



HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JULY 15, 1854.

NO. 28.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

I saw an infant in its mother's arms,
And left it sleeping;
Years passed—I saw a girl with woman's charms,
In sorrow weeping.
Years passed—I saw a mother with her child,
And o'er it languish;
Years brought me back—yet thro' her tears she smiled,
In deeper anguish.
I left her—years had vanished; I returned,
And stood beside her;
A lamp beside the childless widow burned—
Grief's mantle o'er her.
In tears I found her whom I left in tears,
On God relying;
And I returned again in after years,
And found her dying.
An infant first, and then a maiden fair—
A wife—a mother—
And then a childless widow in despair—
Thus met a brother.
And thus we meet on earth—and thus we part,
To meet—O, never!
Till death beholds the spirit leave the heart,
To live forever.

HOW THE ANCIENTS LIVED.

The following extract is taken from "The Art of Prolonging Life," a work published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields:—

It is commonly believed that, during the early periods of the world, the lives of its inhabitants were more youthful and perfect; that these primitive men had a gigantic size, incredible strength, and a most astonishing duration of life. A variety of such notions were long prevalent among mankind; and to these we are indebted for the origin of many romantic tales. Some have not hesitated acrimoniously to ascribe to our forefather, Adam, the height of nine hundred yards, and the age of a thousand years. But the accurate and rational investigation of modern philosophy has converted the supposed bones of giants found in different parts of the earth, into those of the elephant and rhinoceros; and acute theologians have shown the chronology of the early age was not the same as that used at present.

Some, particularly Hender, have proved, with the highest probability, that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted only of three months; and that it was afterwards extended to eight; and that it was not till the time of Joseph it was made to consist of twelve. These assertions are, in a certain degree, confirmed by some of the Eastern nations who still reckon three months to the year, and besides, it would be altogether inexplicable why the life of man should have been shortened one-half immediately after the flood. It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year; but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before-mentioned standard, which will give the same period at which people marry at present.

The whole, therefore, according to this explanation, assumes a different appearance. The sixteen hundred years before the flood will become four hundred; and fourteen, and the one hundred years

not impossible, and to which some in a limited extent have nearly approached.

In profane history, we have an account of many heroes and Arabian kings of those periods, who attained the age of several hundred years; and these pretended instances of longevity can be explained in the same manner.

With the period of Abraham, a period when history seems first to be established on more certain grounds, we find mention of a duration of life which can be still attained, and which no longer appears extraordinary, especially when we consider the temperate manner in which the patriarchs lived; and that, as they were nomads, or a wandering people, they were much exposed to the free open air.

GETTING INTO PRACTICE.

The following extract from an address to the students of the New York Medical College, by Dr. Frank Tuthill, is a description any of our M.D.'s are welcome to, if they like it:

The wits and the wags, said the Doctor, have laid down a great many rules for getting into practice, and generally at the expense of the doctors.

"There are two ways, my boy," said Radcliffe to Mead, his successor, "for a physician to treat his patients—either to bully or cajole them. I have taken the former course and have done well, as you see. You may, perhaps, take the latter, and perhaps do equally as well." Be careful, say the advising wits, to learn the form of prescribing, since form is the main chance. Make your naming in the town; it little matters how, so only that this point be secured, that when your name is proposed in consultation, there shall be none so ignorant but will confess they have heard it.—Buy a mountain of books and be sure that none of them be left in secluded parts of your house. Or, if you have not the money to buy a mountain, let the few do good service, even as our famous Yankee General Putnam made his lean score of soldiers march over the verge of the hill so often, that the terrified enemy reported a force of many hundred strong; and never omit mere mention, where it will tell, of "the library" from which these are brought out for immediate use, it being altogether too large to be kept in so small an office. You will get into an hospital, of course, if you can, and a course of lectures during the season can do no harm. For business purposes, it is not of much importance what your religion or what your politics are, only be decided either way, and when friends of your creed are around, make considerable noise about it. Or, if, like some newspapers, you are "neutral in politics and religion," make a fuss about your neutrality, except when the religious and political happen to be the majority of those about you. It is hardly necessary to speak of what a good wife can do. In the country, at least, the nice jellies she makes for the sick, her incomparable nursing, and her skillful tongue can do half, at least. Some, they say, have done very well by writing a book. It answers in the beginning, at least, to keep one in his office, and contented while the public are learning to appreciate him. Invent a theory or rehash a new one; it will answer a purpose, and can be dropped when it becomes unpleasant. Some have done nobly as poets. What lady distressed with

conscience by the tale of a certain country secretary questioned, it is all the better. It is very natural to be angry at a man, and to be angry at a man who has the run of sick rooms, and though not often enough to be suspected of taking any bribes, yet sufficient to secure the friendship of the apothecary, he should be at the frigate's. Let no one, and to say a thing of the services of the Press. Advertising, unfortunately, being prohibited by our code of laws, has gone over in the hands of professed quacks, but there are a great many ways of advertising.

Here some rowdy to black your eye and tell the story to some reporter. In setting it up of course the printer may be trusted to make some blunder, and next day send in your card to the editor with a brief statement of the affair as it occurred, giving your residence, of course, and a protest against being dragged before the public—a thing, always so annoying to the modest practitioner. Puffing, when it is to be had, answers a very good turn; but as in the respectable papers it is difficult to obtain it, do the next best thing—get some friend connected with a daily to pitch into you. Said a renowned physician of his City: "I date my success from the time that the New York Daily called me a scoundrel."

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.—Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend a very interesting account of a strange and beautiful tree lately discovered in that country:

"A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree in question, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on a count of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from 110 to 7 feet. The leaf resembles that of the pear, while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is covered with gum, having the appearance of oil and of the consistence of honey. Handling them causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum as well as the leaf and bark is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf fully wrapped up in paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with the fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears—some that it was Bergamot; while others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jasmine."

How BONAPARTE CROSSED THE ALPS.—Napoleon set out to cross the Alps before daylight on the 20th of May, 1800. He was accompanied by Duroc, his aid-de-camp, and De Bourrienne, his secretary. Artists have delineated him crossing the Alpine heights mounted on a fiery steed. The plain truth is, that he ascended the St Bernard, in a gray surcoat which he usually wore, upon a mule, led by a guide belonging to the country, evading even in the different passes, the abstracted of a mud

to part more of his life, his pleasures, his pains, like an idle traveller who has nothing better to do. This guide, who was quite young, gave him a wondrous detail of the details of his obscure existence, and especially the vexation he felt because of the want of a little money, he could not marry one of the girls of his valley. The First Consul sometimes questioned the passengers with whom the mountain was covered, arrived at the Hospice, where the worthy monks gave him a warm reception. No wonder had he alighted from his mule than he wrote a note which he handed to his guide, desiring him to be sure to deliver to the quarter-master of the army who had been left on the other side of the St. Bernard.

In the evening, the young man, on returning to St. Pierre, learned with surprise what powerful traveller it was whom he guided in the morning, and that General Bonaparte had ordered that a house and a piece of ground should be given to him immediately, and be supplied, in short, with the means requisite for marrying and for realizing all the dreams of his modest ambition. This mountaineer did not long live in his own country, the owner of the land given to him by the ruler of the world. This singular beneficence, at a moment when his mind was engaged by such mighty interests, is worthy of attention. If there was nothing in it, but a mere conqueror's caprice, dispensing at random good or evil, alternately overthrowing empires or rearing a cottage, it may be useful to record such caprices, if only to tempt the masters of the earth to imitation; but such an act reveals something more. The human soul, in those moments when it is filled with ardent desires, is disposed to kindness, it does by way of meriting that which it is soliciting of Providence. The First Consul halted for a short time with the monks, thanked them for attention to his army, and made them a magnificent present for the relief of the poor and of travellers. He descended majestically suffering himself, according to the custom of the country to glide down upon the snow, and arrived the same evening at Grenoble.

LEARN OF THE HUMAN MIND. Newton was one day asked why he stepped forward when he was inclined, and from what cause his arm and his hand obeyed his will? He honestly replied that he knew nothing of the matter. "But at least," said they to him, "you are well acquainted with the gravitation of the planets, tell why they turn one way sooner than another?" Newton still avowed his ignorance. Those who taught that the ocean was salted for fear it would corrupt, and that the tides were created to conduct our ships into port, were a little ashamed when told that the Mediterranean had ports but no tides. Who has ever been able to determine precisely how a billet of wood is changed into red-hot charcoal and by what mechanism lime is heated by cold water? The first motion of the heart is animal—in that accounted for? Has any one divined the cause of sensation, ideas, and memory? Who knows more about the essence of matter than the children who touch its surface? Who will instruct us in the mechanism by which a grain of corn, which we cast into the earth, disposes itself to produce a stalk crowned with an ear? or why the sun prefers an apple



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JULY 15, 1854.

NO. 28.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

I saw an infant in its mother's arms,
And left it sleeping;
Years passed—I saw a girl with woman's charms,
In sorrow weeping.

