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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. MARCH 4, 1854.

NO. 9.

SLIDING ON THE ICE.

What a lovely night! the red round moon
Sails high in the air like a great balloon,
While the stars shine bright like so many sky-rockets,
Or diamonds, imbedded in topaz sockets;
And flickering over the slumbering town,
The moon-light is streaming up and down,
Till each slated roof and tall thin spire
Glow silver and red, with its mystic fire.
Nature, though dreaming, yet smiles in glee—
What a night for a slide down the steep glacis;

So let's away—
'Tis no night for sleep—
See! the moon-beams play
On the glacis steep,
And the moon looks down
With a laughing air—
Oh! let's not miss
A night so fair.

Oh! here's a health to the lucky man
Who first invented the tobogan:
The yed-man's toils would be well repaid
If he had tried a slide with his Indian maid.
Here's the top of the hill—now down we go,
Swift as the shaft from the twanging bow,
Or, slicker than lightning over a way
Well oiled and greased, as our friends would say;
Our breath is gone, like he who was tied
On the wild steed's back for the dreadful ride.

They may talk of a sly flirtation,
By the light of the chandelier,
And such like dissipation,
When nobody's very near:
But then they never tried,
On a star-lit night, and clear,
Down the steep glacis, a slide,
With a precious freight to steer.

They may praise the polka's round,
Or the waltz's giddy whirl,
To music's melting sound,
As up and down they whirl:
But give me the slippery steep!
Give me the cold moon's ray!
The cooling rush of the out-stripped wind!
The glide of the Indian sleigh!

For though we may lack the chandelier,
The light of the moon is passing clear:
And though we have not soft music's swell,
There's a silvery voice I love as well—
Our roof is the azure sky, unfurled,
Studded with many a starry world,
Which shadows a gay and grander hall,
Than ever witnessed a thronging ball—
If dull care should come in your way
The best receipt is an Indian sleigh.
—Quebec Mercury.

THE CORNWALL WRECKER.

A TERRIBLE LEGEND OF CRIME.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a
barbaric custom prevailed on the coast of Cornwall,
luring vessels to their destruction in stormy
weather, by fastening a lantern to a horse's head,
and leading it about on the cliffs, in order that the
wondered mariner, mistaking it for the light of a
vessel, might be lured to the rocks.

the vessel speedily became the prey of a set of
ruthless barbarians, who, to secure themselves im-
punity in their plunder often murdered those who
escaped drowning and called their booty a God-
send.

In a small hovel, on the craggy shore of a
deep and dangerous bay on the coast of Cornwall,
dwelt one of those wretches, an old hardened des-
perado, who united in himself the fisherman, the
smuggler and the wrecker, but this last was his
favourite occupation; and such was the confidence
of his companions in his experience in this capacity
that he was usually appointed their leader, and
rarely failed in his office. His wife too, encouraged
him, and not unfrequently aided in his iniquitous
exploits. Disgusted with the wickedness of his
parents, their only son left his home in early life
and sought to obtain an honourable subsistence as
the mate of a West India trader.

It was at a period when a long, fruitless sum-
mer and autumn had nearly passed away, that
prey, Terloggan, like the vulture, ever watchful for his
was more than usually watchful of the signs of the
heavens; nor was any one more capable than him-
self of discovering the most distant indications of a
tempest. Nature had for several months worn a
placid and most encouraging aspect. The soft and
azure sky seemed to rest upon the transparent sea,
and the slowly expanding waves swept with slowly
murmurings along the shining sands of the deep bay
with a wild and monotonous plashing, that seemed
to strike like the voice of a prophecy upon his
ear. Not more hateful were the glorious beams
of the orb of day to the fallen Lucifer, as described
by our great poet, than was the quiescent state of
nature to the dark mind of Terloggan. In his im-
patience he cursed the protracted season of tran-
quility, and hailed the approaching period of storm
as more congenial not only to the gloomy ten-
per of his soul, but to his interests. At length
he saw, with savage satisfaction the sun sink in
angry red beneath the dim and cloudy horizon
heard with secret exultation the murmur of the
winds; and beheld the blackening waves rising in-
to fury, and lashing the lofty rocks with their as-
cending spray. As the night advanced in chaotic
darkness, the horrors of the tempest increased; and
the loud and long blast of the contending elements
rang out upon the ear like the death knell of the
departed soul.

"Now's thy time," ejaculated the old hag his
wife, "go lay way out upon the cliffs there's death
in the wind." Terloggan speedily equipped him-
self, and ascended the steep promontory at the
entrance of the bay. The usual expedient was re-
sorted to and he soon observed a light at sea as it
in answer to his signal. The light evidently ap-
proached nearer: and before an hour had elapsed,
the white, close-reefed sails of the vessel could be
dimly discovered through the darkness, and the ap-
palling cry of the seamen at the discovery of
their danger could be distinctly heard. Signal-
guns of distress were immediately fired, and
the loud commands, *all hands on deck*, and *about
ship*, were vociferated in wild despair. Every ex-
ertion was made to wear the vessel from the shore,
but the redoubtable moment was past, the ship was
completely embayed, and the vessel was

to be described. The stranded vessel hurled re-
peatedly against the jagged rocks of the bay, soon
parted; the waves dashed over her shattered hull
with relentless fury, bearing to the shore the scat-
tered cargo, pieces of the wreck and the tattered
rigging; whilst the mingled shrieks of the drown-
ing blended with the roar of the conflicting ele-
ments, rose upon the ear like the despairing cries
of an army of dying Titans.

There was one, however, in whose eyes such a
scene was joyous, in whose ears such sounds were
melody; and that being was Terloggan. He
waited impatiently until the storm had somewhat
abated; and when silence began to indicate that
the work of death was well nigh over, he descended
the well-known cliffs to dart upon his prey. Un-
moved by the horrid spectacle, (for the moon had
broken from the clouds by which she had before
been concealed,) he stood awhile gazing upon the
scene of desolation around him, at a loss where
first to begin his work of rapine.—But, to his sur-
prise and momentary dismay, there was yet one
living soul on board, who, should he survive,
would interpose between him and his hard-earned
booty; and who was even now loudly supplicating
his assistance. To despatch this unhappy creature
in his exhausted and helpless condition, was a
resolution to soon formed than executed. Whilst
he was appearing to aid his escape from the jaws
of death, one stroke of his hanger laid him a livid
and mutilated corpse upon the sands before him.
Terloggan then rifled the pockets of his victim,
took a ring from his finger, and laden with the
most portable articles of plunder, retraced his
footsteps to his hut.

"What luck?" exclaimed his fiend-like helpmate
as he crossed the threshold of the door.

"Never better," rejoined Terloggan, pointing to
his booty. He then described the success of his
pollish stratagem, without even concealing the
particulars of the murder, after which he displayed
some pieces of foreign gold coin, and the ring
which he had taken from the finger of the stranger.

"Give me the light, Meg," said the hoary villain.
The hag obeyed. But no sooner had he examined
the ring, than he recognized its form and a certain
mark upon it. His countenance changed, and with
a groan of agony, he quickly handed it to his wife.
She knew too well from whose hand it must have
been taken; and, after glancing at it for a moment,
velled out with supernatural energy: "Oh, my son,
my poor son!" and fell senseless at the feet of her
husband. Terloggan endeavoured to master his
feelings until the fact should be ascertained. He
arose with the dawn, and hastened to the spot
where he had left the murdered corpse. It was
indeed his son. The stroke of retribution had
been complete.—Overwhelmed by despair, and
stung by remorse, to which his heart had before
been unpervious, he determined on self-destruction.
A few days afterwards his mangled body was found
among the rocks, and interred on the spot where
he had perpetrated his last deed of blood. The
chief incidents of his last terrible story are narrated
in the neighbourhood which was the scene of its
barbaric and atrocious. His wretched wife
was buried a few weeks afterwards by the fall of her

STRANGE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTS IN
RELATION TO THE DISAPPEARANCE
OF MR. LAWRENCE.

From the New Orleans Delta, of January 23.

Mr. Lawrence, as our readers have already been
informed, disappeared on Saturday night last, and
his friends having heard nothing of him since, all
join in the belief that he was murdered. The facts
which we are about to relate are in relation to
his disappearance, and indeed they are truly mar-
vellous.

A lady of the highest respectability, who resides
in the Fourth District, and who had for years been
intimately acquainted with Mr. Lawrence, went on
Sunday morning to visit her sister, who lives but
a few squares from her on — street. She had
on the previous night, been troubled with neural-
gia, and on entering her sister's house, she request-
ed her brother-in-law, a strong believer in mesme-
rism, to make a few passes on her head to ease
the pain. The brother-in-law complied with her
request, and she soon fell into a mesmeric sleep.
As she sometimes spoke whilst in that state, he
asked her what she saw. She answered, with a
start, that she saw two men murdering another on
the levee. When asked if she knew the man being
killed, she said that it was too dark, she could not
tell.

A few additional passes were then made to deep-
en the mesmeric influence, when she said "Oh, I
see now, he's a dark complexioned man. Why?"
she exclaimed again, "it's Mr. Lawrence. Why
doesn't he shoot them? Why does not somebody
go to help him?" and she called aloud, as if invo-
king aid.

She then went on in broken starts to say, "Ah!
they've killed him—now they are taking paper
money from him—now they are taking gold—
there, one of them has taken his watch. Oh!
they both carry him to the river, and now they
throw him in. Poor Lawrence—now he is
gone!"

Being still further interrogated, she described
the two murderers. One, she said, was a large,
ugly man, with a heavy beard, and the other she
said was a small dark man. Subsequently, she
traced them to a large steamship that had masts
sails, and had a great many people on board. The
ship, she said was just leaving the wharf, and the
two murderers were talking together. One had
Mr. Lawrence's watch in his pocket.

This, it will be remembered, was on Sunday
morning, some thirty hours before any alarm was
felt by Mr. Lawrence's friends concerning him.—
Several persons who are in every respect above
suspicion, were present when the psychological
disclosures we last related were made. The lady
herself, when awakened, knew nothing of what she
had apparently seen and described, and the whole
matter was, throughout the day, made the subject
of many a hearty laugh. Events which have since
transpired, seem, however, to indicate that the
psychological vision of Sunday was, alas, but too
real. Mr. Lawrence has not been seen or heard of
since that time, and many attempts have been made



Canadian Literary Gem.

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The moon-light is streaming up and down,
Till each slated roof and tall thin spire
Glow silver and red, with its mystic fire.
Nature, though dreaming, yet smiles in glee—
What a night for a slide down the steep glacis,

So let's away—

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And the moon looks down
With a laughing air—
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Oh! here's a health to the lucky man
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The red-man's toils would be well repaid
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Well oiled and greased, as our friends would say;
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They may talk of a sly flirtation,
By the light of the chandelier,
And such like dissipation,
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But then they never tried,
On a star-lit night, and clear,
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Our roof is the azure sky, unfurled,
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Which shadows a gayer and grander hall,
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So if dull care should come in your way
The best receipt is an Indian sleigh.
—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE CORNWALL WRECKER.

A TERRIBLE LEGEND OF CRIME.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a horrid custom prevailed on the coast of Cornwall, of luring vessels to their destruction in stormy weather, by fastening a lantern to a horse's head, and leading it about on the cliffs, in order that the bewildered mariner, mistaking it for the light of a vessel, might be induced to shape his course towards it. This atrocious expedient was often successful. The devoted crew dreamed not of their danger until warned of it, too late, by the foaming breakers that burst on them from the shore: and

the vessel speedily became the prey of a set of ruthless barbarians, who, to secure themselves impunity in their plunder often murdered those who escaped drowning and called their booty a God-send.

In a small hovel, on the craggy shore of a deep and dangerous bay on the coast of Cornwall, dwelt one of these wretches, an old hardened desperado, who united in himself the fisherman, the smuggler and the wrecker, but this last was his favourite occupation; and such was the confidence of his companions in his experience in this capacity that he was usually appointed their leader, and rarely failed in his office. His wife too, encouraged him, and not unfrequently aided in his iniquitous exploits. Disgusted with the wickedness of his parents, their only son left his home in early life and sought to obtain an honourable subsistence as the mate of a West India trader.

It was at a period when a long profitless summer and autumn had nearly passed away, that Terloggan, like the vulture, ever watchful for his prey, was more than usually watchful of the signs of the heavens; nor was any one more capable than himself of discovering the most distant indications of a tempest. Nature had for several months worn a placid and most encouraging aspect. The soft and azure sky seemed to rest upon the transparent sea, and the slowly expanding waves swept with slowly murmuring along the shining sands of the deep bay with a wild and monotonous plashing, that seemed to strike like the voice of a prophecy upon his ear. Not more hateful were the glorious beams of the orb of day to the fallen Lucifer, as described by our great poet, than was the quiescent state of nature to the dark mind of Terloggan. In his impatience he cursed the protracted season of tranquillity, and hailed the approaching period of storms as more congenial not only to the gloomy temper of his soul, but to his interests. At length he saw, with savage satisfaction the sun sink in angry red beneath the dim and cloudy horizon; heard with secret exultation the murmur of the winds; and beheld the blackening waves rising into fury, and lashing the lofty rocks with their ascending spray. As the night advanced in chaotic darkness, the horrors of the tempest increased; and the loud and long blast of the contending elements rang out upon the ear like the death knell of the departed soul.

