwin, Price, and Hincks Government in 1850-1. Was that Government worse than the present one? No but then it had an editor with a mind, now it has one with a head and burling pen, a man who from handling tan-bark and stinking hides has risen to the less respectable position of scribbler for unprincipled stock and railroad gamblers. The term "scratch" is a very pretty one. Why did you not use the more natural one "curry"? It sounds very well for the tool that stands behind the cover of the black Mail to talk about "a status at the bar".—

If he had kept his status over the tan vat, or confined his ambition to leather and shoe dealing, he, as well as his like of the Leader, would have done the world and morality more good. The allusion to our personal difficulty with the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench is exceedingly mean on several grounds. The Mail at the time justified our conduct, and condemned the severity of the act of the Court. Has a paper a right to unsay what it has said? Yes but he who then controlled it was Mr. Postmaster Davidson, he who now controls it is a conceited young man named Kirby, who seeing that want of principle and perversity are at a premium in Canada, has thrown off the proverbially honest coat of the tanner, for the puffer general of Morrison, Hincks and Zimmerman. He thinks it is harvest time for Government advertisements Zimmerman's gold and patronage being meant, hence he has not time to thrash straw, mount the tanning of leather! Would the cuco change his tune if Hincks & Co should happen to be kicked out? Why was not this ex-tanner candid enough to tell the public that when "that stuff was pulled over our ears" by an act of hastiness in a Court, it was within six months put back with honor by the whole body of Canadian Benchers and by the same Court that had wrongfully and unjustly taken it off? No this would not suit his purpose. What shall be said of a man who will make a charge, accuse and yet conceal what he knows will palliate? Our "status at the bar" has always stood well, but our independence politically and at the bar has made us enemies, and among the most bitter was Chief Justice Robinson, the author of the act the Mail alludes to. Yet the offence must have been small when that Judge undid within six months what he had done through hastiness, a hastiness universally condemned by the bar of Upper Canada. It is unnecessary to allude to the particulars, and should

be sufficient to state that this same Mail disapproved of the severity of the Court. And our act what was it? Indorsing on a writ by the consent of the defendant and plaintiff an amount of interest justly due and sworn to have been agreed on by the parties. These parties a dishonest defendant and our client, the party favored a widow woman. The act was then as all know a simple irregularity, a proceeding not warranted by the strict rules of law yet morally right. Every one who was not prejudiced took this view of the matter and among them Attorney-General Baldwin, Dr. Rolph and the majority of the press and bar of Canada. Now Mr. Mail is there anything else that affects our "moral status at the bar?" If so state it or stand forth in your true colors, a base and infamous slanderer of the character of a legal man. Our character as a lawyer and a politician may be injured by those acting in the dark, but will bear the closest scrutiny of truth. The tool of the Mail cavils at an act of ours to befriend the injured widow, yet appropriates the £10,000 usury job of Hincks & Bowes, brought about as it was by deceiving this city and the Provincial Legislature, as well as wronging the hard-working contractor.

Well might such a scurf be ashamed to speak of the "status of the bar." There is a status of the press, much required in Canada. It would be well if the people generally would teach such hiring scribblers as Kirby of the Mail, to stick to their trade, to follow the adage "Sutor ne ultra crepidam." McQueen left the trowel, — Lindsey the cobbler's stand, and Kirby the tanbark — all to prostitute their talents for pay at the altar of vagabond politicians and speculators in Canada. We like to see men rise, — we admire the intelligent mechanic; but he is doubly detestable when he throws away his talents on the side of corruption. The editor of the Mail is personally contemptible, unknown beyond the town of Niagara; but he writes behind a paper of good standing in Canada. Hence we must pull the worm from his hole and expose him. A paper should have a status, and should not one year blow one way, and the next blow another. If the Mail wheeled about, it should have told the reason why, and have changed its name. A paper that has long been consistent obtains a prestige in a country which should not be disgraced by turning some sets to suit its patrons. The Mail does not speak its sentiments independently. It dare not oppose its patrons, Zimmerman and Co. What right has such a paper to dictate a public policy to the oldest reformers in Canada, or even to Mr. Brown, who has behaved with energy and independence for at least three years! It is something like Mr. Beattie and the Leader — controlled by Hincks. This last paper assumes an independent tone in Canada, but is merely Hincks praising Hincks. The paper and its writers, editors and nominal master, live on the smiles of Hincks.

So it is with our Niagara Spaniel. He is like the weathercock on a barn. If my lord says "Black my boots," the menial does it. Now, we have no objection to Mr. Zimmerman in his place, but object to his dictating who shall be members over Niagara and Welland. We wish we had more such men as he, apart from any political interference. But when speculators attempt to corrupt legislation and the Government — when they assume the corruptionists over constituencies — then we condemn them. Mr. Zimmerman has done good to the Niagara frontier in a monetary point of view. He has contracts on the railroads of the country. All this is well enough, if legitimately obtained. But as we to say, because he is a useful man in some things, that he must (although) but about ten years in Canada, control the politics on Canadian constituencies? We are friendly to the people of Niagara and of all that region of country. They need not fear that their country will be neglected. Nature has done for the Niagara country more than for any other portion of Canada, and time will prove that it will yet be the most prosperous part of it.

GEORGE SMITH appears to be a man of regular habits, unaccustomed to the atmosphere of Washington. He writes to his constituents as follows, and we fully agree with him:—

It is not strange that, keeping up, as I do my country habits, going to bed at nine and rising at five, I should deny the right of Congress to have night sessions. Suppose our House had appointed three o'clock in the morning as the hour for taking the eternal vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty of being in my bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsibility of my absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say, on myself, but I would say on the House. If my constituents wish for their member of Congress one who can sit up all night, they should have elected a person of very different habits from my own; but if they wish for their member of Congress one who can be longest without eating, they would have done better to have chosen an Indian, who is accustomed to go two or three days without eating, than a white man who is accustomed to eat his meals regularly every day.

The Port Hope Watchman says Mr. Burton, elected for East Durham is a true reformer; if he carries out his promises, he will...

between Mr. O'Connor, an aged member of the Catholic Church, plaintiff, and the Catholic Priest, Mr. O'Flaherty, defendant. It appeared that Father O'Flaherty not only assumed to excommunicate Mr. O'Connor and family, but directed his man to tear down the old gentleman's pew. Hence the suit. An intelligent Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$75 — Cayuga Chief.