Years passed—I saw a mother with her child,
And o'er it languish;
Years brought me back—yet thro' her tears she smiled,
In deeper anguish.

I left her—years had vanished; I returned,
And stood beside her;
A lamp beside the childless widow burned—
Grief's mantle o'er her.

In tears I found her whom I left in tears,
On God relying;
And I returned again in after years,
And found her dying.

An infant first, and then a maiden fair—
A wife—a mother—
And then a childless widow in despair—
Thus met a brother.

And thus we meet on earth—and thus we part,
To meet—O, never!
Till death beholds the spirit leave the heart,
To live forever.

HOW THE ANCIENTS LIVED.

The following extract is taken from "The Art of Prolonging Life," a work published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields:—

It is commonly believed that, during the early periods of the world, the lives of its inhabitants were more youthful and perfect; that these primitive men had a gigantic size, incredible strength, and a most astonishing duration of life. A variety of such notions were long prevalent among mankind; and to these we are indebted for the origin of many romantic tales. Some have not hesitated seriously to ascribe to our forefather, Adam, the height of nine hundred yards, and the age of a thousand years. But the accurate and rational investigation of modern philosophy has converted the supposed bones of giants found in different parts of the earth, into those of the elephant and rhinoceros; and acute theologians have shown the chronology of the early age was not the same as that used at present.

Some, particularly Hender, have proved, with the lightest probability, that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted only of three months; and that it was afterwards extended to eight; and that it was not till the time of Joseph it was made to consist of twelve. These assertions are, in a certain degree, confirmed by some of the Eastern nations, who still reckon three months to the year, and besides, it would be altogether inexplicable why the life of man should have been shortened one-half immediately after the flood. It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year; but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before-mentioned standard, which will give the same period at which people marry at present.

The whole, therefore, according to this explanation, assumes a different appearance. The sixteen hundred years before the flood will become four hundred and fourteen; and the nine hundred years (the highest recorded,) which Methuselah lived, will be reduced to two hundred—an age which is

not impossible, and to which some of our best men have nearly approached.

In profane history we have an account of many heroes and Arabian kings of those periods, who attained the age of several hundred years; but these pretended instances of longevity can be explained in the same manner.

With the period of Abraham, a period when history seems first to be established on more certain grounds, we find mention of a duration of life which can be still attained, and which no longer appears extraordinary, especially when we consider the rate of man, or in which the patriarchs lived; and that, as they were nomads, or a wandering people, they were much exposed to the free open air.

GETTING INTO PRACTICE.

The following extract from an address to the students of the New York Medical College, by Dr. Frank Tutin, is a description any of our M.D.'s are welcome to, if they like it:

The wits and the wags, said the Doctor, have laid down a great many rules for getting into practice, and generally at the expense of the doctors.

"There are two ways, my boy," said Radcliffe to Mead, his successor, "for a physician to treat his patients—either to bully or cajole them. I have taken the former course and have done well, as you see. You may, perhaps, take the latter, and perhaps do equally as well." Be careful, say the advising wits, to learn the form of prescribing, since form is the main chance. Make your name ring in the town; it little matters how, so only that this point be secured, that when your name is proposed in consultation, there shall be none so ignorant but will confess they have heard it.—Buy a mountain of books and be sure that none of them be left in secluded parts of your house. Or, if you have not the money to buy a mountain, let the few do good service, even as our famous Yankee General Putnam made his lean score of soldiers march over the verge of the hill so often, that the terrified enemy reported a force of many hundred strong; and never omit mere mention, where it will tell, of the "library" from which these are brought out for immediate use; it being altogether too large to be kept in so small an office. You will get into an hospital, of course, if you can, and a course of lectures during the season can do no harm. For business purposes, it is not of much importance what your religion or what your politics be, only be decided either way, and when friends of your creed are around, make considerable noise about it. Or, if, like some newspapers, you are "neutral in politics and religion," make a fuss about your neutrality, except when the religious and politicians happen to be the majority of those about you. It is hardly necessary to speak of what a good wife can do. In the country, at least, the nice jellies she makes for the sick, her incomparable nursing, and her skillful tongue can do half, at least. Some, they say, have done very well by writing a book; it answers in the beginning, at least, to keep one in his office, and contented while the public are learning to appreciate him. Invent a theory or rehearsal a new one; it will answer a purpose, and can be dropped when it becomes unpleasant. Some have done nobly as poets. What lady distressed with a mild neuralgia, would not rejoice at the amiable and witty Dr. Pegasus, whose poem in Putnam's last No. is on every one's tongue. If the po-

etry, by the bye, be a very good one, you participate of his life, his pleasures, his pains, his sorrows, and all the better. It is very desirable to be an idle traveller who has nothing better to do. He is very likely to be a good one. His guide, who was quite young, gave him a single sheet of paper, and though not a very good one, it was sufficient to secure the friendship of the apothecary he should be at the drug-store. Let his presence, advertising, unfortunately, being prohibited by our code of ethics, has gone over to the hands of professed quacks, but there are a great many ways of advertising.

Here some rowdy to black your eye and tell the story to some reporter. In setting it up of course the printer may be trusted to make some blunder, and next day send in your card to the editor with a brief statement of the affair as it occurred, giving your residence, of course, and a protest against being dragged before the public—a thing always so annoying to the modest practitioner. Puffing, when it is to be had, answers a very good turn; but as in the respectable papers it is difficult to obtain it, do the next best thing—get some friend connected with a daily to patch into you. Said a renowned physician of his City: "I date my success from the time that the New York Daily called me a scoundrel."

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.—Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend a very interesting account of a strange and beautiful tree lately discovered in that country:

"A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree is destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from 1 to 7 feet. The leaf resembles that of the pear, while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is covered with gum, having the appearance of oil, and of the consistence of honey. Handling them causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum as well as the leaf and bark is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit; and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf carefully wrapped up in paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with the fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears—some that it was Bergamot; while others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jasmintine."

HOW BONAPARTE CROSSED THE ALPS.—Napoleon set out to cross the Alps before daylight, on the 20th of May, 1800. He was accompanied by Duroc, his aid-de-camp, and De Boarriene, his secretary. Artists have delineated him crossing the Alpine heights mounted on a fiery steed. The plain truth is, that he ascended the St Bernard, in a gray surcoat which he usually wore, upon a mule led by a guide belonging to the country, evincing, even in the different passages, the abstraction of a mind occupied elsewhere conversing with the officer seated on the road, and then at intervals questioning the guide who attended him, making him relate

particulars of his life, his pleasures, his pains, his sorrows, and all the better. It is very desirable to be an idle traveller who has nothing better to do. He is very likely to be a good one. His guide, who was quite young, gave him a single sheet of paper, and though not a very good one, it was sufficient to secure the friendship of the apothecary he should be at the drug-store. Let his presence, advertising, unfortunately, being prohibited by our code of ethics, has gone over to the hands of professed quacks, but there are a great many ways of advertising.

Here some rowdy to black your eye and tell the story to some reporter. In setting it up of course the printer may be trusted to make some blunder, and next day send in your card to the editor with a brief statement of the affair as it occurred, giving your residence, of course, and a protest against being dragged before the public—a thing always so annoying to the modest practitioner. Puffing, when it is to be had, answers a very good turn; but as in the respectable papers it is difficult to obtain it, do the next best thing—get some friend connected with a daily to patch into you. Said a renowned physician of his City: "I date my success from the time that the New York Daily called me a scoundrel."

In the evening, the young man, on returning to St. Pierre, learned with surprise what powerful traveller it was whom he guided in the morning, and that General Bonaparte had ordered that a house and a piece of ground should be given to him immediately, and be supplied, in short, with the means requisite for marrying and for realizing all the dreams of his modest ambition. This mountain did not long live in his own country, the owner of the land given to him by the ruler of the world. This singular beneficence, at a moment when his mind was engaged by such mighty interests, is worthy of attention. If there was nothing in it, but a mere conqueror's caprice, dispensing at random good or evil, alternately overthrowing empires or rearing a cottage, it may be useful to record such caprices, if only to tempt the masters of the earth to imitation; but such an act reveals something more. The human soul, in those moments when it is filled with ardent desires, is disposed to kindness; it does by way of merit that which it is soliciting of Providence. The First Consul halted for a short time with the monks, thanked them for attention to his army, and made them a magnificent present for the relief of the poor and of travellers. He descended rapidly, suffering himself, according to the custom of the country to glide down upon the snow, and arrived the same evening at Etroubleux.

LAURENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND. Newton was one day asked why he stopped forward when he was inclined; and from what cause his arm and his hand obeyed his will? He honestly replied that he knew nothing of the matter. "But at least," said they to him, "you are well acquainted with the gravitation of the planets; tell why they turn one way sooner than another?" Newton still avowed his ignorance. Those who taught that the ocean was salted for fear it would corrupt, and that the tides were created to conduct our ships into port, were a little ashamed when told that the Mediterranean had ports but no tides. Who has ever been able to determine precisely how a billet of wood is changed into red-hot charcoal and by what mechanism lime is heated by cold water? The first motion of the heart is animal—is that accounted for? Has any one divined the cause of sensation, ideas, and memory? Who knows more about the essence of matter than the children who touch its surface? Who will instruct us in the mechanism by which a grain of corn, which we cast into the earth, disposes itself to produce a stalk surmounted with an ear? or why the sun produces an apple on our tree, and a chestnut on the oak next to it? Many doctors have said, "What know I?" Men-inger said, "What know I?"



Ladies' Department.

WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Kingston, not long since contained a long article giving an account of the drunkenness prevalent in that city among females. It said, there is much drunkenness among the women as among the men there. The police reports are filled with accounts of the arrests of the former. That companies of females meet at houses to drink. The same thing may be said of Toronto. Drunkenness is very common here among females; yet, how lamentable is all this! Whilst females encourage porter drinking and wine bibbing generation after generation of drunkards will arise. How lamentable it is to see verses of this kind flow from a woman's pen!! Ignorant must be the age that would thus encourage bacchanalian revelry. Such sentiments from female lips have sent thousands of drunkards to the grave. Genius has sickened before the cup (FRONT SON):

THE PLEDGE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Full oft we breathe and echo round
With cheering shout and minstrel sound,
A name that honestly would write
In colours anything but bright,
But shame be on the hands that hold
The wine cup at the shrine of gold;
Shame on the slavish lips that part
To utter what belies the heart.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the landing cry;
But gall be on the goblet's edge,
For him who yields the worthless pledge.

However rich the stream that's pour'd
In homage at the banquet board;
To coward, fool, or wealthy knave,
Let, let us spurn the tainted wave,
Far sweeter is the foaming ale,
That circles with the fire-side tale;
While sacred words and beaming eyes
Proclaim we pledge the souls we prize.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the landing cry;
But let the glad libation prove
The need of friendship, worth and love.

Let warm Affection light the draught,
Then be the nectar deeply quaff'd;
Let Genius claim it—gift divine,
And all shall drain the hallow'd wine;
Let Goodness have the honour due,
Drink to the poor man if he's true;
And ne'er forget that star's the best
That's worn not on but in the breast.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the landing cry;
But gall be on the goblet's edge
For him who yields the worthless pledge.

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

BY MRS. C. BUNN.

Cease not thy song lone Whippoorwill,
Thy music lead the night,
For other birds their richer strains
Will grant with morning's light;
But now, when silence breathes around
On this bright summer eve,
Thy notes from the dark wild wood come,
And sweet impressions leave.
Sweet homely bird like friendship true,
When night with hiding shade,
Has wrapt day's brightness all in gloom,
Thy welcome notes are paid.
Friends oft are found when we have joy,
But not to share our sorrow;
Then friendship's voice should soothe our woe,
We may not need to sorrow.

Written in 1843.

A LOVE-LETTER A HUNDRED YEARS
OLD

An antiquated friend has shown us, says the *Bizarre* a very brown old letter on the paper and in the cramped orthography of the period of a hundred years ago—the body of which letter we here copy for our reader. Whether it is the original letter or a copy from it, or a copy from some published work we are unable to say. But the paper and writing before us are certainly a century old.

"Tho' I never had the happiness to see you, not so much as in a picture, and consequently can no more tell what complexion you are of than he that lives in the remotest parts of China; yet madame, I'm fallen passionately in love; and this affection has taken so deep root in me, that in my conscience I will die a martyr for you, with as much alacrity as thousands have done for their religion tho' they knew as little of the truth for which they died, as I do of your ladyship. This may surprise you, madam; but you'll cease to wonder, when I shall inform you what it was not only gave birth to my passion, but has so effectually confirmed it. Last week riding into the country about my lawful affairs, it was my fortune to see a most magnificent seat upon the road; this excited my curiosity to inquire after the owner of so beautiful a pile; and being informed it belonged to your ladyship I began that very moment to have a strange inclination for you, but I was farther informed, that two thousand acres of the best land in England, belonged to the noble fabric, together with a fine park, a variety of fish ponds, and such like convenience. I fell then up to the ears in love, and submitted to a power which I could not resist. Thought I to myself, the owner of so many charming things must needs be the most charming lady in the universe. What tho' she be old, her trees are green; what tho' she has lost all the roses in her cheeks, she has enough in her gardens. With these thoughts I lighted from my horse, and on a sudden fell so enamoured with your ladyship, that I told my passion to every tree in your park; which, by the-by, are the tallest, straightest, loveliest, finest shaped trees I ever saw, and I have worn out a dozen penknives in engraving your name upon 'em. I will appeal to your ladyship, whether any lover went upon more solid motives than myself. Those that chose a mistress wholly for her beauty, will infallibly find that their passion decays with that; those that pretend to admire a woman for the qualities of her mind, are guilty of a piece of pagan superstition, long since worn thread-bare by Plato and the Disciples; for he that loves not a fair lady for her form as well as her spirit, is only fit, in my opinion, to make court to a spectre; whereas, madam, you need not question the sincerity of my passion, which is built upon the same foundation with your house, grows with your trees, and will daily increase with your estate. For all I know to the contrary, your ladyship may be the handsomest woman in the world; but whether you are or no, signifies not a farthing, while you have money enough to set you off; tho' you were ten times more forbidding than the present red nosed Countess of Desmond. I am a soldier by my profession; and as I fought for pay, so with Heaven's blessing, I design to love for pay. All your other suitors would speak the same language to you, were they as honest as myself, this I will tell you for your comfort, madam, that if you pitch upon me, you'll be the first widow upon record, from the beginning of the world to this present hour, that ever chose a man for telling her the truth. I am your most passionate, etc."

MADAM ADA PFEIFFER.—This world-renowned lady, and celebrated traveller, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst, in the steamer *El Dorado* from Aspinwall. She is described as a small, genteel-looking woman—very spare, but remarkably active and energetic in her carriage, and exceedingly intelligent and agreeable. The *New Orleans Delta* thus speaks of this remarkable woman:—Madam Pfeiffer, after making the tour of the world, where no white person had ever been seen, including the principal islands of the Pacific, reached California where she remained for some time, observing the peculiarities of this new State. She also visited several of the ports of South America—had made her arrangements to explore the valley of the Amazon, through its whole course, but was prevented by insurmountable difficulties, in obtaining means of travelling. She therefore concluded to make a tour of the States, and for that purpose, came over on the *El Dorado*. Madam Pfeiffer is one of the most extraordinary women of her age. She has

FANNY FERN.—The 2nd series of *Fern Leaves* by the accomplished authoress whose "name of plume" has been the theme of so much discussion and whose identity is as not a matter of doubt as ever has fully sustained the reputation of it.

The first series has, it is said, reached a sale in this country of 130,000 copies and 30,000 of the present work were sold within six days after its publication, a most convincing proof of the estimation in which she is held by the public. A state ment that Fanny offered her first book to the *Herald* for \$200 and was refused, has found its way into the papers, our own among the number, we are satisfied that this is entirely a mistake. Fanny, we are assured, never offered her work to any one; but on the contrary was repeatedly solicited to sell the "First Series of Fern Leaves" which she invariably declined, and the fact that she is now deriving a handsome income from her works is the result of her own judgment and fore-sight.

A DEBONNAIRE MADE TO LEAD DATE.—A wealthy citizen of New Orleans, we shall call him Mr. D—, became enamoured with some one of the prima donnas of a New Orleans theatre, whom for brevity's sake, we may name Mlle B—. Being smitten heart and soul, he did not hesitate to fete her at his residence, saw her morning, noon and night, courted her father, brother, aunt and other relatives, brought her bouquets, and availed himself of every ingenious and acute method of ingratiating himself into her affections. About the time the love star had attained its zenith, the gentleman's cook, a monarch in the profession, had a difficulty about his bill, quarrelled, was urged to the verge of desperation, and as a natural consequence consulted a lawyer. The lawyer advised him to sue. But our cook remonstrated that he had no witnesses. "Never mind those," said the lawyer, "sue any how. His advice was followed. Suit was brought, and doubtless it would have gone hard with the artist but for a cunning trick of his lawyer. The artful man of the law, being without witnesses, caused to be subpoenaed in the case, Mlle B—, her agent her father, the Mayor of New Orleans, a majority of the members of the Council, and indeed, every citizen of prominence or notoriety about the place. This was a home thrust which Mr. D— could not stand. He caused the vengeful knight of the spit to be summoned before him, and reproached him with base ingratitude, but finally wound up by paying him his full score, when the suit was dismissed.



Youth's Department.

LIZIE LEE.

A long time ago when I lived by the sea,
I loved a fair maiden, by name Lizie Lee,
And when o'er the meadows and mountain we'd rove,
She looked like an angel from heaven above.

Chorus.—Oh! sweet Lizie Lee,
Thou hast left me alone,
O'er this earth for a season
In sadness to roam.