"Now's thy time," ejaculated the old hag his wife, "go thy way out upon the cliffs there's death in the wind." Terloggan speedily equipped himself, and ascended the steep promontory at the entrance of the bay. The usual expedient was resorted to and he soon observed a light at sea as it in answer to his signal. The light evidently approached nearer: and before an hour had elapsed, the white, close-reefed sails of the vessel could be dimly discovered through the darkness, and the appalling cry of the seamen at the discovery of their danger could be distinctly heard. Signal-guns of distress were immediately fired, and the loud commands, *all hands on deck*, and *about ship*, were vociferated in wild despair. Every exertion was made to wear the vessel from the shore, but the redeeming moment was past, the ship was completely embayed, and neither strength nor skill were of any avail in averting her impending fate. In a few minutes a tremendous crash, and a heart-rending but fruitless cry for help, announced the horrid catastrophe: and the last flashing signal-gun revealed for a moment a scene too terrible to

be described. The stranded vessel buried repeatedly against the jagged rocks of the bay, soon parted; the waves dashed over her shattered hull with relentless fury, bearing to the shore the scattered cargo, pieces of the wreck and the tattered rigging; whilst the mingled shrieks of the drowning, blended with the roar of the conflicting elements, rose upon the ear like the despairing cries of an army of dying Titans.

There was one, however, in whose eyes such a scene was joyous, in whose ears such sounds were melody; and that being was Terloggan. He waited impatiently until the storm had somewhat abated; and when silence began to indicate that the work of death was well nigh over, he descended the well-known cliffs to dart upon his prey. Unmoved by the horrid spectacle, (for the moon had broken from the clouds by which she had before been concealed,) he stood awhile gazing upon the scene of desolation around him, at a loss where first to begin his work of rapine.—But, to his surprise and momentary dismay, there was yet one living soul on board, who, should he survive, would interpose between him and his hard-earned booty, and who was even now loudly supplicating his assistance. To despatch this unhappy creature in his exhausted and helpless condition, was a resolution to some extent formed than executed. Whilst he was appearing to aid his escape from the jaws of death, one stroke of his hanger laid him a livid and mutilated corpse upon the sands before him. Terloggan then rifled the pockets of his victim, took a ring from his finger, and laden with the most portable articles of plunder, retraced his footsteps to his hut.

"What luck?" exclaimed his fiend-like helpmate as he crossed the threshold of the door.

"Never better," rejoined Terloggan, pointing to his booty. He then described the success of his villainous stratagem, without even concealing the particulars of the murder; after which he displayed some pieces of foreign gold coin, and the ring which he had taken from the finger of the stranger.

"Give me the light, Meg," said the hoary villain. The hag obeyed. But no sooner had he examined the ring, than he recognized its form and a certain mark upon it. His countenance changed, and with a groan of agony, he quickly handed it to his wife. She knew too well from whose hand it must have been taken; and, after glancing at it for a moment, yelled out with supernatural energy: "Oh, my son, my poor son!" and fell senseless at the feet of her husband. Terloggan endeavoured to master his feelings until the fact should be ascertained. He arose with the dawn, and hastened to the spot where he had left the murdered corpse. It was indeed his son. The stroke of retribution had been complete.—Overwhelmed by despair, and stung by remorse, to which his heart had before been impervious, he determined on self-destruction. A few days afterwards his mangled body was found among the rocks, and interred on the spot where he had perpetrated his last deed of blood. The chief incidents of his last terrible story are narrated in the neighbourhood which was the scene of its hero's manifold atrocities. His wretched wife perished a few weeks afterwards by the fall of her hut, occasioned by one of those dreadful storms which she and her savage helpmate had so frequently invoked.

Measure your life by acts of goodness, not by years.

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A lady of the highest respectability, who resides in the Fourth District, and who had for years been intimately acquainted with Mr. Lawrence, went on Sunday morning to visit her sister, who lives but a few squares from her on — street. She had on the previous night, been troubled with neuralgia, and on entering her sister's house, she requested her brother-in-law, a strong believer in mesmerism, to make a few passes on her head to ease the pain. The brother-in-law complied with her request, and she soon fell into a mesmeric sleep. As she sometimes spoke whilst in that state, he asked her what she saw. She answered, with a start, that she saw two men murdering another on the levee. When asked if she knew the man being killed, she said that it was too dark, she could not tell.

A few additional passes were then made to deepen the mesmeric influences, when she said "Oh, I see now, he's a dark complexioned man. Why," she exclaimed again, "is Mr. Lawrence. Why doesn't he shoot them? Why does not somebody go to help him?" and she called aloud, as if invoking aid.

She then went on in broken starts to say, "Ahl they've killed him—now they are taking paper money from him—now they are taking gold—there, one of them has taken his watch. Oh! they both carry him to the river, and now they throw him in. Poor Lawrence—now he is gone!"

Being still farther interrogated, she described the two murderers. One, she said, was a large, ugly man, with a heavy beard, and the other she said was a small dark man. Subsequently, she traced them to a large steamship that had mustersails, and had a great many people on board. The ship, she said was just leaving the wharf, and the two murderers were talking together. One had Mr. Lawrence's watch in his pocket.

This, it will be remembered, was on Sunday morning, some thirty hours before any alarm was felt by Mr. Lawrence's friends concerning him.—Several persons who are in every respect above suspicion, were present when the psychological disclosures we last related were made. The lady herself, when awakened, knew nothing of what she had apparently seen and described, and the whole matter was, throughout the day, made the subject of many a hearty laugh. Events which have since transpired, seem, however, to indicate that the psychological vision of Sunday was, alas, but too real. Mr. Lawrence has not been seen or heard of and his hat, the only vestige of him, has been found on the blood stained Levee, where the lady mesmerically described the murder to have been committed.

It will also be remembered that two steamships left this port for California on Sunday morning,

about the time that the lady described the departure of the two murderers on the steamship.

Is this one of the strange truths not dreamed of by philosophy or the chance fancy of a dream?

Ladies' Department.

GOD IS LOVE.

BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

There is a voice in every breeze,
A language all around;
We hear it in the stirring trees,
And from the verdant ground.
That still small voice is everywhere,
Like music from above;
Earth, air, or sea, the voice is there—
It whispers, "God is love."

With worship in its perfumed heart,
The blossom lifts up its eye;
The insect trumps his little part—
The brook goes singing by;
With plumed wing, the little bird
Sings in the sheltering grove;
And with them all the voice is heard;
It says, "Our God is love."

Oh may that voice in childhood's days
Within our hearts be found!
Oh may we join that song of praise
Breathed forth from all around!
And thus on earth begin the song
Now heard in heaven above:
Where ever bow the white rob'd throng,
Who sing, "Our God is love."

LADIES SKATING.

The amusement of skating by ladies about Toronto, is becoming quite fashionable, and a very healthy and beautiful exercise it is. It has been rare in Canada and the United States; but quite common in some European countries. It is well known that the Holland women are great proficient in skating. They do all their marketing in this way; and their numerous canals afford good places for the exercise. The daughters of Sir John Colborne first introduced the amusement among the fashionables in Toronto. It requires some patience to learn the art, but when it is learned, nothing can be more exhilarating. Iceboating is also a ladies' amusement on our bay. Boats with sails and runners are made, and the wind blows them over the smooth ice. We give below some news bearing on this subject from England, which will be interesting to our lady readers.—[Editor Son.

"SKATES FOR THE QUEEN—WILL TORONTO LADIES FOLLOW THE FASHION?—The Sheffield Times states that Messrs. Marsden, Brothers, and Silverwood, of that place, have just executed an order for a pair of skates for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, which are a credit to the manufacturers, and worthy of the royal feet. In lieu of straps across the instep, each skate is provided with a patent leather boot. These boots are firmly attached by a strip of plated silver to the clogs, which are of satin-wood highly polished. The skate-irons terminate in front in the appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and both sides are elegantly chased. The cup that forms the receptacle of the heel is silver-plated, and chased with the design of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The same design is embroidered in white silk upon the black patent leather, to which it forms a pleasing contrast. The manufacturers have been very successful in combining strength and lightness, and have executed a pair of skates, which, both in the details and as a whole, are exceedingly beautiful. The size has been regulated by a boot worn by the Queen. Messrs. Marsden & Co. have previously had the honour of making several pairs of skates for Prince Albert and the royal children; but this is the first evidence we have had of the Queen herself setting the example to womankind of acquiring a graceful accomplishment hitherto confined exclusively in England, at least, to the sterner sex.

MARRIAGE.—The following are the opinions of two prominent ladies upon the subject of marriage:—

"Marriage is to woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right to her own property, and makes her submissive in all things to her husband."
—Lucy Stone

wife and mother are not those of slaves. What higher destiny beneath the skies than to instruct the infant mind in thoughts of purity! What holier mission than to soothe the turbid torrent of man's passions by a word—a look—a smile. It is to woman that this work is given. Woman, in vocation, may cheer the tired spirit, may lend hope to the desponding, may whisper love to the lonely—while man may toil, and traffic, and fuss, and fret, and grow savage. Who would exchange places with him?—*Ella Wentworth's Journal.*

HOW TO PREPARE DIAMANTINE TOAST.—A highly philosophical description is given in the *Household Almanac* for 1853, of the proper mode of toasting bread. It is as follows:—"Chestnut brown will be far too deep a colour for good toast; the nearer you can keep it to straw colour the more wholesome it will be. If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, wholesome to the stomach, never let one particle of the surface be charred. To effect this is very obvious. It consists in keeping the bread at the proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat for a length of time. By this means the whole of the water may be evaporated out of it, and it may be a tendency to undergo acetous fermentation, (whether in the stomach or out of it,) to the pure farina wheat, which is in itself one of the most wholesome species of food, not only for the strong and healthy, but for the delicate and diseased. As it is turned to farina, it is disintegrated, the dough and gluey nature is gone, every part can be penetrated; it is equally warm all over, and not so hot as to turn the butter into oil, which, even in the case of the best butter, is invariably turning a wholesome substance into a poison. The properly toasted slice of bread absorbs the butter, but does not convert it into oil; and both butter and farina are in a state of very minute division, the one serving to expose the other to the free action of the gastric fluid in the stomach; so that when a slice of toast is rightly prepared, there is not a lighter article in the whole vocabulary of cookery."

MEMORIAL TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES, ENGLAND.

"The instances of shocking brutality and cruelty inflicted on the wives and daughters of the poorer classes have recently been so numerous as to induce the Legislature to visit the perpetrators of such barbarities with an increased amount of punishment. This, however, has been found almost wholly inoperative; and we are glad to learn, from a communication in the *Record*, from the Rev. Horatio Montagu, that it has been proposed to get up an address to Her Majesty, from the wives and daughters of the labouring classes, praying for Her Majesty's constitutional interposition in their behalf. The concluding paragraph of the memorial is to the following effect:—"That your Majesty may be pleased in your Royal Speech, at the opening of the coming Session of Parliament, explicitly and urgently to recommend your Majesty's united Lords and Commons to lose no time in affording us the relief we cry for—to revise the BEER AND EXCISE LAWS; and, as one ready and practical measure, to enact that the licenses to be drunk on the premises be taken away from all the RURAL BEER-HOUSES; and that all public houses, so far as is possible, be closed from ten o'clock on Saturday night until eight o'clock on Monday morning, i. e. of course throughout the whole of the Lord's day." We cannot but regard this remedy for the evil as likely to prove far more effectual than that recently tried by our Legislature. It would be somewhat curious to know the number of wife-beating cases in the State of Maine (if any), during the last two years." How does this suit beer-guzzlers?—*Bristol Temp. Herald.*

Humourous.

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

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.—Mr. Groghlouson drank rather more than his usual allowance of hot rum and sugar, one cold night last winter; the consequence of which was, he gave his wife a rather confused account on his return home. "Mr. Smith's grocery store invited me to go and drink cousins Sam, and you see the weather was dry and I was very happy so I said I didn't mind punching

to the dog—and I was—you understand—that is I don't know nothing more about it!"

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

Some good natured bardling, who, perhaps, at that "present writing" wanted the amount, thus sings the praise of "A Dollar or Two":

"With cautious steps as we tread our way through
This intricate world, as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing is a dollar or two;
No friend is so true as a dollar or two;
Through country and town,
As we pass up and down,
No passport's so good as a dollar or two.

Would you read yourself of a Bachelor crew,
And the hand of a female divinity sue?
You must always be ready 'the handsome' to do,
Although it should cost you a dollar or two;
Love's arrows are tip'd with a dollar or two,
And affection is gained by a dollar or two.
The best aid you can meet
In advancing your suit,
Is the eloquent chink of a dollar or two."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, speaking of the "model subscriber" to that paper, says:—

"We have on our subscription list the name of a gentleman, who has taken the *Weekly Picayune* ever since 1839, and who has not once, during that whole period that we remember found fault with the appearance or contents of the paper, or complained of its being irregularly served by the mails. He paid his first year's subscription in advance, and has not paid anything since."

No man can do anything against his will, said a Metaphysician.

"Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will, faith and he did."

In old times, before the school master "got round," a Jersey landlord thus hung out his banner:—

Heer pize and Kake & Bier i sell
Good oysters stood & in the shel;
And fringed uns tew, for them that chews,
And with despatch Blacks butes & shuse.



Youth's Department.

LINES.