The Leader says a protest against John Hilyard Cameron's election, on the ground of bribery, is talked of. If this be the case, much more would a protest lie against Bowes, for treating and inducing bribery, &c., and perhaps direct bribery. The Leader, in the same article, reads a homily to the public of the evil of public men being returned in our towns and cities by bribery and monetary influences. This comes with a bad grace from Hinck's organ. What influence put Foley into Parliament — what Morrison in Niagara, what Hincks in South Oxford and Renfrew? None other but monetary influences, expectations of offices, &c.

IN A DILEMMA.—It is difficult to tell how the honorable Malcolm Cameron can retain his seat in the cabinet according to the principles of responsible government. He is certainly out of the House, and why not of the council too?

PROGRESS IN THE EAST.—At the battle of Gurjevo, which recently took place between the Turks and Russians, three British officers fell, one of whom was the son of Mr. Arnold of Toronto, recently in this city.

The celebration of the opening of the Bytown and Prescott Railway to the village of Kemptville — took place on Wednesday inst. At 1 o'clock a large party proceeded out by the cars to Kemptville, where they were met by a great company from all the country round. A dinner had been provided by the Committee of the people of Oxford, of which the company partook. A band of music was in attendance and assisted to enliven the proceedings. There was no speechifying, but the afternoon was pleasantly passed, and the Ogdensburgh and Prescott people returned by the cars at about half-past five, all appearing to be much gratified with the trip. — Prescott Telegraph.

A new Roman Catholic Association of priests has been formed in Toronto. A copy of its constitution was inserted in the Globe of the 14th inst. Horrible to think it promulgates the doctrine, and Bishop Charbonnel sanctions it, that Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is to be worshiped as a Being, exercising supreme power in Heaven! What infamous idolatry!

It is said the Pope, by a recent Bull, has forbidden intermarriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics, except upon the condition that all the issue shall be brought up Roman Catholics. Our American brethren, err in calling Roman Catholics, Catholics — call them Roman Catholics or Papists.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an able Report by the Board of Directors of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company. The road is doing well, and a perfectly successful experiment. The Galt and Guelph Railroad was opened on the 21st instant. The Elora Backwoodsman says, Mr. Foley is not a Ministerialist. Is he not Rolph's nominee? A good deal of excitement was caused in Philadelphia, by a fashionable dentist there taking liberties with one of his lady patients. If her evidence be true, she acted very imprudent in the matter before and after her insult.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Some Sea Captains who sail out of Liverpool, assert that they care no more for Asiatic Cholera than for an ordinary cholera or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehensions of fatal results. We shall probably tell our readers nothing new when we state the prescription:—Common salt, one table spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in half a pint of hot water. The New York Times has heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure.

The Egyptian Railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine drivers are employed on it. The speed is about 20 miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed. — London Daily News.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railway in operation in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length and is rapidly approaching completion.

A remarkable statement is made in a late Paris paper, to the effect that out of upwards of 16,000 persons subscribers to the public baths at Paris, 8,700 had died, and who were in the debt of the...

more than most of the following European countries, in proportion to their population. It is likely there are 100 murders every year in California alone. What is the cause?

Authentic returns are said to give the following proportions of prosecutions for murder in the "great" countries in Europe in each million of their population: England, 4; Ireland, before the last great emigration 15—since, 12; Belgium 13; France, 31; Austria 36; Russia, 68; Sardinia, 70; Lombardy-Venetia, 45; Tuscany 81; Sicily, 90; Papal States, 100; Naples, 200.

THE SARNIA ANTI-LIQUOR BYE-LAW.—We see the Guelph Advertiser mentions the fact that this Bye-Law has been quashed like all its predecessors by the Court of Queen's Bench. This is the first intelligence we have heard of it. Is it true? The cause of Hincks' election. The following from a writer in a western paper will give some insight into it:—

Hincks would have shared the same fate in Oxford, but for local causes, and the bribery and corruption brought to bear on electors. Mr. Hincks is President of the Woodstock and Port Dover Railroad, a work got up by the people of Oxford, and as the company stood in want of money to go on with the work, it was thought best to elect Mr. Hincks, who in his double capacity of Minister and Broker could secure the needed, with which to complete the undertaking and as for the Renfrew constituency, Mr. Hincks having lately bought a large estate in that part of the country, with the money he has made lately, the electors naturally thought, judging from the past, that he would be most useful to them by authorizing grants of large sums of the public money, to improve their country; but for this selfish expectation Mr. Hincks would not have had the ghost of a chance for Renfrew.

Mr. Carden, (the Irish gentleman so called) who attempted to abduct Miss Arbutnot lately in Tipperary, Ireland, has been tried by a jury and found guilty of an attempt at abduction, and very justly sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in gaol. The Judge in his charge was very severe on him, and said no such crime among the gentry classes had been committed before for fifty years.

The Champion steamer lately, in passing up the River St. Lawrence, attempted to land some sick and dead emigrants at Prescott; but the town authorities existed it, and the boat had to pass on.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS by various papers is amusing, since the election smoke has blown over. Some claim Hartman, Wright, Monroe, Fraser, Spence, Freeman, &c., for the Ministry and others think these men and some others that might be named, independent reformers. We have not seen a single classification that is correct and could draw up (were we disposed) a better one than any we have seen. The Colonist very wisely puts Freeman down as an anti-ministerialist. Now, we believe that this is doubtful. Some put Hartman and Spence down as ministerialists. Hartman was so, but we believe wisdom will now teach him different things. Spence will be found as independent as Brown in most, if not all things. He is a better speaker, and quite as clever a man and writer as Brown. We have had no conversation with him for over a year, but are mistaken if he does not prove a powerful enemy of the present Government. Dr. Fraser, we fear, is like Wright of East York, acting a double part, crying "Good Lord! good devil!" Wright told us positively that he was opposed to the Government as now constituted, especially to Hincks. He told Mr. W. — an active friend of the Government at Toronto, that he would support the Ministry. This Riding might have returned a man who would have been thoroughly independent, but such papers as the Examiner, North American, from spite, personal dislike, and the Globe and Message, from sheer stupidity, allowed a walking-stick of the Government to slip in. What did the Message say on the subject? Nothing. Dr. Fraser is said to be for and against the Ministry — for and against the Maine law, according to his company. Certainly Pelham, which in truth elected him, is both Maine law and anti-ministerial. He is said secretly to be a nominee of Yankee Zimmerman. At all events although hallooed into triumph by McKenzie and the Globe, he is considered a safe man for the present Rolph-Hincks Government. If this be so, how did this anti-Government constituency elect him? No editor or politician can tell exactly how members will vote in the new House. Whilst upon the whole, we like the new element in the House, we cannot but regret that too many mere office-seekers, like the Rosses, Morrisons, Plints and Roblins, are in. The Leader will find his classification on the day of trial, wrong, so will the Globe. Both require a great deal of revising. The Colonist is still more at fault. It classifies Langton and Chisholm as Tories. It knows better. Both of them are much more reformers than Hincks and many of his train. We look upon Langton (excepting his opposition to the Maine law, which he seems not to understand) as a very far-seeing and clever politician.

persons who voted for him, and by removing others who voted against him and for George Brown. We think these acts clearly demonstrate the necessity of making the office of Postmaster elective by towns.