Together we've lived from childhood's fond hour,
Together we've sat and sang 'neath the bower,
Together we've talked of joy and of love,
And of a bright home in yon heaven above.

Chorus.—Oh! Lizie, thou'st gone
To the land of the blest,
The home where the weary
And troubled have rest.

One bright summer's morn, in the cot by the sea,
Death came to waft home my sweet Lizie Lee,
And then with a smile and a heavenly sigh,
"Prepare," said she, "to meet me in mansions on high!"

Chorus.—Oh! Lizie, sweet Lizie,
I'll meet you again,
And in a bright land
Together we'll reign.

PANTHUR.

Orhawa, 1854.

NAPOLION'S RETI.—Lafayette said that he had never been a worshipper of Napoleon's; but he

with me, said Lafayette, "spoke without reserve once made a striking remark concerning our nation. To govern the French, said he, "one must have arms of iron and gloves of velvet." My readers may probably have heard this remark, but not the reply immediately made by Madame Lafayette's right hand neighbour. "Yes," he said, "that is very true, but he often forgot to put on his gloves." The remark was so apt and true that all present laughed heartily. I asked my next neighbour who the witty foreigner was, and learned it was the Marquis of Lansdowne.—*Blackwood's Magazine*

THE LITTLE BOY WITH A STRAW
HAT.

A crippled beggar in a large city was striving, to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered around him, hooting at his helplessness, and rags. Presently another noble little fellow came up and hastily pushing thro' the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts and fasten them in a bundle. Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running a way, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with the straw hat, look up."

He did so, and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God will bless you my little fellow. God will bless you for that." That lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name as one he wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all he had done.

SUNK REEFER FOR HAPPINESS.—One of the wealthy merchants of our city, whose death was universally mourned, often told his friends an anecdote which occurred in his own experience, and which was recommended to all those who desire to enjoy a serene old age, without allowing their wealth to disturb their peace of mind. He said that when he had obtained his fortune, he found that he began to grow uneasy about his pecuniary affairs, and one night when he was about sixty years of age, his sleep was disturbed by unpleasant thoughts respecting some shipments he had made. In the morning, he said to himself, "This will never do; if I allow such thoughts to gain a mastery over me, I must bid farewell to peace all my life. I will stop this brood of care at once, and at a single blow." Accordingly, he went to his counting-room, and upon examination found he had \$30,000 in money on hand. He made out a list of his relatives and others he desired to aid, and before he went to bed again, he had given away every dollar of the thirty thousand. He said he slept well that night, and for a long time his dreams were not disturbed by anxious thoughts about his vessels or property.

THE USE OF REMEMBERING.—"What's the use of remembering all this?" pettishly cried a boy after his father, who had been giving him some instructions, had left the room.

"I'll tell you what, remembering is of great service sometimes," said his cousin. "Let me read to you now from the Living Age please hear."

"My dog Dash, was once stolen from me," says Mr. Kidd. "After being absent thirteen months, he one day entered my office in town, with a long string tied round his neck. He had broken away from the fellow who had held him prisoner. Our meeting was a joyful one. I found out the thief, had him apprehended, and took him before a magistrate. He swore the dog was his, and called witnesses to bear him out.

"Mr. Kidd," asked the lawyer, addressing me, can you give me any satisfactory proof of this dog being your property?"

"Placing my mouth to the dog's ear—giving him a knowing look—I whispered a little communication known only to us two. Dash immediately reared upon his hind legs, went through with a series of manoeuvres with a stick, guided by my eye, which set the court in a roar. My evidence needed nothing more, the thief stood convicted, Dash was liberated, and among the cheers of the multitude, merrily bounded homeward."

"There, boy, do you hear that? That dog's remembering was of service to him; it was taken as evidence in a court, and it fairly got the case. Yes, he was set free, and a thief convicted. Well, if remembering his master's instructions served a dog so well, how much more likely is it to be important for a boy to treasure up the instruction of his father, not knowing what they may keep him out of?"



Ladies' Department.

WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE

The Commercial Advertiser of Kingston, not long since contained a long article giving an account of the drunkenness prevalent in that city among females. It said, there is as much drunkenness among the women as among the men there. The police reports are filled with accounts of the arrests of the former. That companies of females meet at houses to drink. The same thing may be said of Toronto. Drunkenness is very common here among females; yet, how lamentable in all this! Whilst females encourage porter drinking and wine-bibbing generation after generation of drunkards will arise. How lamentable it is to see verses of this kind flow from a woman's pen! Ignorant must be the age that would thus encourage bacchanalian revelry. Such sentiments from female lips have sent thousands of drunkards to the grave. Genius has sickened before the cup (Purton Sox) :-

THE PLEDGE

BY ELIZA COOK.

Full oft we breathe and echo round
With cheering shout and minstrel sound,
A name that honestly would write
In colours anything but bright.
But shame be on the hands that hold
The wine cup at the shrine of gold;
Shame on the dæmonic lips that part
To utter what belies the heart.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the lauding cry;
But gull be on the goblet's edge,
For him who yields the worthless pledge.

However rich the stream that's pour'd
In homage at the banquet board;
To coward, fool, or wealthy knave,
Let, let us spurn the faintest wave.
Far sweeter is the foaming ale.
That circles with the fire-side tale:
While sacred words and beaming eyes
Proclaim we pledge the souls we prize.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the lauding cry;
But let the glad libation prove
The need of friendship, worth and love.

Let warm Affection light the draught,
Then be the nectar deeply quaff'd;
Let Genius claim it—gift divine,
And all shall drain the hallow'd wine;
Let Goodness have the honour due,
Drink to the poor man if he's true;
And ne'er forget that star 's the best
That's worn not on but in the breast.
Fill high, fill high, while Truth stands by
To echo back the lauding cry;
But gull be on the goblet's edge
For him who yields the worthless pledge.

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

BY MRS. C. BUNN.

Cross not thy song lone Whippoorwill,
Thy music lead the night,
For other birds their richer strains
Will greet with morning's light;
But now, when silence breathes around
On this bright summer eve,
Thy notes from the dark wild wood come,
And sweet impressions leave.
Sweet hamely bird like friendship true,
When night with hiding shade,
Has wrapt day's brightness all in gloom,
Thy welcome notes are paid.
Friends oft are found when we have joy,
But not to share our sorrow;
Then friendship's voice should soothe our woe,
We may not need to-morrow.

Written in 1863.

One of the Fox Girls, it is said, is being educated at Philadelphia, as the offspring of the famous Dr. K—, now in search of St. John Franklin.

... a copy from some publisher's work we are unable to say. But the paper and writing before us are certainly a century old. "Tho' I never had the happiness to see you, not so much as in a picture, and consequently can no more tell what complexion you are of than he that lives in the remotest parts of China; yet madame, I'm fallen passionately in love; and this affection has taken so deep root in me, that in my conscience I will die a martyr for you, with as much alacrity as thousands have done for thier religion tho' they knew as little of the truth for which they died, as I do of your ladyship. This may surprise you, madam, but you'll cease to wonder, when I shall inform you what it was not only gave birth to my passion, but has so effectually confirmed it. Last week riding into the country about my lawful affairs, it was my fortune to see a most magnificent seat upon the road; this excited my curiosity to inquire after the owner of so beautiful a pile; and being informed it belonged to your ladyship I began that very moment to have a strange inclination for you, but I was further informed, that two thousand acres of the best land in England, belonged to the noble fabric, together with a fine park, a variety of fish ponds, and such like convenience. I fell then up to the ears in love, and submitted to a power which I could not resist. Thought I to myself, the owner of so many charming things must needs be the most charming lady in the universe. What tho' she be old, her trees are green; what tho' she has lost all the roses in her cheeks, she has enough in her gardens. With these thoughts I lighted from my horse, and on a sudden fell so enamour'd with your ladyship, that I told my passion to every tree in your park; which, by-the-by, are the tallest, straightest, loveliest, finest shaped trees I ever saw, and I have worn out a dozen pen-knives in engraving your name upon 'em. I will appeal to your ladyship, whether any lover went upon more solid motives than myself. Those that chose a mistress wholly for her beauty, will infallibly find that their passion decays with that; those that pretend to admire a woman for the qualities of her mind, are guilty of a piece of pagan superstition, long since worn thread-bare by Plato and the Disciples; for he that loves not a fair lady for her form as well as her spirit, is only fit, in my opinion, to make court to a spectre; whereas, madam, you need not question the sincerity of my passion, which is built upon the same foundation with your house, grows with your trees, and will daily increase with your estate. For all I know to the contrary, your ladyship may be the handsomest woman in the world; but whether you are or no, signifies not a farthing, while you have money enough to set you off; tho' you were ten times more forbidding than the present red nosed Countess of ——— and ten times older than the famous Countess of Desmond. I am a soldier by my profession; and as I fought for pay, so with Heaven's blessing, I design to love for pay. All your other suitors would speak the same language to you, were they as honest as myself; this I will tell you for your comfort, madam, that if you pitch upon me, you'll be the first widow upon record, from the beginning of the world to this present hour, that ever chose a man for telling her the truth. I am your most passionate, etc."