Addressed to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, by a young man studying for the Ministry; who was through his preaching turned from popish superstition to the light of God.

TRANSCRIBED BY M. F. S.

How plentiful is the gospel grace,
To sinners freely given,
Complete redemption, holy peace,
And everlasting heaven.

And oh! how glorious are their feet,
Who stand on Zion's hill;
And from God's holy, merry seat,
Reveal his righteous will,

What heavenly joy dispersed the gloom,
That shaded my dark soul!
Like saints arising from the tomb,
To Jehovah's throne;

When first from thee, the gospel sound
Fell gently on mine ear;
And threw a heavenly halo round,
Each dark benighted fear.

(Three verses are omitted here.)

When from thy lips I heard proclaimed,
The gift of grace Divine;
That Christ had come to heal the maimed
And purge all sin, e'en mine.

Then heavenly light revealed the word
And opened to my view,
The wondrous love of God, he lov-

SMALL BEGINNINGS AND GREAT ENDINGS

The names most celebrated, the memories inscribed underneath the highest niches, are the names of men who began life in some humble, perhaps menial occupation. Among the poets, Bloomfield was once a shoemaker; Ben Johnson a bricklayer; Burns the national bard of Scotland followed the plough; Fergusson and Hogg, two of her favorite poets, were shepherds; and Matthew Prior, the author of "Solomon," was a pot-boy in his uncle's inn at Charing Cross. Among painters, Hogarth rose to rare celebrity as a caricaturist, from being a working engraver; Cooper to be one of our best animal painters, from being a common house painter; Barry, an eccentric but eminent genius, was at one time a ship-boy; and Bernard Pallas, who re-discovered the best art of enamelling, was an operative potter. Among engineers, Bramah had worked as a carpenter; Telford as a stone-mason; Giordani had served as a common soldier; the elder Stephenson—the worthy father of a worthy son—had worked in the mines; and Edwards had repaired stone fences.—Among mechanics, James Watts, whom Scotland claims but the world celebrates, began life as a mender of mathematical instruments; Sir Richard Arkwright, as a barber; and Ramsden, one of our English opticians, in his twentieth year was a clerk in a London warehouse, while Dolland a still more eminent optician, the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was a Spitalfields weaver. Among philosophers, James Ferguson, whom royalty itself delighted to honor, was a herd-boy, and constructed a celestial globe while tending his master's sheep on the hills of Banffshire; Professor Daniell was at one time a sugar-refiner; Faraday and Franklin were printers; Hugh Miller, author of the "Foot prints of the Creator," was a stone-mason; and Sir William Herschel, whose genius raised him to title and to fame, in his youth was a poor musician, having been placed at the age of fourteen in the band of the Hanoverian guards. Among our literati, Brand the antiquarian, had been a shoemaker; and Duval, another celebrated antiquary a cow-herd; John Bunyan, whom to name is to pronounce his eulogium, was a travelling tinker; Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," a common soldier; William Gifford, late editor of the *Quarterly Review* and whom Lord Byron calls his "literary father," first did drudge work as a ship-boy on board a coaster, and was afterwards bound an apprentice to a shoe-maker; William Hutton, who has been styled the "English Franklin," worked in a silk mill; and Dr. Andrew, the celebrated orientalist, of whom it was said, "he could speak his way to the walls of China, had been brought up to the primitive occupation of a shepherd.—*Rev. William Trail's Lectures to Young Men.*

NIL DESPERANDUM—NO NEVER!

Every cloud has a silvered lining; and He who wove it knows when to turn it out. So, after every night, however long or dark, there shall yet come a golden morning. Your noblest powers are never developed in prosperity. Any bark may glide in smooth water with a favouring gale; but that is a brave, skillful oarsman, who rows up the stream against the current, with adverse winds, and no cheering voice to wish him "God speed." Keep your head above the wave; let neither sullen despair nor weak vacillation drag you under. Heed not the poisoned arrow of sneaking treachery that whizzes past you from the shore. Judas sold himself when he sold his Master; and for him there dawned no resurrection morning! 'Tis glorious to battle on with a brave heart, while cowering pusillanimity turns trembling back. Dream not of the word "surrender!" When one frail human reed after another breaks, or bends beneath you, lean on the "Rock of Ages!"

The Great Architect passes you through the furnace but to purify. The fire may scorch, but it never shall consume you. He will yet label you "fine gold." The narrow path may be thorny to your tender feet; but the "promised land" lies beyond! The clusters of Hope may be seen with the eye of faith; your hand shall yet grasp them; your eyes revel from the mountain top, over the green pastures and still waters of peace. You shall yet unbuckle your dusty armour, while soft zephyrs shall fan your victor temples.—*Nil Desperandum.*

FANNY FERN.

We asked a little boy the other day, who

Ladies' Department.

GOD IS LOVE.

BY MRS. E. JAMES SMITH.

There is a voice in every breeze,
A language all around;
We hear it in the stirring trees,
And from the verdant ground.
That still small voice is everywhere,
Like music from above;
Earth, air, or sea, the voice is there—
It whispers, "God is love."

With worship in its perfumed heart,
The blossom lifts up its eye;
The insect trumps his little part—
The brook goes singing by;
With plumed wing, the little bird
Sings in the sheltering grove;
And with them all the voice is heard,
It says, "Our God is love."

Oh may that voice in childhood's days
Within our hearts be found!
Oh may we join that song of praise
Breathed forth from all around!
And thus on earth begin the song
Now heard in heaven above:
Where ever bow the white rob'd throng,
Who sing, "Our God is love."

LADIES SKATING.

The amusement of skating by ladies about Toronto, is becoming quite fashionable, and a very healthy and beautiful exercise it is. It has been rare in Canada and the United States; but quite common in some European countries. It is well known that the Holland women are great proficient in skating. They do all their marketing in this way; and their numerous canals afford good places for the exercise. The daughters of Sir John Colborne first introduced the amusement among the fashionables in Toronto. It requires some patience to learn the art, but when it is learned, nothing can be more exhilarating. Iceboating is also a ladies' amusement on our bay. Boats with sails and runners are made, and the wind blows them over the smooth ice. We give below some news bearing on this subject from England, which will be interesting to our lady readers.—[Editor Son.

"SKATES FOR THE QUEEN—WILL TORONTO LADIES FOLLOW THE FASHION?—The Sheffield Times states that Messrs. Marsden, Brothers, and Silverwood, of that place, have just executed an order for a pair of skates for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, which are a credit to the manufacturers, and worthy of the royal feet. In lieu of straps across the instep, each skate is provided with a patent leather boot. These boots are firmly attached by a strip of plated silver to the clogs, which are of satin-wood highly polished. The skate-irons terminate in front in the appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and both sides are elegantly chased. The cup that forms the receptacle of the heel is silver-plated, and chased with the design of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The same design is embroidered in white silk upon the black patent leather, to which it forms a pleasing contrast. The manufacturers have been very successful in combining strength and lightness, and have executed a pair of skates, which, both in the details and as a whole, are exceedingly beautiful. The size has been regulated by a boot worn by the Queen. Messrs. Marsden & Co. have previously had the honour of making several pairs of skates for Prince Albert and the royal children; but this is the first evidence we have had of the Queen herself setting the example to womankind of acquiring a graceful accomplishment hitherto confined exclusively in England, at least, to the sterner sex.

MARRIAGE.—The following are the opinions of two prominent ladies upon the subject of marriage:—

"Marriage is to woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right to her own property, and makes her submissive in all things to her husband."
—Lucy Stone.

"Marriage, a state of slavery! Aye, but the bonds are silken and easily worn. Marriage is the sanctifier of love—an institution which acknowledges the right of woman to be protected, and the duty of man to protect her. The offices of

to woman that this work is given. Woman, in her station, may cheer the tired spirit, may lend hope to the desponding, may whisper love to the lonely—while man may toil, and traffic, and fuss, and fret, and grow savage. Who would exchange places with him?—*Ella Wentworth's Journal.*

HOW TO PREPARE DIGESTIBLE TOAST.—A highly philosophical description is given in the *Household Almanac* for 1853, of the proper mode of toasting bread. It is as follows:—"Chestnut brown will be far too deep a colour for good toast; the nearer you can keep it to straw colour the more wholesome it will be. If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, wholesome to the stomach, never let one particle of the surface be charred. To effect this is very obvious. It consists in keeping the bread at the proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat for a length of time. By this means the whole of the water may be evaporated out of it, and it may be a tendency to undergo acetous fermentation, (whether in the stomach or out of it,) to the pure farina wheat, which is in itself one of the most wholesome species of food, not only for the strong and healthy, but for the delicate and diseased. As it is turned to farina, it is disintegrated, the dough and gluey nature is gone, every part can be penetrated; it is equally warm all over, and not so hot as to turn the butter into oil, which, even in the case of the best butter, is invariably turning a wholesome substance into a poison. The properly toasted slice of bread absorbs the butter, but does not convert it into oil; and both butter and farina are in a state of very minute division, the one serving to expose the other to the free action of the gastric fluid in the stomach; so that when a slice of toast is rightly prepared, there is not a lighter article in the whole vocabulary of cookery."

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This intricate world, as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing is a dollar or two;
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And opened to my view,
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In glowing beauties new.

I heard the spirit from above,
Declaring to me then:
"Before you share my pardoning love
You must be born again."

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We asked a little boy, the other day, who was hopping, skipping, and twisting, and wiggling and jiggling himself into every imaginable shape, without any evident object, what in the world he was doing? "Oh," said he, "I am so chuck full of tetter."



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SNOWBIRD'S FAREWELL TO THE WINTER.

All Canadians are familiar with the snowbird. It is about the size of our summer red-breasted bluebird, only of a plumper form. It is nearly white, with a few patches of black on the shoulders, wings and back. Snowbirds associate in flocks of from twenty to fifty. They never appear in Canada until the coldest weather sets in. are indeed, the sure precursors of cold weather and storms, and disappear with the approach of warm weather in the spring. They seem to delight in the snow-drifts and wildest winter winds. These little birds probably spend with us their winter, going to the north to breed during its short summer. Doing among icebergs as the bright summer birds do with us. The latter spend their summers here, and their winters in the provinces of Mexico, or the West India Islands.

The sun to the north star approacheth again,
The snowdrifts of winter are passing away;
The white eddying snowdrifts that whiten'd each plain,
My snowbirds, are melting from sweet Canada.

How gaily we've sung while the north winds were blowing;
Mid snow-wreaths have sported the long winter through;
Have listened with pleasure whilst sleigh-bells were ringing,
And trembled at night at the owl's whoo-too-who.

Bright lights from the north have gleamed o'er the sky,
From icebergs lit up as it were in the night;
Bright northern lights have shone in our eye,
Reminding my snowbirds of far northern flight.

Soon, soon to the icebergs our journey must speed,
For the snow-fields of winter are hast'ning away;
When spring, with its birds, its flowers and its seed,
Will burst through the ice-chains of sweet Canada.

There loud-spouting whales, in the vast briny deep,
The snort of the reindeer when summer is nigh;
The fat hairy seals, as on icebergs they sleep,
My snowbirds, will meet each bright little eye.

Our short passing summer there we will spend,
And sing to the white bears and Esquimaux lovers;
When winter approacheth, again will we wend
Our flight to sweet Canada, gay little rovers.

March 1, 1854.

C. M. D.

THE UMBRELLA BIRD

The next morning my hunter, arrived, and immediately went out in his canoe among the islands where the umbrella-birds are found. In the evening after dark he returned, bringing one fine specimen. This singular bird is about the size of a raven, and is of a similar color, but its feathers have a more scaly appearance, from being margined with a different shade of glossy blue. It is also allied to the crows in its structure, being very similar to them in its feet and bill. On its head it bears a crest, different from that of any other birds. It is formed of feathers more than two inches long, very thickly set, and with hairy plumes curving off at the end. These can be laid back so as to be hardly visible or can be erected and spread out on every side, forming a hemispherical or rather a hemiellipsoidal dome completely covering the head and even reaching beyond the point of the beak; the individual feathers then stand out something like the down-bearing seeds of the dandelion. Besides this there is another ornamental appendage on the breast, formed by a fleshy tubercle, as thick as a quill and an inch and a half long, which hangs down from the neck and is thickly covered with glossy feathers, forming a large pendent plume or tassel. This also the bird can either press to its breast, so as to be scarcely visible or can swell it out, so as almost to conceal the fore part of its body. In the female the crest and the neck plume are more developed, and she is altogether a smaller

fruits, and utters a loud, hoarse cry, like some deep musical instrument; whence its Indian name, *Ueramimbe*, "trumpet bird." The whole of the neck, where the plume of feathers springs from, is covered internally with a thick coat of hard muscular fat, very difficult to be cleaned away—which, in preparing the skins, must be done, as it would putrify and cause the feathers to drop off.—*N. R. Wallace's Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.*

ON THE SKY.

Aerial world, calm, unbounded, sublime!
Bright mantle of glory, encompassing time,
Eternity's chamber, bespangled and bright,
With the radiance of day, or the lustre of night.
A far, far away, through the blue realms of space,
Where Eagle-winged fancy in vain seeks to trace,
Past the light of the sun, in pure regions of joy,
The throne of the Godhead's established on high.
Around him Archangels and Seraphims shine,
Encircled with beauty, and sweetness divine,
With bright wings expanded, now joyous they fly
On errands of peace to far worlds in the sky,
Or glide, as they sweep through the blue vault afar,
The wide rolling track of a newly made star.
Now, mounted on chariots and horses of fire,
Rolling onwards they bound at their Maker's desire;
Robed in red clouds of glory, majestic they fly,
With lightning wing'd steeds through the gold-tinctured sky.