It seems a very unprincipled English adventurer by the name of Lawley had been appointed Governor of South Australia by the Duke of Newcastle (late Colonial Secretary). The question of his appointment and his fitness have been recently a matter of discussion in the British Parliament, and the matter has greatly exposed the Viceroy. It shows how disregardful the English Government are of their colonial appointments.

We will give a full list of the Division Courts in our next.

The last exploit of John Mitchell, late a professed Irish patriot, is a denunciation of a Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, for directing his Church to say prayers for the success of England in the present contest with Russia. Of course Mitchell sides with Russia. Since his aspiration after a plantation of Alabama negroes has brought him nothing, perhaps he is wisely contemplating the advantages that might accrue from his possession of a village of Russian serfs. — Kalida Venture.

THE KNOW-NOTHING SOCIETY in the United States somewhat similar to the Canadian Orange Association, have carried all before them, and elected their candidates at the distant elections which have recently occurred in the United States. The Society is progressing rapidly.

The Savannah Republican says that the Hunday Liquor Ordinance went into operation in that city on Sunday last, and that its effects were visible throughout the day, even to the most casual observer, in the unusual quiet and order that prevailed. The churches also were more than ordinarily crowded.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mauritius has refused to allow his clergy to administer the sacrament of the holy communion to one of the Council of Government, the Hon. H. Lemiere, on account of his being a Freemason.

CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Bishop of Oxford called the attention of the Government to the fact that the first effect of the deliverance of the Circassian coast from Russian dominion, was the active revival of the slave trade in girls for the market of Constantinople. The Earl of Clarendon explained the difficulties that lie in the way of extinguishing this custom. He also stated that Schamyl is opposed to the trade in Circassians, and that the present being a favorable opportunity, all that can be done for its suppression will be done by the British Government.

The Saratoga Anti-Slavery Convention was a great and important gathering. We hope that every free State in the Union will follow it up with similar movements. [Ed. Soc.]

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT SARATOGA.

Every county of the State, excepting Schoenectady, Suffolk and Sullivan was represented in the Anti Nebraska State Convention at Saratoga the present week. The meeting was large and earnest. — Strong resolutions of protest against the Nebraska iniquity were adopted: against more Slave States and Slave Territory, and declaring that Kansas and Nebraska shall be free. A minority of the Convention were for nominating a ticket; but the point was compromised by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State Officers at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions at length. Tectotaker.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MAINE LAW.

We have contemplated this law in the light of Political Economy. Is it calculated to enrich a state? Does it save an existing waste? Does it add to human labour? Does it increase the produce of the farm and the workshop, and save from casualties on the land and the water, from conflagrations and shipwrecks? A state wasting its labour and wealth on useless, profitless, degenerating, local projects, must unavoidably become impoverished, though a few individuals may be enriched. The inhabitants of Maine, it is said, exchanged annually two millions of dollars for intoxicating drinks. Much of this went out of the state, bringing nothing in return to improve or enrich the people. The state would have been richer if all that was received had been poured into the sea. This sum now saved, and expended upon farms, and dwellings, and roads, and ships, and schools, and colleges, and churches, year by year, must soon give the state, in every department, an elevation and strength not before contemplated. — Facts of the Case.

THE CHURCHMAN'S INDEX: this city and...

... was not prejudiced... among them Attorney-General... the majority of the press and the... *Mail* is there anything else that affects our... of the bar? It is a state of... true colors, a base and infamous... character of a legal man. Our character as a lawyer and a politician may be injured by those acting in the dark, but will bear the closest scrutiny of truth. The tool of the *Mail* raves at an act of... to defend the injured widow, yet approves of the £10,000... of Hincks & Bowes, bought about... by delivering the city and the Provincial Legislature, as well as wronging the hard-working contractor.

Well might such a self be assumed to speak of the 'status of the bar.' There is a status of the press, much required in Canada. It would be well if the people generally would teach such lawless scribblers as Kirby of the *Mail*... to follow the adage: *Bonum ne probo, malum ne probem.* Mr. Queen left the towel, — landing the cobble, a stand, and Kirby the tankard — all to prostitute their talents for pay at the altar of vagabond journalism and speculators in Canada. We like to see such men, — we admire the intelligent mechanic, but he is doubly detestable when he throws away his talents on the side of corruption. The editor of the *Mail* is personally contemptible, unknown beyond the town of Niagara, but he writes behind a paper of good standing in Canada. Hence we must pull the worm from his hole, and expose him. A paper should have a status, and should not one year blow one way, and the next how another. If the *Mail* wheeled about, it should have told the reason why, and have changed its name. A paper that has long been consistent obtains a prestige in a country which should not be disgraced by turning somersets to suit its patrons. The *Mail* does not speak its sentiments independently. It does not oppose its patrons, Zimmerman and Co. What right has such a paper to dictate a public policy to the oldest reformers in Canada, or even to Mr. Brown, who has behaved with energy and independence for at least three years? It is something like Mr. Heattie and the *Leader* — controlled by Hincks. This last paper assumes an independent tone in Canada, but is merely Hincks praising Hincks. The paper and its writers, editors and nominal master, live on the smiles of Hincks.

No it is with our Niagara Spaniel. He is like the weathercock on a barn. If my lord says "Black thy boots," the mental does it. Now, we have no objection to Mr. Zimmerman in his place, but object to his dictating who shall be members over Niagara and Welland. We wish we had more such men, apart from any political interference. But when speculators attempt to corrupt legislation and the Government — when they assume the responsibility over constituencies — then we condemn them. Mr. Zimmerman has done good to the Niagara frontier in a monetary point of view. He has contracts on the railroads of the country. All this is well enough, if legitimately obtained. But as we say, because he is a useful man in some things, that he must (although) but about ten years in Canada, control the politics of Canadian constituencies? We are friendly to the people of Niagara and of all that region of country. They need not fear that their country will be neglected. Nature has done for the Niagara country more than for any other portion of Canada, and time will prove that it will yet be the most prosperous part of it.