MADAM ADA PFEIFFER.—This world-renowned lady, and celebrated traveller, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst, in the steamer El Dorado from Aspinwall. She is described as a small, genteel-looking woman—very spare, but remarkably active and energetic in her carriage, and exceedingly intelligent and agreeable. The New Orleans Delta thus speaks of this remarkable woman:—"Madam Pfeiffer, after making the tour of the world, where no white person had ever been seen, including the principal islands of the Pacific, reached California where she remained for some time, observing the peculiarities of this new State. She also visited several of the ports of South America—had made her arrangements to explore the valley of the Amazon, through its whole course, but was prevented by insurmountable difficulties, in obtaining means of travelling. She therefore concluded to make a tour of the States, and for that purpose, came over on the El Dorado. Madam Pfeiffer is one of the most extraordinary women of her age. She has reached the age of sixty; has a comfortable home and a family of children, who are all settled in life

present work were sold with the same success as the edition, a most convincing proof of the value of the work in which she is published by the publisher. A statement that Fanny offered her first book to the Marquis of Lansdowne for £200 and was refused, has found its way into the papers, our own among the number, we are satisfied that this is entirely a mistake. Fanny, we are assured, never offered her work to any one; but on the contrary was repeatedly solicited to sell the "First Series of Fern Leaves" which she invariably declined, and the fact that she is now deriving a handsome income from her works is the result of her own judgment and foresight.

A DENTON MAN TO LAZARUS.—A wealthy citizen of New Orleans, we shall call him Mr. D—, became enamoured with some one of the prima donnas of a New Orleans theatre, whom for brevity's sake, we may name M^{lle}. B—. Being smitten at heart and soul, he did not hesitate to fete her at his residence, saw her morning, noon and night, courted her father, brother, aunt and other relatives brought her bouquets, and availed himself of every ingenious and acute method of ingratiating himself into her affections. About the time the love star had attained its zenith, the gentleman's cook, a monarch in the profession, had a difficulty about his bill, quarrelled, was urged to the verge of desperation, and as a natural consequence consulted a lawyer. The lawyer advised him to sue. But our cook remonstrated that he had no witnesses. "Never mind those," said the lawyer, "sue any how. His advice was followed. Suit was brought, and doubtless it would have gone hard with the artist but for a cunning trick of his adviser. The artful man of the law, being without witnesses, caused to be subpoenaed in the case, M^{lle}. B—, her agent her father, the Mayor of New Orleans, a majority of the members of the Council, and indeed, every citizen of prominence or notoriety about the place. This was a home thrust which Mr. D— could not stand. He caused the vengeful knight of the spit to be summoned before him, and reproached him with base ingratitude, but finally wound up by paying him his full score, when the suit was dismissed.



Youth's Department.

LIZIE LEE.

A long time ago when I lived by the sea,
I loved a fair maiden, by name Lizie Lee,
And when o'er the meadows and mountain we'd rove,
She looked like an angel from heaven above.

Chorus.—Oh! sweet Lizie Lee,
Thou hast left me alone,
O'er this earth for a season
In sadness to roam.

Together we've lived from childhood's fond hour,
Together we've sat and sang 'neath the bower,
Together we've talked of joy and of love,
And of a bright home in yon heaven above.

Chorus.—Oh! Lizie, thou'st gone
To the land of the blest,
The home where the weary
And troubled have rest.

One bright summer's morn, in the cot by the sea,
Death came to waft home my sweet Lizie Lee,
And then with a smile and a heavenly sigh,
"Prepare," said she, "to meet me in mansions on high!"

Chorus.—Oh! Lizie, sweet Lizie,
I'll meet you again,
And in a bright land
Together we'll reign.

PANPHILUS.

Oshawa, 1854.

NAPOLION'S RULE.—Lafayette said that he had never been a worshipper of Napoleon's; but he then had an opportunity of convincing himself that the Emperor possessed, in the highest degree, the art of popularity. "He was very confidential

... that is very true, but I don't know if I put on his gloves." The remark was so apt and true that all present laughed heartily. I asked my next neighbour who the witty foreigner was, and learned it was the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Blackwood's Magazine

THE LITTLE BOY WITH A STRAW HAT.

A crippled beggar in a large city was striving, to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rick boys gathered around him, hooting at his helplessness, and rags. Presently another noble rattle fell or came up and hardly pushing thro' the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts and fasten them in a bundle. Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running a way, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with the straw hat look up."

He did so, and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God will bless you my little fellow. God will bless you for that." That lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name as one he wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all he had done.

SECRET RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.—One of the wealthy merchants of our city, whose death was universally mourned, often told his friends an anecdote which occurred in his own experience, and which was recommended to all those who desire to enjoy a serene old age, without allowing their wealth to disturb their peace of mind. He said that when he had obtained his fortune, he found that he began to grow uneasy about his pecuniary affairs, and one night when he was about sixty years of age, his sleep was disturbed by unpleasant thoughts respecting some shipments he had made. In the morning, he said to himself, "This will never do; if I allow such thoughts to gain a mastery over me, I must bid farewell to peace all my life. I will stop this brood of care at once, and at a single blow." Accordingly, he went to his counting-room, and upon examination found he had \$30,000 in money on hand. He made out a list of his relatives and others he desired to aid, and before he went to bed again, he had given away every dollar of the thirty thousand. He said he slept well that night, and for a long time his dreams were not disturbed by anxious thoughts about his vessels or property.

THE USE OF REMEMBERING.—"What's the use of remembering all this?" pettishly cried a boy after his father, who had been giving him some instructions, had left the room.

"I'll tell you what, remembering is of great service sometimes," said his cousin. "Let me read to you now from the Living Age please hear."

"My dog Dash, was once stolen from me," says Mr. Kidd. "After being absent thirteen months, he one day entered my office in town, with a long string tied round his neck. He had broken away from the fellow who had held him prisoner. Our meeting was a joyful one. I found out the thief, had him apprehended, and took him before a magistrate. He swore the dog was his, and called witnesses to bear him out.

"Mr. Kidd," asked the lawyer, addressing me, can you give me any satisfactory proof of this dog being your property?"

"Placing my mouth to the dog's ear—giving him knowing look—I whispered a little communication known only to us two. Dash immediately reared upon his hind legs, went through with a series of manoeuvres with a stick, guided by my eye, which set the court in a roar. My evidence needed nothing more, the thief stood convicted, Dash was liberated, and among the cheers of the multitude, merrily bounded homeward."

"There, boy, do you hear that? That dog's remembering was of service to him; it was taken as evidence in a court, and it fairly got the case. Yes, he was set free, and a thief convicted. Well, if remembering his master's instructions served a dog so well, how much more likely is it to be important for a boy to treasure up the instruction of his father, not knowing what they may keep him out of?"

The lesson is a pretty one, and other boys might profit by it.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE ALDER BUSH, OR TREE.

If this beautiful shrub was an exotic that is, imported from some far distant tropical land to our gardens...

It is one of a class of shrubs in Canada that partakes partly of the nature of the vegetable and of the tree. Part of its growth and sprouts of one year die with the winter of the succeeding year.

THE ALDER BUSH, OR TREE. (Continued) The flower appears early in June, and the shrub flowers for ten days or two weeks. It would thus make, with cultivation, a fine garden shrub.

to use the best of all the varieties of the... var. As a very valuable food for human beings...

The farmer's wives sometimes dry the black alder berries, and use them with cherries or plums in the winter.

THE SCOTCH CAP, OR RED BONNET. Is another interesting Canadian shrub, something like the alder, a species of the raspberry, but free from thorns and prickles.

The flower appears early in June, and the shrub flowers for ten days or two weeks. It would thus make, with cultivation, a fine garden shrub.

THE MOOSE DEER still exist on the north side of Huron. Their bones are frequently found there.

THE FAWN.—It is a curious fact that the fawn, the young of the red deer, has no scent in the foot, until it sheds its first hoof.

THE OYSTER.—Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and if reviewed through a microscope it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and swimming nimbly about.

KNOWLEDGE may slumber in the memory, but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but wakes with the warm breath of spring.

HOP.—A bright and beautiful bird is hope; it comes to us amid the darkness and the storm, and she sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest.



Agricultural, &c.

THE OLD FARMER'S STORY.

On a green meadow by the bank of a brook that so often had been his watery bed...

He has plowed his last furrow, &c. No more shall awake him to labor a man.

You find that with fragrance, falling the air, so rich with its blossoms, so the sky and air...

With its water dripping back to mosses and ferns, no more from its depths by the patient air...

'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died. The stout-hearted mourner, the affectionate cried.

SECOND WEEK OF JULY WEATHER. Saturday was very warm; wind, part of the day south-west—in the evening, south.

TORONTO MARKETS. July 14th, 1854. Wheat. Prices the week has declined 1s per bushel. Prices have ranged from 6s 7d to 6s 11d.