From system to system, from planet to sun,
All blazing in beauty their chariots run!
White sinless celestials hail with delight
The couriers of joy from the fountain of light!
And glowing with rapture triumphantly sing,
New anthems of praise to Eternity's King!
Roll on! happy spirits, love beams over all,
And cheers with sweet light Heav'n's radiant hall;
But, though fleetest than lightning exulting you bound,
And ride the swift comet through Heav'n's airy round,
New worlds undiscover'd, new systems unknown,
Far scatter'd in beauty before you lie strewn!
Round the star-spangled track of Eternity's Zone,
No angelic Anson or Cook yet has flown:
The eye of Omnipotence, only can view
The myriads of isles in yon ocean of blue.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lono, Feb. 14th 1854.

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Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this, and said:

"Now look at that mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravitation, and told us such marvels

order to credit its fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased, that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour! The poor dotard exclaimed the philosophic infidel, Voltaire, in the self complacency of his piety

But who is the dotard now?



Agricultural.

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and Guelpb wheat brings 6s 3d per bushel. Pork and Beef are rising. It is said by some that there is a short supply of Beef in the country, and that it must be higher in the spring—others deny this and say, there is an abundance of Beef and Mutton in Canada. We incline to the former belief. The great number of persons employed in the Public Works must keep up the prices of Pork and Beef—and there are five or six months ahead before much can be fattened again. Mutton about Toronto sells at, from 5d to 6d per pound, for choice pieces. Best Beef steaks 5d to 6d.

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Schamyl with 10,000 men, is about to attack the Russians in Asia. A Camp of 40,000 men are being formed on the sea of Marmora near Constantinople. Austria has declared that if Russia crosses the Danube, she will look upon it as a cause of war.—Lord John Russell has introduced, as we thought he would, a mongrel reform Bill which pleases no party in England. 1,000,000 of grain were burned.—Great excitement prevails in Italy, fears of a rising are rife.—The Reform meeting of Ontario is adjourned until the 10th March.—Anniversary meetings of the Sons have been lately held in Peterboro' and Dundas.

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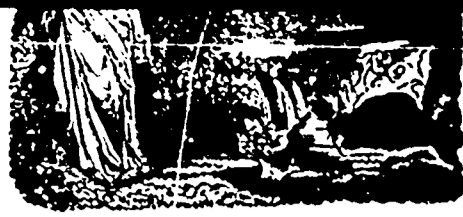
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In Virginia petitions with 20,000 signatures were presented to the Legislature by temperance men but with no success. The legislators of that state and Kentucky, disregard the wishes of the people in this respect, but new and vigorous efforts are to be immediately made to carry the elections of 1855.

JERVIS DIVISION.—Br. Robinson called on us and said that this Division was now in a



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SNOWBIRD'S FAREWELL TO THE WINTER.

All Canadians are familiar with the snowbird. It is about the size of our summer red-breasted bluebird, only of a plumper form. It is nearly white, with a few patches of black on the shoulders, wings and back. Snowbirds associate in flocks of from twenty to fifty. They never appear in Canada until the coldest weather sets in: are indeed, the sure precursors of cold weather and storms, and disappear with the approach of warm weather in the spring. They seem to delight in the snow-drifts and wildest winter winds. These little birds probably spend with us their winter; going to the north to breed during its short summer. Doing among icebergs as the bright summer birds do with us. The latter spend their summers here, and their winters in the provinces of Mexico, or the West India Islands.

The sun to the north star approacheth again,
The snowdrifts of winter are passing away;
The white eddying snowdrifts that whiten'd each plain,
My snowbirds, are melting from sweet Canada.

How gaily we've sung while the north winds were blowing;
Mid snow-wreaths have sported the long winter through;
Have listened with pleasure whilst sleigh-bells were ringing,
And trembled at night at the owl's whoo-too-who.

Bright lights from the north have gleamed o'er the sky,
From icebergs lit up as it were in the night;
Bright northern lights have shone in our eye,
Reminding my snowbirds of far northern flight.

Soon, soon to the icebergs our journey must speed,
For the snow-fields of winter are hast'ning away;
When spring, with its birds, its flowers and its seed,
Will burst through the ice-chains of sweet Canada.

There loud-spouting whales, in the vast briny deep,
The snort of the reindeer when summer is nigh;
The fat hairy seals, as on icebergs they sleep,
My snowbirds, will meet each bright little eye.

Our short passing summer there we will spend,
And sing to the white bears and Esquimaux lovers;
When winter approacheth, again will we wend
Our flight to sweet Canada, gay little rovers.

March 1, 1834.

C. M. D.

THE UMBRELLA BIRD

The next morning my hunter, arrived, and immediately went out in his canoe among the islands where the umbrella-birds are found. In the evening after dark he returned, bringing one fine specimen. This singular bird is about the size of a raven, and is of a similar color, but its feathers have a more scaly appearance, from being margined with a different shade of glossy blue. It is also allied to the crows in its structure, being very similar to them in its feet and bill. On its head it bears a crest, different from that of any other birds. It is formed of feathers more than two inches long very thickly set, and with hairy plumes curving off at the end. These can be laid back so as to be hardly visible, or can be erected and spread out on every side, forming a hemispherical or rather a hemiellipsoidal dome completely covering the head and even reaching beyond the point of the beak; the individual feathers then stand out something like the down-bearing seeds of the dandelion. Besides this there is another ornamental appendage on the breast, formed by a fleshy tubercle, as thick as a quill and an inch and a half long, which hangs down from the neck and is thickly covered with glossy feathers, forming a large pendent plume or tassel. This also the bird can either press to its breast, so as to be scarcely visible or can swell it out, so as almost to conceal the fore part of its body. In the female the crest and the neck plume are less developed, and she is altogether a smaller and much less handsome bird. It inhabits the flooded islands of the Rio Negro and the Solimoes never appearing on the main land. It feeds on

which, in proportion to the size of the bird, it would putrify and cause the feathers to fall off.—N. B. Wallace's Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.

ON THE SKY

Aerial world, calm, unbounded, sublime!
Bright mantle of glory, encompassing time,
Eternity's chamber, bespangled and bright,
With the radiance of day, or the lustre of night.
A far, far away, through the blue realms of space,
Where Eagle-winged fancy in vain seeks to trace,
Past the light of the sun, in pure regions of joy,
The throne of the Godhead's established on high.
Around him Archangels and Seraphims shine,
Encircled with beauty, and sweetness divine,
With bright wings expanded, now joyous they fly
On errands of peace to far worlds in the sky;
Or glide, as they sweep through the blue vault afar,
The wide rolling track of a newly made star.
Now, mounted on chariots and horses of fire,
Rolling onwards they bound at their Maker's desire;
Robed in red clouds of glory, majestic they fly,
With lightning wing'd steeds through the gold-tinctured sky.

From system to system, from planet to sun,
All blazing in beauty their chariots run!
While sinless celestials hail with delight
The couriers of joy from the fountain of light!
And glowing with rapture triumphantly sing,
New anthems of praise to Eternity's King!
Roll on! happy spirits, love beams over all,
And cheers with sweet light Heav'n's radiant hall;
But, though fleetier than lightning exulting you bound,
And ride the swift comet through Heav'n's airy round.

New worlds undiscover'd, new systems unknown,
Far scatter'd in beauty before you lie strewn!
Round the star-spangled track of Eternity's Zone,
No angelic Anson or Cook yet has flown:
The eye of Omnipotence, only can view
The myriads of isles in yon ocean of blue.

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MARKETS OF CANADA.

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JERTIS DIVISION.—Br. Robinson called on us and informed us that this Division is now improving. It has erected a new Hall. A lecture was given on the evening of the 18th by the Rev. Mr. Phillips.

Our Subscribers in arrears and Agents must recollect that for 1853 \$2 are due. That those commencing with January 1854, pay \$14 within that month. From 1st February to 1st April \$14. Subscribers who commence on the 15th February (according to our new terms) to close with the year will pay \$1. We wish all to understand and abide by our published terms (see last page, last column.)



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

THE INEBRIATE'S REFORM.

On a cask of bad rum a poor toper lay sleeping,
His garments were tattered—he looked all forlorn—
His features were furrowed with incessant weeping,
And want and disease marked him for their own.
Each one who passed by, cast a sly look of sorrow,
They once knew the youth who was handsome and fair,

But perhaps he'll not know the dawning of morn;
He's the image of grief, and the type of despair!

False friends have deceived him, and left him in sadness;
He hears not the jeers that now at him are thrown,
The friends he once knew in his boyhood and gladness,
Now leave him to slumber in silence alone.

But oh! is there not some kind friend who will save him—
Bear the sweet words of hope to his famishing soul
And not in his awful condition still leave him.
To perish and die by the dregs of the bowl?

Oh, yes! a "Samaritan" now has awakened
And raised the form of the slumbering youth;
He peers in his ear a hope of salvation,
In accents of kindness, of mercy, and truth.

He does not upbraid him with taunts and reproaches
For what now already is passed and gone,
But he seeks to prevent any further encroachings,
Of old Bacchanal wiles, 'gainst this "Prodigal Son."

'Tis done! We can now see the returning of reason,
The youth now reflects on the guilf he did pass,
And resolves that he never will yield to the treason
Which invites him to seek for pure joy in 'the glass.'

Then hail to the Temperance cause we are aiding—
May it prosper and flourish till Time be no more;
May it rescue the fallen from a life so degrading,
From the arrows of Death, and perdition's dark shore!

BEER SHOPS—TORONTO LICENSE QUESTION.

We give in connection with the following debate, which has occurred in our city council on the license question, the following extracts from English papers on the evils resulting from Beer houses. There are two sorts of houses which do most of the harm in England—low gin shops and beer houses. The latter are looked upon as the greatest curse, because more widely diffused, prevailing in towns, cities, and country. Beer guzzling in England destroys its tens of thousands. Beer houses are the rendezvous of the lowest brawling politicians—of the worst class of women—of boys starting on a career of vice; and they are the pot-houses in which gin-drinkers learn their trade—in which fathers and mothers spend what should be given to starving children and ill-furnished dwellings:—

There are three proposals before the English public. The first is, that the present Beer and License monopoly be allowed to continue its operations undisturbed; the second, that the principles of free trade be extended to the sale of intoxicating liquors; the third, that the traffic be entirely suppressed. The report of the Select Committee on public-houses, just issued—and which is now before us—points to the brewers and distillers as the parties most deeply interested in the continuance of things as they are; a large portion of their capital is invested in public houses, they are either the proprietors of the premises in which the traffic is carried on, or the lenders of money to fit them up, and stock them. The following illustrations are

money on the security of the lease, the publican being a tenant at will, and bound under a penalty to sell only such liquor as his brewer sends him.—In North Shields out of 292 publicans, 252 are "tied." Mr. Henry Ashley, Solicitor of the Beer-Seller's Society, states as his conviction, that there is not one in ten of the London Houses free, either from the Brewer or the Distiller. Again in Norwich out of 566 licenses, 454 are held by brewers, one firm alone holding no fewer than 202 of them. The capital thus invested is enormous, and is estimated by those best able to give a correct statement, to exceed £22,000,000; the brewers are thus huge monopolists, the value of their investments depending to a great extent on the continuance of the monopoly. The statement made by William Cotton, Esq., at the late Essex quarter sessions, is fully borne out by the evidence taken before the committee, viz., "that in granting or withholding a license, he was in effect determining whether the house should be worth £1000 or £5,000. To break up this monopoly, would of course deprive public house property of its fictitious value and be a serious pecuniary loss to the monopolists: as might have been expected the brewers and distillers have done their utmost to protect what they call their vested rights."—*Bristol Temperance Herald Feb. 1854.*

Here we see English cities in the same plight as those of Canada. We see interested men controlling the elections—tavern-keepers influenced, and, in turn, influencing thousands of votes, through drunkenness. Beer-houses and taverns are thus in England, as with us and the Americans, political nests of corruption, and the moral pestilences of society. Hence issues most of the social crime and domestic misery, we see on this continent and in Europe. Political reform and domestic morals are concerned in the downfall of the system.

There are persons who believe that drinking beer does not lead to intemperance—that it adds to health. It is alcohol that gives beer its spirit—that recommends it to the palate. Its tendency is to cloud the brain, stupify the senses, and give its drinkers a dull, heavy, stupid appearance. England has felt its enormous evils for nearly a hundred years; and is now just awaking thoroughly to their extent. Read what people on the spot say of it.—

"One glaring evil, connected with the present arrangement of the traffic, is the elective power vested in the hands of a few wealthy brewers. In North and South Shields, for example, there are 450 "tied" houses, and in Norwich there are 454, or as many votes, held by four brewers. Robert Gladstone, Esq., of Liverpool, in his evidence, says:—"The brewers of Liverpool become possessors of a vast number of licenses in their own persons; in the case of municipal or parliamentary elections, the power and influence they have from holding these licenses, has a most injurious effect: the parties frequenting these public-houses, are most of them, or many of them, voters; and the landlords of those houses are under the influence of the brewers; and the brewers, of course, can turn the tide as they may think proper, up to a certain point, and there is no doubt that they do so."