GERRIT SMITH appears to be a man of regular habits, acclimated to the atmosphere of Washington. He writes to his constituents as follows, and we fully agree with him:—

It is not strange that, keeping up, as I do my country habits, going to bed at nine and rising at five, I should deny the right of Congress to have night sessions. Suppose our House had appointed three o'clock in the morning as the hour for taking the vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty of being in my bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsibility of my absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say, on myself, but I would say on the House. If my constituents wish for their member of Congress one who can sit up all night, they should have elected a person of very different habits from my own; but if they wish for their member of Congress one who can be longest without eating, they would have done better to have chosen an Indian, who is accustomed to go two or three days without eating, than a white man who is accustomed to eat his meals regularly every day.

The Port Hope Watchman says Mr. Burton, elected for East Durham is a true reformer; if he carries out his promises, he will prove himself such.

THE BROTHERHOOD AT LAW.—A novel suit was tried in this city before Justice Day, on Saturday last,

The *Leader* gave a protest against the Hincks & Bowes election, on the ground of bribery. It is to be the case much more widely proved against Hincks, for treating and bribery, etc., and perhaps direct bribery. The *Leader* in the same article, reads a homily to the elect, the evil of public men being returned in our towns and cities by bribery and monetary influence. It comes with a bad grace from Hincks's organ. What influence put Foley into Parliament—what Mr. Brown in Niagara, what Hincks in South Oxford and Renfrew? None other but monetary influences, patronizations of officers, &c.

IN A DILEMMA.—It is difficult to tell how the honorable Malcolm Cameron can retain his seat in the cabinet according to the principles of responsible government. He is certainly out of the House, and why not of the council too?

PROGRESS IN THE EAST.—At the battle of Gettysburg, which recently took place between the Turks and Russians, three British officers fell, one of whom was the son of Mr. Arnold of Toronto, recently in this city.

The celebration of the opening of the Bytown and Prescott Railway to the village of Kemptonville took place on Wednesday last. At 1 o'clock a large party proceeded out by the cars to Kemptonville, where they were met by a great company from all the country round. A dinner had been provided by the Committee of the people of Oxford, of which the company consisted to enliven the proceedings. There was no speaking, but the afternoon was pleasantly passed, and the Oxford and Prescott people returned by the cars at about half-past five, all appearing to be much gratified with the trip.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

A new Roman Catholic Association of priests has been formed in Toronto. A copy of its constitution was inserted in the *Globe* of the 14th inst. Honorable to think it promulgates the doctrine, and Bishop of Toronto sanctions it, that Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is to be worshipped as a Being, exercising supreme power in Heaven! What infamous idolatry!

It is said the Pope, by a recent Bull, has forbidden intermarriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics, except upon the condition that all the same shall be brought up Roman Catholics. Our American brethren, err in calling Roman Catholics Catholics—call them Roman Catholics or Papists.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an able Report by the Board of Directors of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company. The road is doing well, and a perfectly successful experiment. The Galt and Guelph Railroad was opened on the 21st inst. The Elira Backwoodman says, Mr. Foley is not a Ministerialist. Is he not Rolph's nominee? A good deal of excitement was caused in Philadelphia by a fashionable dentist taking liberties with one of his lady patients. If her evidence be true, she acted very imprudent in the matter before and after her assault.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Some Sea Captains who sail out of Liverpool, assert that they care no more for Asiatic Cholera than for an ordinary colic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehensions of fatal results. We shall probably tell our readers nothing new when we state the prescription:—Common salt, one table-spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in half a pint of hot water. The *New York Times* has heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure.

The Egyptian Railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods, it is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine drivers are employed on it. The speed is about 20 miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.—*London Daily News*.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railway in operation in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest road upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length and is rapidly approaching completion.

A remarkable statement is made in a late Paris paper, to the effect that out of upwards of 16,000 persons, subscribers to the public baths at Paris, B. Jean and Marseilles, and who were in the daily habit of bathing, only two cases of cholera had occurred.

MURDER.—We hear a great deal of the murders of the United States and it will be found that they have

... B. Jean, Marseilles, and who were in the daily habit of bathing, only two cases of cholera had occurred.

THE BARRIA ANTI-LIQUOR BYE-LAW.—We have a *Goodbye* advertisement in the *Mail* that the By-Law has been passed like a law, press extracts to the effect of Queen's Bench. This is the first time we have heard of it. Is it true?—The cause of Hincks's election. The following from a western paper will give some light on the subject.

It is well known I have shared the same fate. Our Lord but for one cause, and the bribery and corruption brought a loss on electors. Mr. Hincks is the first of the Woodstock and Port Dover Railroad, a work going up by the people of Oxford, and as he could not get the vote of the majority to go on with the work, he had to select Mr. Hincks, who on his side, a party of Minister and Baker, and so on. He needs a will with him to carry out the work, and as for the Reform constituency, Mr. Hincks has lately bought a large estate in that part of the country, with the money he has made lately in the same way. Judging from the past that he would be most useful to them by authorizing grants of large sums of the public money to improve their property, but for this selfish expectation Mr. Hincks would not have had the ghost of a chance for Reform.

Mr. Carter, (the Irish gentleman so called) who attempted to abduct Miss Arbuthnot lately in Upper Canada, has been tried by a jury and found guilty of an attempt at abduction, and very justly sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in goal. The Judge in his charge was very severe on him, and said no such crime among the gentle classes had been committed before for fifty years.