The Cholera Cure, published in the 27th No. of this paper—it has been suggested to us that the quantity of laudanum therein recommended is too great.

THE MAN who has nothing to boast of but illustrious ancestors is like a potatoe, the only good thing belonging to him is under ground.

MINERAL SPRING AT COLBORNE. We intended last week to have noticed the medicinal Mineral Spring, on the property of J. M. Grover, Esq near the Village of Colborne.

WHAT IS SALTRATES?—Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixiviated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salts are the residuum.

On a green meadow by the bank of a brook that so often had been his watery bed...

A GREAT LAKE—Nearly due north of Quebec on the west and right bank as the bird flies and probably one hundred and thirty by a constructed road...

CURRENT BUSHES—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done.

RUSH YOUR TOMATOES.—It is just as desirable to grow peas without bushing them as it is tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of way...

WHAT IS SALTRATES?—Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixiviated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salts are the residuum.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE ALDER BUSH, OR TREE.

If this beautiful shrub was an exotic—that is, imported from some far distant tropical land to our gardens—it would be thought most beautiful, but, as it grows in our fields and gardens spontaneously, it is little noticed. How much do we care with everything? We not strangers soon than our dear friends—we admire the children of others, and overlook our own; we too often slight the dear partner of our bosom, and admire the beauty of the stranger. All because they are not familiar. Let us cherish more those things that are around us, love our homes and their inmates, love our country and its welfare—love its familiar things—its native flowers, its trees, its fields, its birds, its skies, its everything. There are beauties innumerable in this land of ours. No hand can produce fairer and lovelier girls, men with better hearts, or productions and climate more conducive to the happiness of man and woman. The alder tree is of two species—the red and black berried, similar in every thing except the color and time of appearance of their berries and the shape of the bunches of berries.

It is one of a class of shrubs in Canada that partake partly of the nature of the vegetable and of the tree. Part of its growth and sprouts of one year die with the winter of the succeeding year. Of the same kind are the raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, cranberry, sumach, and Scotch-cap. The alder tree grows about ten feet high, more or less, varying a few feet one way or the other. It generally grows in clumps of bushes; several sprouts springing like the other shrubs just mentioned from the earth together. At times a single tree will grow up. It may be so trained as to grow to the thickness of a man's arm, and the height of twenty feet. Its general thickness, at full growth is from two to three inches. The wood is of a dark tan color, spotted with white. It grows in joints, sending forth leaves and sprouts from the joints, and makes a good deal of dead wood. The wood is very soft—almost as much so as some vegetables; the inside bark green; the inside wood and pith whitish. There is a large soft pith in the heart of the tree, constituting one-third of its bulk. By reason of this, the tree is easily hollowed. It sends forth leaves the first of any Canadian tree, but its blossoms appear later. Early in February its buds swell, and are often cut off by frosts. It is out in leaf in March, or early in April. The red-berried kind blossoms early in May; the blossoms are circular, three or four inches in diameter, of a beautiful shape. The flower is composed of a large bunch of clumps of white flowers, of a small, neat size, forming, in the aggregate, a bunch somewhat similar to the snow-ball. Each little flower composing the small bunches, which, in turn, compose the large bunch, or flower, is about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, white and circular, and seated at the ends of a small stem. Each little flower is succeeded by a green berry, which, in the first kind, turns red late in June. These bunches of red berries look most beautiful. The berry is the size of a red bead, or a large duck-shot, perfectly round and soft, with three hard, yellowish seeds in it. Thus they hang in the midst of the green foliage, attracting to them hundreds of birds, which are very fond of them for food. The berries, in the aggregate, form a circle, sometimes a pyramid of red berries, three inches long by two or more wide, consisting of six or seven bunches; there being on each bunch fifty or sixty berries. Thus one large bunch will often contain 300 to 500 berries, and each bush will contain from 50 to 100, according to its size of these clumps of berries. These berries very much resemble the little coral red beads worn by children. I have perhaps a dozen of both species of the alder growing in my garden; and, having counted the clumps of berries, find fifty on some, a hundred on others. On some of mine the berries hang beautifully red;—in the other species the flowers are just out, and the berries will be ripe late in August, or in September. The berries of the red kind are not so pleasant to the taste as the black variety. Indeed it is doubtful if the habit of eating the berry be good. Some persons think the red one poisonous, but this cannot be so; for birds are very fond of them, and thrive on their use. The black kind are very often used to eat; are, at times, made into a mild wine, and are very juicy and rich-looking. Children should not be permitted

The flowers have little color and the fruit of the wood and leaves are rather disagreeable. It is used in the stringing. The berries are used to perfume Michigan rose-hair in flower have a red color. The alder, by cultivation, may be greatly improved. It is beautiful in the wild woods, and its fruit would be with careful cultivation.

The farmer's wives, sometimes dry the black alder berries, and use them with currants or plums in the winter. I have seen within a few days an alder tree growing in two branches, each trunk about a mile in diameter near the ground. The two trunks and full of red bunches of berries, about twelve feet high.

THE SCOTCH CAP, OR RED BONNET.

Is another interesting Canadian shrub, something like the alder, a species of the raspberry, but free from thorns and prickles. Like the alder and sumach, and raspberries, it generally appears and flourishes well in newly cleared land; in places just burnt over. It grows from four to six feet high, bushy, several sprouts starting from the ground together. The leaves start from joints, the wood of a brownish white colour, pithy and brittle. It makes a good deal of dead wood, that is much of the previous year's growth dies during the winter. The leaf is ribbed, and heart-shaped at the top, ending in three main points, and ragged edged, otherwise much ribbed, about five inches square having three main branches.

The flower appears early in June, and the shrub flowers for ten days or two weeks. It would thus make, with cultivation, a fine garden shrub. The flowers are of a pale pink, and sometimes of a deep reddish pink color—round, and an inch and a half in diameter, with five petals five-eighths of an inch long, globular in form. The calix is yellow, filled with fuzzy stems. The five petals are protected by five green outside petals, terminating in tail-like points. The flower has but little scent. The berry is red when ripe in August, and has a pleasant tart taste, much resembling the raspberry in appearance. The berry and green stalks are covered with a red fuzz.

THE MOOSE DEER still exist on the north side of Huron. Their bones are frequently found there. The form of the foot is different, it being more like that of an ox, being broader. The horns are flatter, with broad prongs. The Moose is found in Sherbrooke, in Lower Canada, and in Maine. The Moose is not now found, to our knowledge, on the south side of Huron, on the peninsula of Canada, but it is along the line of the Ottawa.

THE FAWN.—It is a curious fact that the fawn, the young of the red deer, has no scent in the foot, until it sheds its first hoof. The scent proceeds from an oil in the foot of the deer. It is supposed that this is a wise provision of nature to protect the young from the rapacity of wild beasts. When the first hoof is shed, the fawn has become able to run as fast as its dam. When young, the fawn hides in the leaves and brush from its enemies. They are easily caught by man when thus hiding.

THE OYSTER.—Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and if reviewed through a microscope it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and swimming nimbly about, one hundred and twenty of which extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquid contains a variety of animalcules, and myriads of three distinct species of worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

KNOWLEDGE may slumber in the memory, but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but wakes with the warm breath of spring.

HORN.—A bright and beautiful bird is hope; it comes to us mid the darkness and the storm, and she sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sweetest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts, that grief has been tearing away.

Agriculture, &c.

THE FARMER'S FURROW.

He has plowed his last furrow, Ac
No more shall awake to labor a
The farmer's furrow is the sweetest on the earth, the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch

He has plowed his last furrow, Ac
No more shall awake to labor a
The farmer's furrow is the sweetest on the earth, the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch

He has plowed his last furrow, Ac
No more shall awake to labor a
The farmer's furrow is the sweetest on the earth, the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch

He has plowed his last furrow, Ac
No more shall awake to labor a
The farmer's furrow is the sweetest on the earth, the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch

He has plowed his last furrow, Ac
No more shall awake to labor a
The farmer's furrow is the sweetest on the earth, the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch
The water of life is in it, and the man's touch

SECOND WEEK OF JULY WEATHER

Saturday was very warm; wind, part of the day south-west—in the evening, south. Thermometer in the morning, 74; at noon, 89; in the shade at 10 o'clock at night, 75. A furious storm, almost a hurricane, with lightning and some thunder passed over the city from the north on this day. It also rained from the south at night. Sunday 9th, wind east—cloudy. Thermometer in the morning, 69; at noon, 76. At night it fell very low, viz, at 10 o'clock, to 57. Monday, sunny, wind west. Thermometer in the morning, 65; at noon, 77; at night, 10 o'clock, 65. Tuesday, sunny and beautiful; wind west. Thermometer in the morning, 65. The past three days have been very fine and healthy. At noon, 74; at night, 10 o'clock, 62. The nights are moonlit and very beautiful. Wednesday, again cool; wind, north; thermometer in the morning, 61; at noon, 70; at 9 o'clock at night, 59. Thursday, wind east; sunny; thermometer in the morning, 63; at noon, 71; at 9 o'clock, at night, 59. Friday, sunny; wind still east; thermometer in the morning, at 6 o'clock 59.