"We object to the traffic, because it entails upon the population an incalculable amount of crime and misery: were it susceptible of improvement, then there would be some ground for asking a further trial; but it is essentially bad—the sole object of its existence is to supply to the public a liquor, which, from its very nature, must injure those who partake of it; and which has been proved to be the most prolific source of the evils by which the people are afflicted. Why have the attempts to improve the traffic proved abortive? Simply because it cannot be improved. Respectable public-houses claim to be spared, on the ground that the objections which are urged, in regard to the low class of houses, do not hold good in regard to the better class; that is, good family trade—selling only to respectable moderate drinkers—refusing to sell to drunkards or worthless characters, are their characteristics: all this may be true; but it is a fact, that every drunkard was, at one period of his life, a moderate drinker, and that moderate drinking is the straight road to drunkenness. None go to the low tippling-house to learn drinking; there is every thing there to disgust and repel a sober man: it is after drinking has been acquired, under the direction of the social circle and the respectable public-house, that the disreputable house comes to profit by the evil: the only distinction which ought to be drawn between the two classes of houses, is, that the one makes

It is almost superfluous citing evidence as to the pernicious character of the traffic, we add, however, one or two extracts from the statements of the Rev. John Clay, who has been chaplain at the Preston House of Correction for thirty-two years. He says, "It appears to me that drunkenness is essentially caused by the temptations held out by the beer-houses and very low public-houses, and but for them you would not have one-twentieth part of the drunkenness you now have. I find that at least 35 per cent. of the crime must be put down to the account of drinking in beer-houses and public houses."

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56 statements testify to gaming of various sorts
41 .. harbouring, &c. of prostitutes
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22 .. the planning and effecting of robberies
17 .. taking clothes in payment for drink
15 .. dog-fighting, cock-fighting, &c.
14 .. deaths from violence or excess
13 .. harbouring thieves and pickpockets
10 .. the encouragement of poaching
10 .. the keeping of dancing rooms, &c.
6 .. their connection with makers and utterers of base coin

Well might Mr. Clay recommend to the Parliamentary Committee the entire repeal of the Beer Shop Act!

Enough, we think, has been adduced for the present, to show that the public-house system is most injurious to the well-being of society, and ought not to be allowed to exist. Our space will not admit us to examine at present the other two proposals regarding the traffic, which we indicated at the commencement of this article.—*British Herald.*

If such effects spring from beer-houses, who can safely recommend them in place of their not less guilty assistants, "whiskey shops?" From the Report that follows, we regret to see that our city council are not right on this great question. Our citizens will not do their duty. They must return different men—men who have some just ideas of the enormous evils of the traffic in Toronto, and of their moral responsibilities in this matter. We expect but little from this council. The taverns may be reduced some; but nothing of any consequence will be done. The view taken of this question, by J. Duggan, a lawyer, is extremely frivolous and narrow. At present, the question has been referred to a committee to report a By-law to regulate Inns. Mr. Joseph Rowell deserves the thanks of the community for his prompt action.

If the Toronto citizens return dealers in the poison, what can they expect but failure? John Hilliard Cameron, who has just been returned by votes friendly to the temperance cause, has upon the most silly grounds, opposed Mr. Rowell's Bill to decrease the number of taverns in Toronto. He says that liquor-selling taverns are necessary for the accommodation of boarders and travellers; and that the city requires more!! Who can bear to hear of such trash from a sensible man's mouth? Cannot Boarding houses exist without selling liquor? Mr. Rowell's Bill does not prevent the establishment of Boarding houses. Toronto would be infinitely more moral, more happy, and more prosperous, if there was not one liquor-selling tavern in it to-morrow. But, if there are to be any, certainly one hundred must be sufficient to satisfy the guzzling propensities of our citizens. Cannot Inns be opened on the temperance principle? Mr. Cameron says, raise the price of licenses. This would only have the effect of making the low taverns raise the price of their liquor, and exert still greater activity in getting persons to buy. Means will be found by Inkeepers to pay the amount of license, even if every tavern had to pay £50. The business is too profitable to be given up hastily. Such talk in our civic delegates, is a

sing, instead of diminishing Inns' Many, upon reading the report of Mr. Cameron's speech, on Mr. Rowell's Bill, and Mr. Orange's speech in St. Lawrence Hall, will deeply regret that they gave him a vote. We will venture to say that, were his election to be tried over again, he would find quite a different result.

THE TORONTO CORPORATION AND THE TAVERN LICENSES.

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The third section provides that all Taverns or Hotels where wines or spirituous or fermented liquors are sold, shall contain at least three furnished bed-rooms, each room not less than eleven feet by twelve feet, with four comfortable beds, and one sitting-room, exclusive of the bar-room, and the rooms and beds required for the use of the family and regular boarders of such tavern or hotel-keeper, with good yard room and stabling for at least four horses, with a sufficient supply of hay and provender for that number of horses always on hand; and that no room used as a grocery or confectioner's shop, or any part thereof, shall be used as a bar-room where wines or spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or drunk; but said bar-rooms to be separate and distinct from said grocery or confectioner's shop. Provided always that taverns or hotels having at least ten furnished bed-rooms, at least eleven feet by twelve feet, and two furnished sitting-rooms, exclusive of the bar-room and the beds and rooms required for the use of the family and regular boarders of such tavern or hotel-keeper shall not be required to have any stabling or accommodation for horses.

The fourth section provides that confectioners' shops shall be licensed to sell spirituous liquors, beer, &c., and shall not exceed seven in number; and that beer-shops shall be licensed to sell beer only, and shall not exceed twenty in number.

The 5th provides that the sum to be paid for license to keep a tavern, hotel, confectioner's shop, beer-shop, or other house or place of public entertainment where wines or spirits or fermented liquors are sold shall be over and above the sum imposed by the Imperial Act, 14th George III., chap. 88, £10 currency.

The sixth provides that all tavern or hotel-keepers, confectioners or keepers of beer-shops or other houses or places of public entertainment, where wines or spirituous or fermented liquors are sold, shall keep their bar-rooms or shops closed on the Lord's Day, under a penalty of not less than £2 10s. currency, nor more than £5 currency, and it shall be unlawful for the keepers of taverns, hotels, confectionaries, or beer-shops or other houses of public entertainment, to have their bar-rooms or shops lighted up on the evening of the Lord's Day.

The ninth section relates to the accommodation to be provided in Temperance Houses, being the same as that required in other public houses.

The thirteenth section forbids gambling, or the keeping of a bagatelle table, or other instrument of gaming, in the houses licensed by the Act, under a penalty of not less than £2 10s. currency, and not exceeding £5 currency.

The nineteenth section provides that the Inspectors shall examine all houses licensed under the Act in their respective Wards, at least once in every month, and that each Inspector in company with one or more of the other Inspectors shall together examine all the houses licensed under the Act, in their respective Wards, once in every three months to satisfy themselves that these laws are not infringed upon, and report to the Common Council the number and character of such houses in each Ward once in every three months.

Ald. PLATT opposed the Bill. He was of the opinion that Councilman Rowell did not know the requirements of the city and the travelling public, otherwise he would not have limited the number of taverns to 100.

Alderman LEE.—If 200 taverns were required when the act, now in force, was passed he thought



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

THE INEBRIATES REFORM.

On a caulk of bad rum a poor toper lay sleeping,
His garments were tattered—he looked all forlorn—
His features were furrowed with incessant weeping,
And want and disease marked him for their own.
Each one who passed by, cast a sly look of sorrow,
They once knew the youth who was handsome and fair,

But perhaps he'll not know the dawning of morrow;
He's the image of grief, and the type of despair!

False friends have deceived him, and left him in sadness;
He hears not the jeers that now at him are thrown,
The friends he once knew in his boyhood and gladness,

Now leave him to slumber in silence alone.
But oh! is there not some kind friend who will save him—
Bear the sweet words of hope to his famishing soul
And not in his awful condition still leave him.
To perish and die by the dregs of the bowl?

Oh, yes! a "Samaritan" now has awakened
And raised the form of the slumbering youth;
He pours in his ear a hope of salvation,
In accents of kindness, of mercy, and truth.

No does not upbraid him with taunts and reproaches;
For what now already is passed and gone,
But he seeks to prevent any further encroachments,
Of old Bacchanal wiles, 'gainst this "Prodigal Son."

'Tis done! We can now see the returning of reason,
The youth now reflects on the guile he did pass,
And resolves that he never will yield to the treason
Which invites him to seek for pure joy in 'the glass.'

Then hail to the Temperance cause we are aiding—
May it prosper and flourish till Time be no more;
May it rescue the fallen from a life so degrading,
From the arrows of Death, and perdition's dark shore!

BEER SHOPS—TORONTO LICENSE QUESTION.

We give in connection with the following debate, which has occurred in our city council on the license question, the following extracts from English papers on the evils resulting from Beer houses. There are two sorts of houses which do most of the harm in England—low gin shops and beer houses. The latter are looked upon as the greatest curse, because more widely diffused, prevailing in towns, cities, and country. Beer guzzling in England destroys its tens of thousands. Beer houses are the rendezvous of the lowest brawling politicians—of the worst class of women—of boys starting on a career of vice; and they are the pot-houses in which gin-drinkers learn their trade—in which fathers and mothers spend what should be given to starving children and ill-furnished dwellings:—

— "There are three proposals before the English public. The first is, that the present Beer and License monopoly be allowed to continue its operations undisturbed; the second, that the principles of free trade be extended to the sale of intoxicating liquors; the third, that the traffic be entirely suppressed. The report of the Select Committee on public-houses, just issued—and which is now before us—points to the brewers and distillers as the parties most deeply interested in the continuance of things as they are; a large portion of their capital is invested in public houses, they are either the proprietors of the premises in which the traffic is carried on, or the lenders of money to fit them up, and stock them. The following illustrations are taken from the evidences of witnesses. In South Shields there are 191 public houses, 123 of whom are 'tied,' that is they are under the control and inspection of certain brewers, who have advanced

from the Brewer or the Distiller. Again in Norwich out of 566 licenses, 454 are held by brewers, one firm alone holding no fewer than 202 of them. The capital thus invested is enormous, and is estimated by those best able to give a correct statement, to exceed £22,000,000; the brewers are thus huge monopolists, the value of their investments depending to a great extent on the continuance of the monopoly. The statement made by William Colton, Esq., at the late Essex quarter sessions, is fully borne out by the evidence taken before the committee, viz, "that in granting or withholding a license, he was in effect determining whether the house should be worth £1000 or £5,000. To break up this monopoly, would of course deprive public house property of its fictitious value and be a serious pecuniary loss to the monopolists: as might have been expected the brewers and distillers have done their utmost to protect what they call their vested rights."—Bristol Temperance Herald Feb. 1854.

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"We object to the traffic, because it entails upon the population an incalculable amount of crime and misery: were it susceptible of improvement, then there would be some ground for asking a further trial; but it is essentially bad—the sole object of its existence is to supply to the public a liquor, which, from its very nature, must injure those who partake of it; and which has been proved to be the most prolific source of the evils by which the people are afflicted. Why have the attempts to improve the traffic proved abortive? Simply because it cannot be improved. Respectable public-houses claim to be spared, on the ground that the objections which are urged, in regard to the low class of houses, do not hold good in regard to the better class; that is, good family trade—selling only to respectable moderate drinkers—refusing to sell to drunkards or worthless characters, are their characteristics: all this may be true, but it is a fact, that every drunkard was, at one period of his life, a moderate drinker, and that moderate drinking is the straight road to drunkenness. None go to the low tipping-house to learn drinking; there is every thing there to disgust and repel a sober man: it is after drinking has been acquired, under the direction of the social circle and the respectable public-house, that the disreputable house comes to profit by the evil: the only distinction which ought to be drawn between the two classes of houses, is, that the one makes men drunkards, and that the other supplies them with liquor after they are made: they are both destructive of the morals of the people, and ought, therefore, to be suppressed."

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Ald. PLATT opposed the Bill. He was of the opinion that Councilman Rowell did not know the requirements of the city and the travelling public, otherwise he would not have limited the number of taverns to 100.

Alderman LEE.—If 200 taverns were required when the act, now in force, was passed, he thought 400 should be required now; so that, in point of fact, the number had already been reduced one-half, when the increase of the population of the city was taken into account.

Alderman GARR.—Whether the change is too great or not, he thought it was high time that something was done to remedy the present state of things. There was, in his opinion, far too many low grogeries in the city, and he would go for reducing the number of them.

Councilman ROWELL ably defended the provisions of his bill, and went on to explain the nature of it. He felt persuaded that every member of the committee would admit that there were not 100 of the taverns licensed in the city which had, during the past year, regular visitations from travellers—more than one half of them had been occupied as common drunkeries, and not for the public good. A large proportion of the business of the police was caused by taverns and grogeries.

Alderman DUGGAN disagreed with Councilman Rowell. When doing a great good, he said, the Council must see that no corresponding evil is done to private individuals. He, himself, regretted the number of grogeries that there are in the city, but not the number of taverns. It was impossible for any large city to exist without these grogeries, and there is no use in talking about it. To reduce the taverns from 200 to 100, one hundred families would immediately be thrown out of employment (!) Their means of support is taken from them, and nothing is substituted in its place.

(The worthy Alderman might argue the same way of brothels and gaming houses.)