The Champlain steamer lately, on passing up the River St. Lawrence, attempted to land some sick and dead emigrants at Prescott, but the town authorities pointed it out and the boat had to pass on.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS by various papers is amusing since the election broke has blown over. Some claim Hartman, Wright, Monto, Fraser, Spence, Freeman, &c., for the Ministry and others think these men and some others that might be named, independent reformers. We have not seen a single classification that is correct and could draw up (were we disposed) a better one than any we have seen. The *Colonist* very wisely puts Freeman down as an anti-ministerialist. Now, we believe that this is doubtful. Some put Hartman and Spence down as ministerialists. Hartman was so, but we believe wisdom will now teach him different things. Spence will be found as independent as Brown is most, if not all things. He is a better speaker, and quite as clever a man and writer as Brown. We have had in conversation with him for over a year, but are mistaken if he does not prove a powerful enemy of the present Government. Dr. Fraser, we fear, is like Wright of East York, acting a double part, crying "Good Lord! good devil!" Wright told us positively that he was opposed to the Government as now constituted, especially to Hincks. He told Mr. W.— an active friend of the Government at Toronto, that he would support the Ministry. This riding might have returned a man who would have been thoroughly independent, but such papers as the *Examiner*, *North American*, from spite, personal dislike, and the *Globe* and *Message*, from sheer stupidity, allowed a walking-stick of the Government to slip in. What did the *Message* say on the subject? Nothing. Dr. Fraser is said to be for and against the Ministry—for and against the Maine law, according to his company. Certainly Pelham, which in truth elected him, is both Maine law and anti-ministerial. He is said secretly to be a nominee of Yankee Zimmerman. At all events, although haloed into triumph by McKenzie and the *Globe*, he is considered a safe man for the present Rolph-Hincks Government. If this be so, how did the anti-Government constituency elect him? No editor or politician can tell exactly how members will vote in the new element. What, upon the whole, we like the new element in the House, we cannot but regret that too many mere office-seekers, like the Hon. Mr. Morrison, Funt and Robbins, are in. The *Leader* will find his classification on the day of trial, wrong, so will the *Globe*. Both require a great deal of re-organizing. The *Colonist* is still more at fault. It classifies Langton and Chisholm as Tories. It knows better. Both of them are much more reformers than Hincks, and many of his train. We look upon Langton (excepting his opposition to the Maine law, which he seems not to understand) as a very far-seeing and clever politician.

The Hon. Mr. Monn has been elected in Lower Canada in an obscure county. Malcolm Cameron has been basely using his power of Postmaster-General in the County of Lambton, by promising office to

... The question of his appointment and his success have been recently a matter of discussion in the British Parliament, and the matter has greatly exposed the Ministry. It shows how dangerous the English Government are of their colonial appointments.

We will give a full list of the Division Courts in our next.

The last exploit of John Mitchell, late a projected Irish patriot, is a denunciation of a Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, for directing his Church to say prayers for the success of England in the present contest with Russia. Of course Mitchell sides with Russia. Since his apostrophe after a plantation of Alabama negroes has brought him nothing, perhaps he is wisely contemplating the advantages that might accrue from his possession of a village of Russian serfs.—*Kelula Venture*.

The Know Nothing Society in the United States, somewhat similar to the Canadian Orange Amateurs, have carried all before them, and elected their candidates at the different elections which have recently occurred in the United States. The Society is progressing rapidly.

The Savannah Republican says that the Sunday Liquor Ordinance went into operation in that city on Sunday last, and that its effects were visible throughout the day even to the most casual observer in the unusual quiet and order that prevailed. The churches also were more than ordinarily crowded.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has refused to allow his clergy to administer the sacrament of the holy communion to one of the Council of Government, the Hon. H. Lamere, on account of his being a Freemason.

CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Bishop of Oxford called the attention of the Government to the fact that the first effect of the deliverance of the Circassian coast from Russian dominion, was the active revival of the slave trade in girls for the market of Constantinople. The Earl of Clarendon explained the difficulties that lay in the way of extinguishing this custom. He also stated that Schanly is opposed to the trade in Circassians, and that the present being a favorable opportunity, all that can be done for its suppression will be done by the British Government.

The Saratoga Anti-Slavery Convention was a great and important gathering. We hope that every free State in the Union will follow it up with similar movements. [Ed. Soc.]

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT SARATOGA.

Every county of the State, excepting Schoenectady, Suffolk and Sullivan was represented in the Anti Nebraska State Convention at Saratoga the present week. The meeting was large and earnest. Strong resolutions of protest against the Nebraska iniquity were adopted: against more Slave States and Slave Territory, and declaring that Kansas and Nebraska shall be free. A minority of the Convention were for nominating a Unionist; but the point was compromised by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State Officers at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions at length. Trectotster.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MAINE LAW

We have contemplated this law in the light of Political Economy. Is it calculated to enrich a State? Does it save an existing waste? Does it add to human labour? Does it increase the produce of the farm and the workshop, and save from cannibals on the land and the water, from confagurations and shipwrecks? A state wasting its labour and wealth on useless, profitless, degenerating indulgences must unavoidably become impoverished, though a few rich individuals may be enriched. The inhabitants of Maine, it is said, exchanged annually $\$5,000,000$ worth of dollars for intoxicating drinks. Much of this went out of the state, bringing nothing in return to improve or enrich the people. The state would have been richer if all that was received had been poured into the sea. This sum is now saved, and expended upon farms, and dwellings, and roads, and ships, and schools, and colleges, and churches, year by year, must now give the state, in every department, an elevation and strength not before contemplated.—*Facts of the Case*.

THE CHOLERA still lingers in this city and elsewhere in Canada. A few cases occur every day in Toronto, but the disease seems now to take a bilious form. In Boston we regret to see some cases here and there. People must be very careful for a few weeks longer.

WAR NEWS.

It is confirmed that the Expedition against the Crimea and Sebastopol has left Varna.

Nothing certain in regard to Bormund has been received, except that it is about to be bombarded, and the Aland Islands taken.

It is said that retrograde movements are being made in Moldavia.

It is reported that according to an agreement between the Porte and the Austrian Envoy that the Turks will not enter Bucharest, and that the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians.

Omer Pacha has promised that Wallachia shall not be made the theatre of military evicts.

Omer Pacha has asked for provisions and lodgement for 12,000, and rations for 20,000, outside of Bucharest.

The British steamer Fury entered Sebastopol, in the night and remained until morning. She was fired at with both shot and shell, but suffered no damage.

The cholera in the English camp at Varna was decreasing.

The Arch-Duke Constantine narrowly escaped drowning at Cronstadt by the upsetting of a boat.

Denmark has given in a complete adherence to the Austro-Prussian Treaty.

The Turkish fleet had sailed for Varna.

The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, will resist to the last; and since the fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt he is more determined than ever.