TORONTO MARKETS.

July 14th, 1854.

Wheat during the week has declined 1s per bushel. Prices have ranged from 6s 7d to 6s 11d. Millers' extra superfine Flour 38s 9d per bbl—farmers' 33s 9d to 36s 3d. Hay, new, \$14 to \$15 per ton.—old, \$20. Straw 35 per ton; Oats per bushel 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Butter 10d to 1s, tub 8d to 9d; Eggs 10d to 11d per dozen; Lard 6d to 7d per lb.; Beef per lb. 5d to 7d; Hams 45s to 50s per 100 lbs.; Pork 40s to 45s. Wool per lb. 1s to 1s 2d; Calf-skins, fresh, per lb. 6d to 7d; Hides per 100 lbs. 22s 6d to 26s 3d. Veal per lb. 4d to 5d; Mutton 4d to 7d. Coals per ton 40s; Wood \$14 to \$5 per cord. Potatoes 4s 6d to 5s 6d. The New York and English markets have a stationary or rather downward tendency.

The Cholera Cure, published in the 27th No. of this paper—it has been suggested to us that the quantity of laudanum therein recommended is too great. The remedy is one that has been noticed by many Canadian papers, and is considered a good one.

The man who has nothing to boast of but illustrious ancestors is like a potatoe, the only good thing belonging to him is under ground.

MINERAL SPRING AT COLBORNE.

We intended last week to have noticed the medicinal Mineral Spring, on the property of J. M. Grover, Esq near the Village of Colborne. The water boils up continually in a large stream, out of a mound several feet high, formed by a certain deposit thrown out of the Spring, which is sur-

rounding the street leading from the Hotel de la Ville, which will be offered for sale in lots, and the terms as soon as a plan of the lots is prepared. It is now one of the most beautiful places in Canada West, and it is the only place where the most persons of taste and wealth will be attracted to settle there. It is a beautiful and healthy place, which now rank high will be soon to become the Province. Mr. Grover de- serves the thanks of the public for thus revealing to us what he has already done to re- make the useful and ornamental in his neighbor- hood, and he is to be commended with the taste and energy of the Colborne people, the Cedar Grove Spring will become the Water Cure establishment of Canada West.—Colborne Sentinel.

A GREAT LAKE.—Nearly due north of Quebec are the east and right sides of the lord lies and probably one hundred and thirty by a constructed dam, now a magnificent lake covering an area of 600 square miles, and abounding with fish. It is fed by numerous rivers, some of them navigable for a considerable distance for a schooner or batteau. The lake St. John, from it flows the great St. Lawrence, or one stream of the Saguenay river is far down as Colborne, a few miles beyond which the river is navigable for a part of the heavy- laden boats. On the bank of the river may be seen a flourishing settlement, the soil is of a rich and loamy nature producing wheat, corn, &c. equal in quality and quantity to any raised in Upper Canada, although 112 degrees further north than Quebec, yet from the peculiarity of its geographical position, its climate is milder in winter than Mon- treal. For many miles on both banks of the river as well as along both shores of the lake, are thou- sands of acres of the finest land, and covered with a noble forest.—Quebec Chronicle.

CURRANT BUSHES.—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done. In the Spring of 1831 my father commenced a gar- den, and among other things set cuttings for cur- rant bushes. I determined to make an experiment on one of those cuttings; and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I left to grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches long, and during the summer the sprout from the top of this grew ten inches. The next Spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs about two feet from the ground. It branched well and became a handsome little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit it was more productive than any other bush in the garden, and the fruit larger. It was less infested with spiders and other insects; hens could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from the roots, and was an ornament instead of a blem- ish. Now I propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about four or five feet apart each way, (let them be long and straight ones) and trained into trees.—Michigan Farmer.

BUSH YOUR TOMATOES.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them as it is to- matoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of way, if you have plenty of room on the ground; but you can grow either twice as well upon some- thing to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than near the ground, under the shade of a mass of vines. The best sup- port for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming.

WHAT IS SALERATE?—Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixivated—lye is the result. Lye is ev- aporated by boiling—black salts are the residuum. The salts undergo a purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another pro- cess, we change the potash into pearlash. Now put this into sacks and place them over a distillery wash-tub where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs and renders it solid, the product being heavier, dryer and whiter than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid can a human stomach bear and remain healthy, is a question for the saleratus eaters.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

KING ALCOHOL.

Fearful and long hath been Alcohol's reign; On oceans and shores his sceptre has sway'd, With holy and spirit enslaved by his chain, Obscurely throughout his mandate to yield.

His breath, like Mt. Sinai's, has blighted the land; Overwhelming in ruin the high and the low; On his path the monuments of wretchedness stand, Till'd within and without with mourning and woe.

He hath traveled in blood like Juggernaut's wheel; Unchecked by the voice of remonstrance and prayer; And the groanings of victims crushed under his heel Have hardened the breeze like the wail of despair.

The widow and orphan have poured out their tears; While the sun of their hopes has been shrouded in gloom; Their stay and their friend, in the midst of their year, He hath smitten, and ruined, and borne to the tomb.

Too long, far too long, hath he withering blight Spread gloom o'er the land which the pilgrims once trod; But omen of change are now rising to sight, And we trace in the signals the finger of God.

Heaven opened the day when his life-guardians shall bow, Alarmed at the sight of his tottering shroud; When his woful deficiency all men shall see, As marked in the councils of wisdom divine.

The monster is trembling—his subjects turn pale, The days of his glory are numbered and o'er, And soon through the land the loud chorus shall swell, The tyrant is fallen to triumph no more.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION.—At its late Session chartered a National Division in England, in connection with the American. It receives its passwords from the American. We do it not be well for Canada, in some way, to get rid of the odious rule which prevents the formation of Divisions of men whose skin is coloured? It is thought that after the next meeting of this Body, at Charleston, its meetings will be fixed at one point.

The New York People's Organ, new volume, 8th July, comes to hand, much improved in appearance.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN SICKNESS.

That brandy, wine, and porter, may, at times, be of use in sickness, no one will question. But other things may as well be substituted. The use of ardent spirits, however, as a beverage or drink tends rather to increase sickness than otherwise in warm climates.—(Ed. Soc.)

Ms. Errors.—You willardon me for claiming your attention at this time; for, as we have not yet a Maine Law to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks, I think every means ought to be used, at least to check their influence. I often have the pleasure of reading your valuable Gem; and am glad that the cause has the advocacy of one so fearless of the frowns of the enemy. But as an advocate of the temperance reform, I think it necessary, for the more efficient carrying out of our principles, and the establishment of our banners throughout the land, that every temperance man sitting with a censor on an inquest, should insist that any doctor taking part in such post mortem examination of a drunkard, should analyze whatever is found in the stomach, with the same exactness that he would if it were any other poison.

Thousands of papers will not believe that liquors are poisoned with drugs, because the tavern-keeper declares to the contrary; and "of course, he ought to know." Again, they say, "Why do doctors prescribe them as medicines if they were poisons?" And with such ill-founded opinions and fallacious arguments, they stubbornly resist the truth, and really oppose all our efforts to do them good. And I can see no better way to convince them than such an exposition of the component parts of liquors, as I have above recommended. What

and I had in a house, in or near St. John's street. Between them lay a little child, about 6 years old, which was still living. The man and woman were lying on their backs; in the man's hand was a tin flask containing some whiskey, in the woman's hand was a tin cup. I did not go to see them, as my eldest son had committed suicide in the same house through drunkenness.

During the afternoon, I had some business with Dr. —; after it was finished, I invited the Dr. to sign the pledge, but he good-humoredly declined, saying, it was against his interest. I replied that it was against his interest, since alcohol is the foundation of most diseases.

"Yes," said he, "I gained £5 by it this morning." I asked, "Were you at the inquest?" Yes. "Did you open the body?" Yes. "Was there liquor in it?" Yes. "Was it the same as that in the can?" Yes. "Did you analyze it?" No; why should I? Doctor, said I, you know that it was not the alcohol that killed that couple, but the poison put in the alcohol. He replied, that would be exposing. That, said I, is just what we want; and would you hide a murder for five pounds? and I left him.

Some time since, I visited Dr. — of Pelham; and requested him to analyze whatever he might find in the drunkard's stomach. He plainly told me that he would not. Now, Sir, since this is the state of things, and this medicine does more harm than good, it should certainly be cut off as soon as possible. And I know not how any medical man can recommend it as a medicine. Pure alcohol is a slow poison. It is an article I know well, having been a drunkard, myself, for 48 years; but I thank God, he has enabled me to overcome it for the last 12 years.

I have receipts from England for mixing all kinds of liquors.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN GILBERT, The Old Sailor.

Crayland, Welland Co., July, 1854.

THE NIAGARA FALLS CELEBRATION.