Alderman ROMAIN did not know how Alderman Duggan could speak so earnestly against a Bill which he had never heard read. He could not say whether he would support the Bill or not, as he did not know what it contained, as it had not yet been read.

Alderman SHKARD considered that the Bill was of great importance to the interests of the city and he would feel disposed to support it, and trusted the committee would pass it.

Mr. ROWELL then moved that the Council adjourn until Friday evening, the 24th ultimo, at 7 o'clock; and that Mr. Rowell's Bill be the first order of the day. We will give the debate at the second meeting, in our next.

DIVISIONS IN BLENHEIM.

Oxford, Feb. 20, 1854.

Sir,—I have long been desirous of giving you an account of Temperance as it exists in this Township; but have been prevented, by some cause or other, before an attempt was made.

A year ago, there were three Divisions in Blenheim, viz: Canning, Washington and Perseverance. The last one has ceased to exist; and a new one, called Princeton Division, is organized, which still leaves the number good; and I believe they are in a prosperous condition, so far, however, as I am acquainted with their prospects. Canning Division is in a prosperous condition; and I think I may safely add, the most thriving Division in Canada West. Washington, too, I believe, is in a prosperous condition; but, I think, from the want of good business men, is not so prosperous as Canning Division. We can boast of some of the most efficient men in the Township. Princeton Division I know little about.

Perseverance Division, like too many, should never have been organized; although, I sincerely believe, a vast amount of good has been effected by it; but, from a want of men of the proper stamp, it has gone down. I think that Divisions, organized in a country place, do not generally do so well. I am pleased to find by your journal that Divisions are doing well throughout the country, generally.

I think that your paper, bearing the name of the *Son of Temperance*, should be more generally supported by that body.

I am yours, truly,

JOHN CLINTON.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church is moving in the county of York, for the enactment of a Maine Law. That is right—let all other churches and localities do the same.

Two Circuits have moved in it, and we here give one resolution passed at the February Quarterly Meeting of the Yonge Street Circuit, held at Thornhill, on Saturday, the 4th February:—

Resolved.—That this Quarterly Meeting considering the vast amount of loss and ruin of property, and the mental, moral and physical degradation entailed upon a large portion of society, by the use of intoxicating liquors, it is the duty of the

this meeting that this most desirable end can be best secured by the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, except for medical, mechanical and asacramental purposes.



PARTIES IN ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADA.

The world, for the last fifty years, has been deceived by the leaders of parties and party cries. Experience has taught us, that like much else we see in the world, there is an enormous amount of treachery and cheating in all this. The world is taught to believe that all who cry "religion! religion!" are religious,—that those who wear the garb of virtue, must necessarily be virtuous,—that the WORTHY PATRIOT—the brawler for loyalty, must necessarily be for the people or the king. The Anglo-Saxon race carry a double saddle, they are party-ridden and priest-ridden. The rest of Europe is bridled by priests and tyrants. In all free countries, the people allow themselves to be chained with party prejudices. There is a species of pride, false honour, in sticking to a man's party. The real movers in the drama of parties, are shrewd and selfish political demagogues, who shout "liberty," or "loyalty," as the cry suits their purposes. It takes a close observer to detect the false from the true patriot in these. Any one who has watched events in England, the United States, and Canada, for thirty years past, must have seen that designing and unprincipled politicians, in the shape of laymen and priests, have misled, and too often, misgoverned parties. This has been peculiarly the case in the neighbouring Republic. There, political treachery is a science. Generally no honesty is to be found in the Whig and Democratic politicians—decidedly the biggest political knaves have heretofore got into office. It is becoming more and more so every year in Canada. The public men of England generally have more principle; but there are men in England now, and such have existed in every epoch of its history, since Queen Anne's time, who might be styled political demagogues or unprincipled party leaders. The name of Walpole stands out very prominent in this respect.

We look upon Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen, as changeable and unprincipled politicians. Van Buren, Webster, Clay, and we fear Cass, Douglass, Pierce and Everett, were and are men who have striven to climb to power over honour and principle. Some of them have gone to the grave signally rebuked. The American people are now thoroughly awaking to the evils of party ties. They see that they have been held in political chains by the most corrupt, ignorant designing and unpatriotic set of political demagogues that ever cursed any country. It is a blessing that this great people have the cure in their own power—THE BALLOT BOX and FREQUENT ELECTIONS. Their revolutions are very sudden and bloodless. Yes the BALLOT BOX and FREQUENT ELECTIONS are grand CURE-ALLS. We want them in Canada sadly. We verily believe it would be a blessing if the Parliament of Canada were compelled to return to the people every two years, and if the ballot box were resorted to. With such a House and an Upper Chamber of six or four years duration, the Government of Canada, stripped of a great deal of its patronage, would become really responsible—capable of purification. We would see no such schemers as Hincks ruling the country for his, and his fellow political speculators' selfish purposes, for an 8 years' term. The Whig and Tory parties of England are now nearly broken up. Peel the tory leader, was more liberal than Russell or Melbourne. Disraeli is more liberal than Russell. A Combination Ministry exists there. An offer to reform Parliament, on the eve of a war, is made by designing Aristocrats, but it will be all promises with little fruit.

wants a Ministry of new men—some such spirits as Home Cadden and Roebuck should exercise power in the Ministry. With these there might be joined a few Lords of enlarged and enlightened opinions. The Americans should discard the caucus convention system, and in the North unite as a man, against the President making corruptionists of the South. Our young rising country is at present in a sad dilemma as to its politics. Dr. Rolph has proved recreant to duty—we fear he has been deceiving every body for thirty years past, or otherwise, like some old men, has, in his declining years, become a Tory and religious bigot. This is no uncommon thing with men in their dotage—where they are not imbued with deep democratic feelings.—Dr. Rolph has been viewed by most persons as Democratic at heart. The country had great hopes of him doing his duty in 1851—he was looked up to as its political saviour. We fear the seeds of his early Oxford, perhaps Pusey education, have laid dormant to sprout and ruin him in prosperity. There are those who recommend a union between the better class of Reformers and Conservatives, that is to say a union between men who do not follow office-seeking as a trade. Mr. George Brown recommends this. We must confess that, as this was our mind, to some extent, in 1849, and that too of many really patriotic men of that time in Upper and Lower Canada, it is yet to a certain extent our mind.

There is no party just now in Canada, which can be called disloyal—none plotting to sever the political union existing between England and the Canadas; although there are thousands who think a union with the American confederation will be our fate, and might as well be so now. This absurd cry of loyalty aside, what is there to keep the generality of Conservatives from coalescing with the great bulk of Reformers? Nothing. The most conservative element in the Canadas, just now is the Catholic priesthood. The Orangemen are partly Liberal and partly High Tory. They are thinking men as compared with Catholics. This union, properly carried out, would crush *Franco-Canadian priestcraft*. But how can such a union be effected without giving the Conservative phalanx a leading man or men in the ministry? Who would these be? We have not a whit of confidence in the leading Conservative men of Canada. Have we not had the trial of a Draper and Sherwood regime? Are they to be trusted more than Hincks? Were our constitution altered, all this humbug of the necessity of a Canadian ministry, would vanish. This subject will be resumed.

Mr. Hincks has suddenly gone to England. Probably his mission is twofold:—to keep up the Grand Trunk Railway with Canadian credit, and to arrange with the Downing Street officials and Lord Elgin to carry the elections of 1854 by some plan. This will be effected either by a union with the Tories of Upper Canada and the French Catholic party, aided by the hangers-on of the Government, or by a sudden dissolution and an appeal to all the worst office-seeking men of Upper Canada, by which a House somewhat similar to the present might be returned—that is, perhaps a minority of ministerial Reformers, Railwaymen, with the French Catholics of Lower Canada would carry on the Government. Look out for some political coup-d'etat soon.—A sad accident happened at the Falls on the 23rd February, whilst four men were engaged in winding the wire round a cable at the new suspension bridge, near the Falls, the carriage in which they were gave way, and two of them were thrown to the bottom and instantly killed, the others saved themselves by clinging to the wires.—Travellers who left New York, on Sunday night last, arrived in Detroit on Monday evening, from thence they proceeded by the night train to Chicago, and arrived there in less than 36 hours from New York. Some of the passengers then started on the Rock Island Road, and reached the Mississippi in 12 hours. This sort of speed ought to be satisfactory to the travelling public, being 1148 miles in 48 hours, including all stoppages for meals and refreshments, and for changes of cars and baggage.—Globe.—Gold has been found in abundance, report says, in the neighbourhood of Lake St. Francis in Lower Canada. Excavations are now being made by a company.—Several new and splendid steamers are to be put on the Lake Ontario route next Spring by the Americans.—A number of young men have been swindled in New York, by a spurious New California Company—pretending to be all

man employed on the Northern Railroad. He was killed whilst carelessly stepping from the cars on the rails just as they stopped, in consequence of their suddenly backing on him.

\$100,000 are being raised in Ohio, to establish a large female Seminary.—A man, named Reid, from Markham, about ten days ago, got drunk, and having wandered to the back yard, fell into a well, where he stood in cold water for several hours, effectually sobering him; and he came near perishing.—A gang of fourteen youthful thieves have been detected in Toronto. They have carried on their thefts very systematically.—Room here for Cadets.—Mrs. Judson, Fanny Forrester that was, is said to be dying of consumption, in New York.—30,000 English militia are at once to be raised and drilled in camp, in England.—20,000 men are to be raised in Ireland; and most of the Irish regiments to be embarked, within a month, for Turkey. The 71st Highlanders are to leave Canada for the same destination.—It is supposed France and England will send about 80,000 men to Turkey, to be rendezvoused on the Island of Mytilene.

The article of the *North American*, 24th February, exposing Cameron's Perth speech, is well written and patriotic. It is a pity he had not pursued this course in 1852.

J. H. CAMERON, Esq., AND ST. JOHN'S WARD.—We regret to find that we were mistaken as to Mr. Cameron's not treating the electors at taverns during the late election. We find that he did so, and even asked a staunch Son of Temperance, a voter, to go into a tavern to drink. Of course he did not know the man's opinions. We have also heard that he indirectly encouraged dissipation by giving money to low inns, for the use of rooms. He voted also against Mr. Rowell's Bill to reduce the number of inns. As one who voted for him, under a mistaken idea of his having different opinions, we deeply lament that any temperance men supported him. It is true that we had only a choice of evils, but Mr. Price would not have acted as he did. No good citizen—no humane man—no religious or moral man, could vote in favour of keeping up the low inns of the city. Further, the 200 voters that called Mr. Cameron out, expected better things of him. Let such things not be forgotten.

A man was killed last week while working on the Guelph Railroad, near the Humber.—Mr. Galt, the annexationist member of 1849, has gone to England with Mr. Hincks—a strange contrast to times of yore!—It seems the allied fleets had returned to the Bosphorus, and were ordered to enter the Black Sea again.—Omar Pasha has recovered from his illness.—10,000 British troops were to be sent from England, on the 19th Feb.; and as many more got ready.—The Emperor of Japan is dead.—The French have seized the islands of New Caledonia, in the Pacific.—Strange, another attempt at negotiation is talked of.—Breadstuffs in Europe continue stationary.—The Czar of Russia has received 20,000,000 of roubles from the church, for carrying on the war.—One million two hundred and thirty thousand letters passed through the New York Post Office on Saturday, Jan. 21. It is said to be the largest number known to have been received in one day.—S. Chipman, Esq., who recently visited every penitentiary, jail and workhouse in the State of New York, states that more than five-sixths of the persons committed on criminal charges are intemperate.—An Indiana paper says that, of the one hundred and ten newspapers published in the State, all except ten advocate the prohibitory liquor law.—The different Methodist denominations in England have 9,000 places of worship, and sittings for 2,000,000 people. The Independents have 3,000 churches and 1,000,000 sittings. The Baptists 2,500 places of worship, and 500,000 sittings. The Roman Catholics 570 places of worship, and 166,111 sittings.—The total number of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North America), is 755,927, the increase for the year 1853, was 27,228.

A melancholy death of a youth, aged 17, occurred in Caistor on the 7th February—caused by a saw log rolling over his body. This is often a cause of death in Canada. Great care should be used in handling and hauling logs—especially by boys.—Charles Magill, Esq., has been appointed Mayor of Hamilton, in place of Mr. Cummings disqualified.—Tenders to erect the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, were given out on the 1st inst.—Two Canadian men from near

Councilman Rowell... provisions of his bill, and went on to explain the nature of it. He felt persuaded that every member of the committee would admit that there were not 100 of the taverns licensed in the city which had, during the past year, regular visitations from travellers—more than one half of them had been occupied as common drunkeries, and not for the public good. A large proportion of the business of the police was caused by taverns and groggeries.

Alderman DEOHAN disagreed with Councilman Rowell. When doing a great good, he said, the Council must see that no corresponding evil is done to private individuals. He himself regretted the number of groggeries that there are in the city, but not the number of taverns. It was impossible for any large city to exist without these groggeries, and there is no use in talking about it. To reduce the taverns from 200 to 100, one hundred families would immediately be thrown out of employment. Their means of support is taken from them, and nothing is substituted in its place.

(The worthy Alderman might argue the same way of brothels and gaming houses.)

Alderman ROMAN did not know how Alderman Duggan could speak so earnestly against a Bill which he had never heard read. He could not say whether he would support the Bill or not, as he did not know what it contained, as it had not yet been read.