A Correspondent of the Globe speaking of its difficulty makes these remarks on its present position of the Baltic fleet:—

What, then, would be the advantage, if Sir Charles Napier were at great loss of life to bombard Breaborg or Cronstadt, if he could not follow up the attack by taking possession, and holding them. There would be no gain whatever.

The Aland Isles, which lie hardly 25 leagues distant from Stockholm, and are called by the Fins "Ahrenomman," consist of three groups of about 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands.

On Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mars, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

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

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

DEATH. We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs. Rowell, wife of our respected fellow citizen Mr. Joseph Rowell (Chairman of the Board of Health), of Queen Street,—which melancholy event took place on Tuesday morning last, at three o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Gymno" Poetry from Hamilton. He must recollect all newspaper require the genuine signature as well as the fictitious one.

"Life and Death" is received. Poetry of Frederick Wright on hand. His letter on Temperance we fear we cannot publish.

W. T., Cumminsville, \$1, for half of 1854, and 1r. 3d. over Papers forwarded.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD. NOTICE. EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Oron the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the United Counties of York and Peel, hereby give notice that an examination of Common School Teachers will take place on TUESDAY the 23rd day of August, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the following places:—

All teachers and others, presenting themselves for examination will be required to select the particular class in which they propose to pass; and previous to being admitted for examination, must forward to the Examining Committee satisfactory proof of good moral character; such proof to consist of the certificate of the clergyman whose ministrations he has attended; and in cases where the party has taught in a Common School, the certificate of the Trustees of the school section will be required.

THE Board will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 26th of September next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several Examining Committees, for licensing the teachers, and for other business.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft. and for payment within 30 days, 16s. per 1000 ft.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED, TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unequivocal testimonials of character will be required. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO. To all whom these presents may concern. WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 11, 1854.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

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

STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM Toronto to Rochester, in 7 hours. Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours. Toronto to New York, in 22 hours.

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

Alteration of Time. COMMENCING on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854, the Peerless will make one trip each day, leaving Toronto at 8 o'clock, A.M.

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

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper. The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number.

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA. ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted).

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 30, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 36, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 45, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A.M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 36, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 36, P.M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

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

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

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

J. CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers.

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.

MONTEAL 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.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. NOTICE. IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D. Medical Superintendent.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S "NEWS-BAB," ILLUSTRATED BY BRUCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper. The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first number.

The Turkish army are advancing rapidly on Bucharest. The Russian rear-guard was about half way between Bucharest and Harco. On the 8th the Turkish army had not entered Bucharest.

It is said that retrograde movements are being made in Moldavia. It is reported that according to an agreement between the Porte and the Austrian Envoy that the Turks will not enter Bucharest, and that the Turkish troops shall be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians. Omer Pacha has promised that Wallachia shall not be made the theatre of military events. Omer Pacha has asked for provisions and lodgements for 12,000, and rations for 20,000, outside of Bucharest.

The British steamer Fury entered Sebastopol, in the night and remained until morning. She was fired at with both shot and shell, but suffered no damage. The cholera in the English camp at Varna was decreasing. The Arch-Duke Constantine narrowly escaped drowning at Cronstadt by the upsetting of a boat. Denmark has given in a complete adherence to the Austro-Prussian Treaty.

The Turkish fleet had sailed for Varna. The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, will resist to the last; and since the fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt he is more determined than ever. Count Nesselrode endeavors to prevail on the Emperor to change his policy, but in vain. The old Russian party has yet the preponderance. A Correspondent of the Globe speaking of its difficulty makes these remarks on its present position of the Baltic fleet:— "What, then, would be the advantage, if Sir Charles Napier were at great loss of life to bombard Brest or Cronstadt, if he could not follow up the attack by taking possession, and holding them. There would be no gain whatever. Supposing that he had sufficient force to take possession, what position would he occupy? He would be soon shut out from reinforcements by the ice, and during the whole winter, would be exposed to continued assaults from the force which the Czar would be able to bring to bear upon him from all parts of the empire. His ship might be burned and his whole force destroyed, were he not supported by a large army. The plan of the war in the Baltic, we believe, to be this:—To seize upon the Aland Islands and to use them as a protection for the fleet and for the small French army of 10,000 men which has now arrived in the Baltic; to occupy them during the winter, should nothing occur in the meantime, and in spring, to make, if necessary, the proposed descent on the Russian coast, accompanied by a thorough dismantling of the great fortifications. It was rumoured in London when the America left that the Aland Isles had actually been taken, and it is certain, that if not already seized, they will be soon. From the London Times we copy an account of these islands:—

"The Aland Isles, which lie hardly 25 leagues distant from Stockholm, and are called by the Fins 'Ahrenoman', consist of three groups of about 80 uninhabited and 200 uninhabited islands. The inhabitants, who number about 15,000, are of a healthy and cheerful race, who support themselves partly by agriculture and the breeding of cattle, partly by fishing and acting as pilots. They refuse to be called either Swedes or Fins, but proudly call themselves Alanders; and the chief island, with a superficies of about seven square leagues (while the whole group of Aland contains perhaps 110 square leagues,) they call the 'Continent.' In olden times it had its own kings, and supported almost half the population of the whole Archipelago. In addition to many good ports, it possesses in particular the safe anchorage of Ytternaes, which is capacious enough to admit the whole Russian fleet on the shore of which lies the strong fortress of the Bomersund, capable of containing within its walls 60,000 men. Bomersund has only been built about twenty years, but the history of this group of islands goes further back.—

LATEST NEWS.—A great riot between fire companies has taken place in Philadelphia. Some buildings have fallen in Boston, causing a great loss of life. The cholera in St. Johns city has been very bad. Judge Powell, of Guelph, is dead. The French have landed 3,000 near Bomersund, and taken some Russian cannon. It was thought the place would be roughly cannonaded and taken.

DEATH.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs. Rowell, wife of our respected fellow citizen Mr. Joseph Rowell (Chairman of the Board of Health), of Queen Street,—which melancholy event took place on Tuesday morning last, at three o'clock. Mrs. Rowell had been ailing for some days, and died, we understand, of a bilious attack and inflammation. She was an eminent friend of the temperance cause, and an active member of the first Union of Daughters of Temperance in this city. If all persons were like this lamented lady and her bereaved husband, the temperance cause would soon triumph. She has left a large and interesting family to deplore her loss.

by the music, entitled 'The Poetry we will publish, but not the man.'

RECEIPTS.

W. T., Camranville, \$1, for half of 1854, and 1 s. 3 J. over Papers forwarded.

CANADIAN, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD. NOTICE.

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

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the United Counties of York and Peel, hereby give notice that an examination of Common School Teachers will take place on TUESDAY the 27th day of August, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the following places:— At the Court House, City of Toronto, for the City of Toronto, and the Townships of York, Etobicoke, and Scarborough. At Brampton, for the County of Peel. At Newmarket, for the Townships of Whitchurch, E. Gwillimbury, W. Gwillimbury, and Georgina. At Richmond-Hill, for the Townships of King, Markham, and Vaughan. Note.—The General Examinations will in the future be annual at or about the time above specified.—There will be no examination in December, as formerly. All teachers and others, presenting themselves for examination will be required to select the particular class in which they propose to pass; and previous to being admitted for examination, must forward to the Examining Committee satisfactory proof of good moral character; such proof to consist of the certificate of the clergyman whose ministrations he has attended; and in cases where the party has taught in a Common School, the certificate of the Trustees of the school section will be required. Each candidate is required if possible to attend the examination in his own school circuit. First-Class teachers are not required to be re-examined. The Board will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 27th of September next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several Examining Committees, for licensing the teachers, and for other business. JOHN JENNINGS, Chairman.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted). Mail Train at 7.00 A. M. Accommodation at 4.35 P. M. Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 6.05 A. M. Mail Train at 6.30 P. M. Both Trains stop at Flag Station. The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning, which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:— On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake. Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train. Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening. Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip. Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Consumers' Gas Company.

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

PROCLAMATION.

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

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

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

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH, Will resume her trips between STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE, ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A.M., and run from thence EVERY SATURDAY throughout the season at the same hour. Returning.—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A.M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly. CHARLES THOMPSON. In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route, together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security. CHARLES THOMPSON. Toronto, July 4, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS.

THROUGH FROM

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West. Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat. R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad. J. B. GORDON, Agent. Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

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

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

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7.20

Chippawa House (Niagara Falls) at 7.45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8.35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto. Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9.45, Clifton House at 9.55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10.5 A.M. SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2.25, Clifton House at 2.45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3.35. P.M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto. Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4.40, and Clifton House at 4.50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5. P.M. At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston. Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Parlin will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning. J. SPAULDING, Engr and Supr. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH. WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Veillets, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. ALSO, His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats. His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices. No Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH. No. 60, King Street East. The Toronto House. Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE. IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies. Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled. JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D. 31 Medical Superintendent.

NEW Weekly Illustrated Periodical. DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S 'NEWS-BAG.'

ILLUSTRATED BY BRUCE SMITH. WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information. This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive nature, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided. It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch," and will be printed with new type, on good paper. The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers. King Street, Toronto, July 1854. 31

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS, SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100. READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating prices.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT-LAW, has resumed his professional business at the office over Howland & Co's Store.

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE At 104 Yonge Street, 50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of having him professionally, that his Law Office is now situated at the corner of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

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

J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE, Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Style) No. 70, Yonge Street, Toronto.

200 bags L. Verge's Salt, 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt, With his usual supply of butter, lard, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.

DR. CADWELL, FRATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, Having concluded his professional engagements, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to the hearing.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, UNLICENSED ARCHITECT, SALES attended on the Street, No. 100, and of Moderate Price, in the City of Toronto.

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

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 65 King Street East, Toronto.

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.

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

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

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. April 28, 1854.

A CARD. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year.

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

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

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

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

OPEN FROM MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854. GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN: Windsor at 10 00 A. M., Hamilton at 2 30 A. M., Toronto at 6 10 P. M., the Falls at 8 00 P. M.

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

W. H. ASHWORTH, HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c., Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

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

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, etc.

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, has resumed his professional business at the office over Howland & Co's Store.

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

Worked, altered to Percussion, Browned,
Other repairs done at the Shortest Notice -
equal to any.

April 22, 1854.

16

CHARLES DURAND, U.S.
ATTORNEY, AND SOLICITOR
IN CHANCERY, respectfully informs the public
that his Law Office is now situated
at the corner of York and Temperance Streets, No. 27,
St. Nicholas, Toronto.
He is also in possession of the County of
Quebec, or to Comptrolleur, Drawn, Partly
by No.

DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,
Having completed his professional education,
and having assumed the possession of his
office, as usual for all diseases pertaining to
the eye, and
Just issued from the press the second edition
of his TREATISE ON THE EYE AND
EAR, containing One Hundred and fifty pages of read-
ing matter, upwards of one hundred and sixty
illustrations, embracing almost every variety of
eye disease, as treated by the author.
It may be had gratis on application to Dr. C. at
No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling,
100 Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded
free of charge, and post-paid. Copies forwarded
to, May 2nd, 1854.

Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.
Subscriber has just received a choice assort-
ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting
of Back Coats, Vests and Mixed Millons
Kerseys, Doekins, new Fashionable
and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a
lot of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts,
Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.
ALSO,
Assortment of good English Bunting for sale,
always constant on hand and made to order,
as received from Captains, Custom Houses,
houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and
orders will be sent to any part of the Pro-
vince.

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor,
77, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
April 28, 1854.

TEWASHING & COLORING.
CHARLES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens
of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of
TEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest
fashionable style. He solicits a call from
those of getting work done with promptness
and efficiency.
RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET,
near Mr. Lucas' Blacksmith Shop.
No. 60, April 28, 1854.

EAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

OPEN FROM
TORONTO TO NIAGARA FALLS
SUNDAY AFTER MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.
as will run as follows:

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:
Toronto at 10 00 A. M.
Hamilton at 2 30 A. M.
The Falls at 6 10 P. M.
The Falls at 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:
Toronto at 7 00 A. M.
Hamilton at 10 50 P. M.
The Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST:
EXPRESS TRAIN:
The Falls at 10 30 A. M.
Hamilton at 12 30 P. M.
Toronto at 4 05 P. M.
Windsor at 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:
The Falls at 12 15 P. M.
Hamilton at 2 45 P. M.
Toronto at 6 40 P. M.

The Trains run in direct connection with the
New York Central and Michigan Cen-
tral.
Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,
Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,
Buffalo, and Chicago.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director,
No. 10, April, 1854.

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

Worked, altered to Percussion, Browned,
Other repairs done at the Shortest Notice -
equal to any.

April 22, 1854.

16

HATS AND CAPS
S. DADSON,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets,
Hats Neatly Repaired.
Toronto, May 11, 1854.