Alderman SHEARD considered that the Bill was of great importance to the interests of the city, and he would feel disposed to support it; and trusted the committee would pass it.

Mr. ROWELL then moved that the Council adjourn until Friday evening, the 24th ultimo, at 7 o'clock; and that Mr. Rowell's Bill be the first order of the day. We will give the debate at the second meeting, in our next.

DIVISIONS IN BLENHEIM.

Oxford, Feb. 20, 1854.

SIR,—I have long been desirous of giving you an account of Temperance as it exists in this Township, but have been prevented, by some cause or other, before an attempt was made.

A year ago, there were three Divisions in Blenheim, viz: Canning, Washington and Perseverance. The last one has ceased to exist; and a new one, called Princeton Division, is organized, which still leaves the number good; and I believe they are in a prosperous condition, so far, however, as I am acquainted with their prospects. Canning Division is in a prosperous condition; and I think I may safely add, the most thriving Division in Canada West. Washington, too, I believe, is in a prosperous condition; but, I think, from the want of good business men, is not so prosperous as Canning Division. We can boast of some of the most efficient men in the Township. Princeton Division I know little about.

Perseverance Division, like too many, should never have been organized; although, I sincerely believe, a vast amount of good has been effected by it; but, from a want of men of the proper stamp, it has gone down. I think that Divisions, organized in a country place, do not generally do so well. I am pleased to find by your journal that Divisions are doing well throughout the country, generally.

I think that your paper, bearing the name of the *Son of Temperance*, should be more generally supported by that body.

I am yours, truly,

JOHN CLINTON.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church is moving in the county of York, for the enactment of a Maine Law. That is right—let all other churches and localities do the same.

Two Circuits have moved in it, and we here give one resolution passed at the February Quarterly Meeting of the Yonge Street Circuit, held at Thornhill, on Saturday, the 4th February:—

Resolved.—That this Quarterly Meeting considering the vast amount of loss and ruin of property—and the mental, moral and physical degradation entailed upon a large portion of society, by the use of intoxicating liquors, is of the opinion that the attention of our Legislature should be specially directed to the speedy removal of this curse from our country; and moreover, it is the judgment of



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An Aristocracy will never reform the English Parliament. That must be done by the working, tenant, and middle classes—whose delegates only should sit in the House of Commons. England

at an age, at the President taking command of the South. Our young rising country is at present in a sad dilemma as to its politics. Dr. Rolph has proved unwarrantably to duty—we fear he has been deceiving every body for thirty years past, or otherwise, like some old men, has in his declining years become a Tory and religious bigot. This is no uncommon thing with men in their dotage—where they are not imbued with deep democratic feelings.—Dr. Rolph has been viewed by most persons as Democratic at heart. The country had great hopes of him doing his duty in 1851—he was looked up to as its political saviour. We fear the seeds of his early Oxford, perhaps Pusey education, have had dormant to sprout and ruin him in prosperity. There are those who recommend a union between the better class of Reformers and Conservatives, that is to say a union between men who do not follow office-seeking as a trade. Mr. George Brown recommends this. We must confess that, as this was our mind, to some extent, in 1849, and that too of many really patriotic men of that time in Upper and Lower Canada, it is yet to a certain extent our mind.

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Quebec, on the 16th February.—The people of the State of New York, at their February elections voted in favour of the enlargement of the Erie canal.—Over 8000 valentines passed through the Detroit Post Office, on the 14th February.—The Western newspapers complain bitterly of the irregularity of the mails. Newspapers instead of being expedited by the railroads are greatly delayed.—Mr. Cameron electioneering at Perth.

A woman's rights convention was held lately at Albany and very largely attended.—It is said that the Nebraska Bill will pass the Senate but it is doubtful if it will pass the House of Representatives.—The Commercial Advertiser says that he never sees "McKenzie's Message," yet, he copies an article abusing Mr McKenzie from the Montreal Witness, a bigoted sectarian paper, and then soliloquizes in this manner: "Poor Mac, his day is gone, his lamp is burning low." "Deal gently with the old man"—"he has suffered much whether justly or unjustly it boots not now to enquire," "Canada at all events has gained by his sacrifices."

—Commercial Advertiser Feb. 24. This editor thus consigns to oblivion one of Canada's and Religion's best friends. Now we can tell this editor that McKenzie yet lives, and exercises more influence in one week than he does or can do in six months. There is no man in Canada as a politician more respected than McKenzie. "Canada has gained by his sacrifices." This is the reward a poor editor would award to a man who has done more for truth and good government in Canada than fifty Montreal bigots such as preside over the Witness. Cantive abhor, especially that which condemns every man who does not square his views with blue lightning.—The cadets of Kingston held a Soiree on the 17th February in that city and were addressed by the Rev. R. Dick of Toronto.—The Napanee Emporium says that David Roblin is to be the Candidate at the next election, for Lenox and Addington. This paper, edited by a Methodist Episcopal Minister, is a thick and thin Ministerialist paper. Religion and jobbery seem to sympathize in some quarters. Yet there are some bigots who condemn McKenzie, who for thirty years has stood firm to principle, because he cannot swallow as literal truths, fables, in which his good sense sees a metaphor, where bigots swallow a Caneel whole. What better are many of our modern sectarians than the Catholics they so loudly condemn? If Mr. Roblin is a ministerialist of the same calibre as the Emporium, it is to be hoped all good Reformers will be chary of him.—Bytown is putting up a strong claim for the seat of Government of the Canadas. The Citizen in a late number ventures the assertion that Toronto is unhealthy, there is not a healthier place than Toronto in British America. The next Parliament, at least of 1855 must be held in Toronto.—A great Soiree of the Sons of Temperance is to be held in Bytown on the 9th instant.—The trade of Australia is worth £20,000,000.—Judge Marshall is about to deliver a series of lectures in various localities in the counties of Lincoln and Welland, commencing this week.—A large public meeting was held in Brockville, on the 16th February, to discuss the propriety of enacting a Maine Law in Canada.—A Telegraph from Guelph to Elora, is to be established.—The Maine Law has been lost in the Pennsylvania Senate by a vote of 16 to 15. Maryland has passed the law, to be submitted to the people. In Massachusetts an attempt is being made to repeal the law. It will not succeed.—A meeting of Mr. White's friends took place at Acton, Esquusing. He went at large into an account of his Parliamentary conduct. We think the Globe too severe on Mr. White.

Mr. McKenzie says, in his paper of the 17th inst., that "if Mr. Durand had consulted our files, he would have found temperance matter enough to fill several weeks of the Son, so far as it is devoted to that object." It was because we had consulted his columns for temperance articles that we made the remarks that we did. We knew, also, that Horace Greeley had urged him to come out strongly on this subject. We must confess our inability to find the space devoted by Mr. McKenzie to temperance. He has published tales like "Hot Corn," of a semi-temperance character, now and again, which all the Canadian papers did; but we have failed to see any leading articles on the Maine Law, in his paper. We give, on an average, six columns of temperance matter, or what bears on that subject, in each copy of our paper—more than Mr McKenzie has given in a

Married Against Single Life.—A game at curling took place, a short time since, in Toronto, between a company of married men and single men, and the married men took the palm; thus showing that married life adds agility, and gives superior strength. Think of this ye old bachelors, and be ye speeded as soon as possible. Think, also, of the pleasure of looking into a pretty wife's face every morning and night, and the pleasure of nursing the little ones.

Newcastle Marble Works.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of C. S. Powers, on this page. We have never been at this establishment: but from reputation we can say that every species of work in his line, not to be surpassed in Upper Canada, can be had of him at reasonable prices. Affection shown for the departed is the best evidence of humanity and refinement in the living. Our readers are recommended to give Mr. Powers an early call. He has long been an energetic friend of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

The Wellington newspapers say that Dr. Clarke is to be the Tory candidate for Waterloo; and the Backwoodman is for Mr. Allan, on the Reform interest.—It is reported in the Court Journal, that Lord Elgin is to return to Canada. We should think not. He has had enough of it; and there is hot work ahead, just now—political breakers which he would not like to encounter. It is a pity the Colonists would not learn sense, and trust to themselves more, instead of fawning on foreign Lords.—It is said Mr. Snider, of Grey, is to be the Reform Candidate, at the next election.

RECEIPTS—No. 9.
W. D. Churchville, as our agent, \$1, 1854. R. Miller, Delaware, \$11, on account 1853, in part account sent. J. M. Aylmer, \$3 on account of subscribers of 1853, leaving 2s. 6d. due on each subscriber of that year. Our terms must be observed. We cannot take the sum of \$11 for subscribers in arrears for 1853. Isaac Smith, Chatham—his \$11 was duly received for Mr. Hoon, and his name is now changed as he desires. R. J. M., Post Master at Corunna enclosing \$2 for F. and \$2 for P., 1853. A. S. Burford, near De Ham, \$11 1854—Papers sent. A. McK., Cornwall \$11 for a new name. The name will be changed as he desired. R McK, Dundas \$4.

COMMUNICATIONS.
We have to defer the account of the Oakville demonstration and some other letters on hand, owing to the long account of the debates on the Toronto License system, and our remarks thereon. We also defer an article about the Peterboro' Review. These matters will appear in our next. The letter enclosing \$11, from Milton, alluded to, for Mr. Ross, never reached us. Communication, "Markham," will be inserted in our next. Letters from Dundas and West Flamboro' received.

COUNTY CONTRACT.
FIREWOOD.
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NOTICE.
WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties. Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3, P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses and other Keepers of Houses of

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

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Toronto, 23rd February, 1854.

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.
Toronto city, Friday, 17th March.
do. do. Wednesday, 29th do.
do. do. Wednesday, 19th April
do. do. Wednesday, 3rd May.
do. do. Friday, 26th May.
Berwick, Friday, 31st March.
King, Saturday, 1st April.
Richmond Hill, Monday, 17th do.
Newmarket, Friday 21st do.
Sand Hill Albion, Wednesday 26th April.
Derry West, Toronto township, Thursday 27th do.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.
Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office.
Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND DETROIT, BUFFALO, BRANTFORD, & GODERICH RAILWAY.
In connection with the Great Western Railway at Paris.
TIME TABLE.
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GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Leave Buffalo, 8.30 A.M. | Leave Brantford, 8.30 A.M.
A connection is made at Caledonia with Stages for Hamilton, Simcoe, and Port Dover.
Cars connect at Brantford with Stages for Paris, Ayr, Galt, Preston, Waterloo, Guelph, Berlin, Owen Sound, Stratford and Goderich.
—ALSO—
Mount Pleasant, Oakland, Townsend, Waterford, Simcoe, Victoria, Lake Shore Road to Vienna, Burford Norwichville, Dereham.
Trains start from and arrive at the new Depot, on Ene Street, where passengers will please procure Tickets before entering the cars.
Trains leave on Eastern Railroad time, which is 20 minutes faster than Buffalo time and 30 minutes faster than Brantford time.
WM. WALLACE,
Superintendent.
Feb. 9, 1854.

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

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

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY,
Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.
BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionery, &c.—Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. Cough Candy, and Dyspeptic Biscuit, Temperance Drinks in Great Variety, WAOLE-SALE AND RETAIL.
Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods
Toronto January 2nd, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 21, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business.
Millinery in Particular, And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately,
A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King street.
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2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such, a liberal salary will be paid.
The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.
J. CHARLESWORTH.
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,
The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his LAW OFFICE is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, ERIC BEIT SIGNS, Toronto.
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

BOUND VOLUMES of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852-3, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound inboards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, Toronto, C. W.
SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully returns THANKS for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the past two or three years; and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business, which, for twenty years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with this rapidly increasing and prosperous community. A strict personal attention—with the aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants, Moderate Prices, with a large, varied, and really attractive stock, continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the English, French, and American Markets—will mark the future course of this Establishment.
Choice assortments of Woolen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Polka Jackets.

Bonnets & Millinery, Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delames, Derris, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints, FACTORY COTTON, White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doekin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.
No connection with any other House in the City.
Toronto, Jan. 11, 1851.

TO LET.
THE Pickering Harbour will be let by Public Auction, on the 3rd day of March, at Two o'clock, P. M. Upset price £500; term, 3 years. All further information can be known by application to the President, Mr. David Clark of Pickering, or the Directors of the Pickering Harbour Company.
GEORGE BOSTWICK, Secretary.
Pickering, February 24th, 1854.

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

Of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed, C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.
N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who, without mutually interfering with their other engagements, are making

being expedited by the railroads are greatly delayed.—Mr. Cameron electioneering at Perth.

A woman's rights convention was held lately at Albany and very largely attended.—It is said that the Nebraska Bill will pass the Senate but it is doubtful if it will pass the House of Representatives.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that he never sees "McKenzie's Message," yet he copies an article abusing Mr. McKenzie from the *Montreal Witness*, a bigoted sectarian paper, and then soliloquizes in this manner: "Poor Mac, his day is gone, his lamp is burning low." "Deal gently with the old man"—he has suffered much whether justly or unjustly it boots not now to enquire, "Canada at all events has gained by his sacrifice."