A CARD.
JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
SALES & real estate,
No. 149
Corner of Yonge and Church Streets,
Toronto, March 25, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.
ROBERT SIMPSON
Corner of Yonge and
Church Streets, 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.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House
& Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Com-
mission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street
on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.
AGENTS IN ENGLAND,
Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Fred-
erick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.
YONGE St. Pottery, NEAR Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor. - Manufactures 2,500
pieces per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods
on the average per week through the whole year.
These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper
Province for quantity and quality. They took all the
three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and
have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly
supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and
Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle
Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on
short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity
of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada
before, he can recommend it as being far better for
dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking
trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854.

WANTED, two journeymen Potters, and two ap-
prentices to the same Business, at the Yonge
Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-
ises.

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

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

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

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

S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

U. B. RYAN,
Importer of English and American
HARDWARE
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
HARDWARE,
150 Adelaide Street,
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.
STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS.
Mill Castings.
MACHINERY,
Manufactured by the Sub-
scribers at their Foundries,
Beverly Street (off Queen
Street West) Toronto
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 22 1854.



HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

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

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

S. SHAW & SON.

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

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

Men's Brn Holland Coats, from 4 4j Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6
do. Che's'd do. do. 5 0 do. Black Satin do. 8 9
do. Black Alpaca do. 19 0 do. Fancy Satin do. 5 9
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6 do. Hosiery do. 3 4
do. Prince's do. 12 6 do. Fancy do. 4 4
do. Canada seed do. 17 6 do. Velvet do. 4 4
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0 do. Marselles do. 4 4
do. Casimere do. 25 0 do. Barthea do. 4 4
Boy's Brn Holland do. 4 4j Boy's Fancy do. 3 9
do. Che's'd do. do. 5 0 do. Silk do. 5 0
do. Mole'skin do. 6 3 do. Satin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. 10 9 do. Coat do. 5 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6 do. Trowsers do. 4 0
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9 do. Casimere do. 5 0
White Shirts, Linnen Frocs 4 4j Men's Cloth Caps. 2 6
Striped do. 2 6 Boy's do. 1 10
Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials!

DRY GOODS.
Muslin DeLaines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton. from 2jd.
10jd. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3jd.
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7jd. Tapes and Materials for Mourning, striped Shirting, " 4jd.
Heavy gingham, do. " 7jd. Ladies' Robes, Caps and Frock, Cotton Warp from 6s. 4jd.
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7jd. Ladies' Satins, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings,
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Shawls, Muslins netts, Barego Drives.
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Shawls, Silk Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca.
Short Checked and plain Aprons. Shawls, Labour, DeLaines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto
NO SECOND PRICE.
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

W. H. ASHWORTH
The Public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open
with a very large and well assorted Stock.
HATS, CAPS, KOSSTUTHS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him
with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY
NO SECOND PRICE!!

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

MILL CROSS-CUT,
HANDS, AND
OTHER SAWS,
LUMBER, HICKORY,
FIELD, AUGERS,
PLANKS,
LOCKET AND TABLE
CUTLERY,
ELECTRO PLATE,
GERMAN SILVER
AND BRITANNIA
METAL GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6
do. Linnen Drill do. 5 0
do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Court do. do. 7 6
do. Sattin do. do. 11 0
do. Casimere do. do. 13 0
do. Buckskin do. do. —
do. Doekskin do. do. —
Boy's Drill do. do. 4 4
do. Checked do. do. 4 0
do. Mole'skin do. do. 5 0
do. C's'la twe'ed do. do. —
do. Casimere do. do. 4 4j
do. Tweed do. do. 4 4j
do. Red flannel Shirts, 4 4j
do. Under-shirts and drawers 1 10

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers...

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

KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils...

GARDEN SEEDS. Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds...

CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP TO THE NIAGARA FALLS.

THE STEAMER "PEERLESS" leaves Yonge Street Wharf at 6 o'clock, A.M., and again at 12.30 P.M.

Parties leaving Toronto at 6 in the morning will have four or five hours at the Falls...

The Fare to Parties going and returning same day, will be half price.

Office Front Street, 5 doors east of Yonge Street. J. B. GORDON, Agent. Toronto, July 19th, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD of HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse...

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 60, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street NEAR THE POST OFFICE, TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES

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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

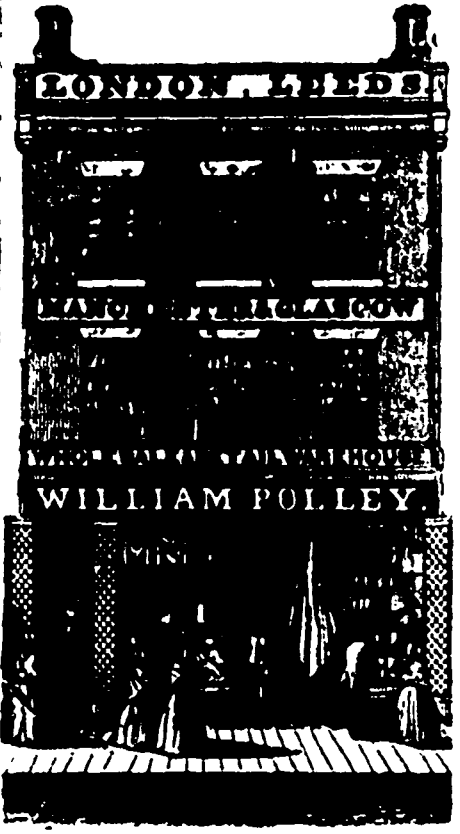
READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers, Newcastle Marble Works...

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Marble Pieces, & Marble Furniture...

C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W. N.B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him...

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of...

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods...

Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.

Third floor West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 166 King St. East, Toronto, April 19, 1854.

W. STEWARD,

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 55 Yonge St. Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public...

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S.)

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

of the best description always on hand. Also Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions.

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

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner Bross, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps...

PRATT'S Temperance House, 1 D'Vision Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street. Directly opposite the Colonist Office...

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber have just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE...

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLIY GILT CHINA...

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...

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...

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...

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

THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITIZEN,

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing and Quarters and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Millard's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been rebuilt at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow.

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

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson, son, and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Hesley, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Pidgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Veit, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarvis; C. S. Johnson, Ottawa; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamblin, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. E. 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. Young, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. T. S. Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Boulton, 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. McMonie, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Equeusing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 in no. 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, in 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.