—*Commercial Advertiser* Feb. 21. This editor thus consigns to oblivion one of Canada's and Religion's best friends. Now we can tell this editor that McKenzie yet lives, and exercises more influence in one week than he does or can do in six months. There is no man in Canada as a politician more respected than McKenzie. "Canada has gained by his sacrifice." This is the reward a poor editor would award to a man who has done more for truth and good government in Canada than fifty *Montreal* bigots such as preside over the *Witness*. Can't see abhor, especially that which condemns every man who does not square his views with blue liberalism.—The canons of Kingston held a Soiree on the 17th February in that city and were addressed by the Rev. R. Dick of Toronto.—The *Napanee Emporium* says that David Roblin is to be the Candidate at the next election, for Lenox and Addington. This paper, edited by a Methodist Episcopal Minister, is a thick and thin Ministerialist paper. Religion and jobbery seem to sympathize in some quarters. Yet there are some bigots who condemn McKenzie, who for thirty years has stood firm to principle, because he cannot swallow as literal truths, fables, in which his good sense sees a metaphor, where bigots swallow a Camel whole. What better are many of our modern sectarians than the Catholics they so loudly condemn? If Mr. Roblin is a ministerialist of the same calibre as the *Emporium*, it is to be hoped all good Reformers will be chary of him.—Bytown is putting up a strong claim for the seat of Government of the Canadas. The *Citizen* in a late number ventures the assertion that Toronto is unhealthy, there is not a healthier place than Toronto in British America. The next Parliament, at least of 1856 must be held in Toronto.—A great Soiree of the Sons of Temperance is to be held in Bytown on the 9th instant.—The trade of Australia is worth £20,000,000.—Judge Marshall is about to deliver a series of lectures in various localities in the counties of Lincoln and Welland, commencing this week.—A large public meeting was held in Brockville, on the 16th February, to discuss the propriety of enacting a Maine Law in Canada.—A Telegraph from Guelph to Elora, is to be established.—The Maine Law has been lost in the Pennsylvania Senate by a vote of 16 to 15. Maryland has passed the law, to be submitted to the people. In Massachusetts an attempt is being made to repeal the law. It will not succeed.—A meeting of Mr. White's friends took place at Acton, Esquimaux. He went at large into an account of his Parliamentary conduct. We think the *Globe* too severe on Mr. White.

Mr. McKenzie says, in his paper of the 17th inst., that "if Mr. Durand had consulted our files, he would have found temperance matter enough to fill several weeks of the *Son*, so far as it is devoted to that object." It was because we had consulted his columns for temperance articles that we made the remarks that we did. We knew, also, that Horace Greeley had urged him to come out strongly on this subject. We must confess our inability to find the space devoted by Mr. McKenzie to temperance. He has published tales like "Hot Corn," of a semi-temperance character, now and again, which all the Canadian papers did; but we have failed to see any leading articles on the Maine Law, in his paper. We give, on an average, six columns of temperance matter, or what bears on that subject, in each copy of our paper,—more than Mr. McKenzie has given in a year's publication of his, apart from the stories alluded to. We wrote the other article and this to draw his attention to the subject—not to annoy, as we believe him friendly to the cause.

of the pleasure of looking into a pretty wide face every morning and night, and the pleasure of nursing the little ones.

NEWCASTLE MARBLE WORKS.—Attention directed to the advertisement of C. S. Powers, on this page. We have never been at this establishment: but from reputation we can say that every species of work in his line, not to be surpassed in Upper Canada, can be had of him at reasonable prices. Affection shown for the departed is the best evidence of humanity and refinement in the living. Our readers are recommended to give Mr. Powers an early call. He has long been an energetic friend of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

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

GEO. GURNETT,

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

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

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ROBERT BEARD,

General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.

Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

Richard Hall, Newmarket, Sted Hill Alton, Derry West, Toronto-township

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Clerk of the Council.

Clerk's Office,
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In connection with the Great Western Railway at Paris.

TIME TABLE.

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Superintendent.

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

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.

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

No Second Price.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. For waiting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 4 plates from 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume—1852-3, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. each. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. each. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

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TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

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FACTORY COTTON, White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Satinnet, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

No connection with any other House in the City.

Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

TO LET.

THE Pickering Harbour will be let by Public Auction, on the 3rd day of March, at Two o'clock, P. M. Upset price £500; term, 3 years. All further information can be known by application to the President, Mr. David Clark of Pickering, or the Directors of the Pickering Harbour Company.

GEORGE BOSTWICK, Secretary.

Pickering, February 24th, 1854.

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

Ornaments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture.

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

C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who, without mutually interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.

Address

C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.

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FRESH ARRIVALS!
WINTER DRY GOODS.

LONDON LEEDS
MANCHESTER & GLASGOW
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE
WILLIAM POLLEY

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

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

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies' Dress Goods, Coloured Lustres, Long Wool Shawls, All Wool Prints, Rich Cambrie Prints, Polka Coats and Vests (assorted sizes), Ribbons, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St
Chequered Warehouse
66 King St. East
Toronto Jan. 5, 1854. } 1-1f.

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

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

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

To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.

TENDERS.
TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon on **Wednesday, March 1st,** from Builders willing to Tender for the erection of a new **MARKET HOUSE, &c.,** at the East end of the City. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office, during office hours, after the 15th inst.

CHARLES DAILY,
Clerk's Office, } C. C. C.
Toronto, Jan. 11th, 1854. } 2

SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
Mill Castings,
FORGINGS,
and all kinds of
MACHINERY.

A CARD
YONGE ST. Potteries, Near Toronto.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing \$1 to \$20 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries exceed 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 comprehensive Brown Ware and Bronze Ware, Milk Jars, Crocks, Bowles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Pots 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 24, 1854. 1-1f

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC
ESTABLISHMENT.

MESRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of **PIANOS,** of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe the newest and most **IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS,** both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new **SAX HORNS, CORNOPIANS** and other **BRASS INSTRUMENTS,** which are made by the celebrated maker **CURTOIS** of Paris.

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

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King Street, Toronto
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. BROWNSCOMBE
OFFERS AT HIS NEW CHEAP YONGE ST. SHOE STORE, SIGN OF THE LARGE RED BOOT WEST SIDE OF YONGE STREET OPPOSITE ARMSTRONG'S SHOE FOUNDRY A Choice variety of Ladies, Men's and Boys winter shoes and Boots, expressly manufactured by himself.
All kinds of shoes and boots made to order on the shortest notice.
Farmers from the country would do well to give him a call.



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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLows.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FEISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FILLS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WHIST.

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in
CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.
Put up in large size metal boxes with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.
Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by
Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.

WINTER GROCERIES!
CHEAP GROCERIES
Of every Description,
SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES
CAN BE HAD AT THE
NEW CHEAP GROCERY
STORE OF
JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE,
DRY GOODS, TEAS, COTTON GOODS,
HAMS and Coffee, SALT FISH,
SALT MEATS, Rice, BUTTER,
STARCH, Sugars, CHEESE,
Raisins, Molasses,
SPICES, SOAPS,
CANDLES, NITS,
CANDLES,
&c. &c.

Farmer's Produce Bought and Sold.
REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE GROCERY.
January 21, 1854. 1-1f

DUFFETT & WARD
KEEP constantly on hand a splendid assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS,** which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.
CALL AND SEE
Store on Yonge Street near "Bay Horse Inn."
DUFFETT & WARD.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western
Railway open from London to Niagara Falls, on and after **WEDNESDAY, the 21st Dec., 1853.**

Trains will run as follows:
GOING EAST.
Leave London at - - 8 30 A. M.
" Hamilton " - - 12 25 P. M.
Arrived at the Falls at 2 45 P. M.
GOING WEST.
Leave the Falls at - - 11 45 A. M.
" Hamilton " - - 2 14 P. M.
Arrived at London " - 6 0 P. M.

The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and intermediate places. Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Suspension Bridge.
Passengers can now purchase Through Tickets, at Hamilton or London, for New York, and the principal Stations on the New York Central Line.
Fare from **HAMILTON** to New York - \$9
" " **LONDON** " " \$11 25
Passengers going East, will arrive in New York at 9 o'clock next morning.
The Buffalo Trains will in future arrive at, and start from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
Hamilton, January 1854. 14

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS &c.
No. 119, Yonge Street opposite
Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
(Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto.)
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

WE Have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, and in great variety
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.

S. D.		S. D.		S. D.	
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, f'm	4 4j	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from	7 6	Men's Moleskin Trousers, from	7 6
do. Che'k'd do.	5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do.	8 9	do. Linnen Drill do.	5 0
do. Black Alpaca do.	10 0	do. Fancy Satin do.	8 9	do. Check do.	5 0
do. Russell Cord do.	12 6	do. Holland do.	3 4	do. Courderoy do.	7 6
do. Princes do.	12 6	do. Fancy do.	4 4	do. Satinett do.	11 3
do. Canada Tweed do.	17 6	do. Velvet do.	4 4	do. Cassimere do.	13 0j
do. Broad Cloth do.	30 0	do. Marselles do.	4 4	do. Buckskin do.	—
do. Cashmere do.	25 0	do. Baratheas do.	4 4	do. Doeakin do.	—
Boy's Br'n Holland do.	4 4j	do. Boy's Silk do.	3 9	do. Boy's Drill do.	4 4j
do. Che'k'd do.	5 0	do. Silk do.	5 0	do. Checked do.	4 0
do. Moleskin do.	6 3	do. Satin do.	5 0	do. Moleskin do.	5 0
do. Tweed do.	10 0	do. Cloth do.	5 0	do. C'n'da twe'd do.	—
do. Broad Cloth do.	17 6	do. Tweed do.	4 0	do. Cassimere do.	4 4j
do. Russel Cord do.	8 9	do. Casimere do.	5 0	do. Tweed do.	4 4j
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts	4 4j	Men's Cloth Caps,	2 6	do. Red flannel Shirts,	4 4j
Striped do.	2 6	Boy's do.	1 10	do. Under-shirts and drawers	—

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials!

DRY GOODS.
Muslin de Laines, 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. Crapes and Materials for Mourning-Striped Shirting, " 4jd.
Heavy gingham, do. " 7jd. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock-Cotton Warp from 4s. 1jd.
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7jd. bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6j.
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Pringles, Gimps, Trimmings,
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. (Cap-fronts, Muslins netts, Barge Dresses,
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c. Silk warp Alpaca.

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER AT LAW &c. &c., has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2nd 1854. 1-

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hang-
ing—**GEORGE LEADER** begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened a large and commodious shop on Richmond St. 3 doors East of Yonge St. Where he will execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY
Toronto, 24 January 1854. 1-1f

A. M. SMITH,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At 104 Yonge Street,
50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.
75 barrels do do do
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar.
250 Half-chests Tea, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Sonchong.
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.
59 bags Rice, Patna.
230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
50 dozen Patent Paints.
25 crates assorted Crockery.

RAISINS, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles Soap, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Broomis, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

E BUTTERWORTH, MASTER.
Carrying the Mails.
Will, until further notice, leave Queen's Wharf Toronto Every Morning, at Eight o'clock; and returning, leave Wellington Square Every day, at half-past One o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted) calling at the above mentioned Ports, (weather permitting.)
Church Street Wharf,
Toronto, 30th December, 1853 } 1-1f

R. H. BRETT,
161 King Street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.
IMPORTER OF
Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c., &c.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at last For now they believe what they've often been told That our own favored Canada is the country for Gold.

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil, And vain were his search for a happier shore, While blessings so numerous encircle his door.

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own, Where our roses, though late, are sweetest when blown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season. The whole of which offers very reasonable; which the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds. of yard wide Prints, fast color, from 7jd. Also, a few Pieces as low as 4jd. 3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast color 4jd. 1,500 " Gingham and Denims, very heavy 6d. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7jd. 3,000 " Fine printed De James 7jd. 2,000 Fine Linnen Handkerchiefs 4jd. 1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets, 3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1jd. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz. 2s. 8d. 200 " Hosiery 4s. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good. A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads. Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak. Blankets and Flannels at last years' prices. Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs. WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE. Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST. Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NOTICE

TO Farmers and the Country Generally—The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, beg to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Rapalje and Co. of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so many Premiums at our Provincial Exhibition.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE.

The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Bar Stoves, Coal Grates, &c. together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

Remember the place No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Wareroom, under Mackenzie's "Weekly Message Office." McINTOSH & WALTON. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules [which are published in full in the Canada Gazette] to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published in the City of Toronto.

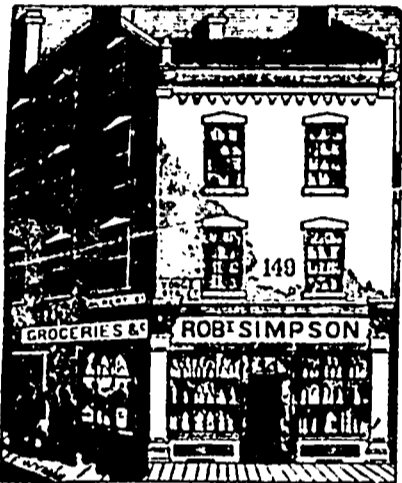
TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory. Sign of the Golden Cap, No. 77, Yonge Street.—The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Trade for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neater in finish, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Black Silk Plush, Kossuth, Rowdies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour; Silk velvet, Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of sizes and style. Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKERS in AMERICA, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the finest materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accommodate the Trade. The highest price given for Canadian Furs of every description. L. MARKS. Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

W. STEWARD,

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

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

CASH FOR WOOL.

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

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

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