THURSDAY, 26th June, 1854.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I have just received the Son of Temperance of the 24th instant. In looking over your remarks respecting our celebration, I discover that you have been led into an error on one or two points; first, with reference to the township of Pelham, which, when we consider the great claims they make to honour, with reference to temperance, was scarcely represented at all. I do not think there were six persons there from Pelham, altogether. Smithville, Beamsville, Port Dalhousie, Grimsby, and several other places, were not represented at all. The attendance was mostly from Niagara, Thorold, Allanburgh, Port Robinson, Merrittville, Cowlandville and Wainfleet.

The speakers are correct, as stated, remembering that it was the Rev. William Ryerson (not J. E.), and the gentleman from Buffalo was the Rev. Mr. DeBois, formerly an employed Temperance Lecturer in the Niagara District (ten years ago); he travelled under the Niagara District Total Abstinence Association. The Dr. G. Chief, of St. Temple of Honour Niagara Falls, American side, made a few remarks; also a Mr. Dart, of the same Order. The Rev. W. Ryerson spoke for about an hour; his address was interesting, and was well received. While he was speaking, he was interrupted several times, by a Mr. Woodruff, a wealthy merchant of Drummondville, who was intoxicated, and seated himself on the edge of the platform, interrupting him; this occasioned Mr. R. to make use of him as an example of the debasing influence of strong drink; he pointed to him as the dupe of the Rumseller, and, in various ways, used him in such a way, that I think he will never again interrupt a Temperance Meeting. I have heard a number of people say that they would not have been represented, as he was, before the people, for any consideration. Mr. R. urged the people to make the Prohibitory Law a test question at the Polls. Mr. DeBois made allusions to the question of the New York State movement; he spoke at length with reference to Governor Seymour's veto, and said that, at the next election, he would be hung up to dry, &c. His speech was rather humorous—of that peculiar "Yankee" style; he was listened to with a good deal of interest.

A vote of thanks to the "Band" was moved by the Rev. G. Goodson, and seconded by Rev. W. Ryerson. Also, a vote of thanks to speakers, moved by Mr. R. G. Killman, seconded by Mr. Wallace. Both passed unanimously, and closed about half-past 4 o'clock.

It is generally admitted that the speaking was the best that was ever had at any of those meetings.

I think your estimate of 800 is far below the mark; it is the opinion of many that there were twice that number on the ground, as there were seats for 600, and not near half were seated.

C. C.

OUR POSITION.

During last week, we had sent us an advertisement for the sale of spirituous liquors, and as advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, we could not do otherwise than refuse its insertion, and be consistent. We supposed we were perfectly understood on the temperance question, as only one week before, we had censured other papers that professed temperance principles for doing so. We have no right to receive any man's money for giving publicity to his goods, and at the same time, in another column, advise our readers not to purchase. Our object is to assist, with others, in breaking down the traffic, but if we should fail in

But before it is accomplished, like every good cause, there will have to be a sacrifice. Indifferent temperance men will perhaps have to lose a son, a brother, or a father, yet let it not in the streets of Pelton! There are those who have lost their dearest friends by the traffic, and yet they continue to give it support. She is a ruin, in nature.—Pictou Times.

25 Commendable conduct. Let the temperance men patronize the Times, in Pelton.—(Ed. Soc.)

DOINGS ABOUT KINGSTON.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

On Saturday last the Elginville Division Sons of Temperance gave a Pic-Nic at the celebrated camp ground near Corner's mills. The weather was beautiful and the company large and respectable. The ladies, as usual, in large numbers lent their attractions to the scene. About noon, when our reporter arrived, the company had all assembled, including a large number of visitors from the surrounding country. Tables of refreshments were laid out covered with a most attractive variety of good things, to which all were invited. After refreshing themselves the company was called to order by the W. P. of the Division, who was called to the chair, and several excellent addresses were delivered. The Rev. Mr. Aylesworth spoke first and spoke well. Amongst other matters, he earnestly enforced upon Temperance men the importance of united action to elect a Temperance man at the ensuing elections, which was responded to by the meeting with hearty applause. Mr. D. McVicar from Kingston followed; he more particularly dwelt upon the power of female influence upon the Temperance Cause, and urged upon females to use all their influence upon their husbands, brothers, and sons, so as to get a true Temperance man elected for the next Parliament. Mr. Coon, an American gentleman, next addressed the meeting in an able manner. He spoke in eloquent language of the great evils arising from intoxicating beverages, and adduced many interesting facts to illustrate his position. The Rev. A. Mulholland followed with a most interesting and eloquent address which occupied the undivided attention of the company for an hour and a half, during the progress of which he was repeatedly interrupted with enthusiastic bursts of applause. On Mr. Mulholland resuming his seat, Mr. Rudston, of Kingston, was called upon, but the day being already far advanced and many of those present having a distance to travel, he declined, and the party broke up.

This is described as being one of the pleasantest Pic-Nics held this season in this neighbourhood, and we can well believe it, for the Sons of Elginville Division are amongst the most earnest in the Cause, and know how to get up such affairs, and how to carry them through with success.

Previous to adjournment the meeting passed the following complimentary resolution:—

Moved by Nathan Fellows, Esq., D. G. W. P., seconded by P. S. Fralick, Esq., P. W. P., and Resolved,—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to D. G. P. W. Rudston, the Rev. H. Mulholland, Mr. D. McVicar and Mr. D. Wilmot, and the other visitors from Kingston.—Kingston Advertiser.

LORD ELGIN ON LIQUORS AT PUBLIC DINNERS.—We learn that Lord Elgin remarked to a gentleman of our city, that there was one feature of the reception given him in Portland with which he was particularly pleased—that of a public dinner without liquors of any kind. This he added, was the first public dinner of which he ever partook which was strictly a teetotal affair, and from the handsome manner in which this passed off, he was satisfied that for a company called together as that was, it was better to exclude liquors than to admit them.—Advertiser.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—The Guelph Division of the Sons of Temperance celebrated the Anniversary of their institution, by a soiree in the Temperance Hall, yesterday evening. A party numbering about 300 sat down to tea, which was got up in a highly creditable style, and at the conclusion of the repast, Mr. W. Atkins, W. P., having taken the chair several clergymen and gentlemen forcibly and eloquently advocated the claims of Temperance and the necessity for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Temperance Choir and Band added much to the pleasure of the occasion.—Guelph Herald, July 4, 1854.

NEW STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society took place in Albany last week. It made some important decisions. Mr. Delavan opened the session with a speech defining the present attitude and duty of the temperance cause, of which the summing up was, that "we are not to intermit our exertions until we have exhausted every justifiable effort to convince every body that the sale of intoxicating drinks, as well as their use as a beverage, is an immorality." The subject of the governorship of the State was freely discussed at length, but nothing done by way of nominating any one for the office. Candidates to be questioned.—N. Y. Organ.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

We beg to direct attention to the following remarks of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, in which surface measures for the relief of the poor and the afflicted are heartily deprecated, and a declaration of unreserved concurrence in the Maine Law movement

ASSOCIATION FOR THE POOR.

The Report of Mr. Hartley, Secretary of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, lies before us, and is an interesting and important document; 3,665 families and 54,600 persons have been relieved in the year. What would the poor of our city be, and do, without such an Association? At the Anniversary meeting able addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Adams. Dr. Tyng with his wonted fidelity struck at the foundation of pauperism in this city, and the only sure relief. We, with great pleasure, give his remarks on this subject as reported.

This Society, in answer to the question of what we are to do with the poor, says, "Raise up their social position." But until your Association will combine itself as an absolutely aggressive association, on the whole fountain of intemperance, you never can improve or materially alter the condition of the poor. You may go on bathing out the stream which flows from the six thousand grog-shops in this city; but until you stop the fountain of the evil, the enemy of man's welfare and prosperity will be perfectly satisfied to see you bathing out the stream as earnestly as you please, knowing how long it will take you to exhaust the river and change the character of the stream. This Association must band itself together to reach this great master evil; for the alleviation of the condition of the poor can never be accomplished while there is in this immense community the permission—licensed or unlicensed—for the unadvised use of intoxicating drinks. [Hear, hear] The day of adversity drives a man to it at once. I have, in the course of my experience as a pastor, found it to be the almost immediate result of trouble, and embarrassment, and difficulty with the poor. There is ever present a danger of falling into intonation, and a hankering after the imaginary panacea of intemperance; and until we unite to make the whole use of that instrument of evil absolutely contraband, and under the curse of the community, we can never, whatever we may do in our generation, effectually ameliorate the condition of the poor. We must band ourselves together as the supporters of the most decided and stringent resolutions on the subject.—Journal of the American Temperance Union.

TO MANUFACTURE DRUNKARDS.—RECIPE.—Prepare confectionary brandy balls, in any quantity. Let each ball contain a thimbleful of brandy more or less. Incorporate these balls of Ubbalan, in your candy sticks, candy kisses, candy bull's eyes, &c., &c. Be careful to supply every child who comes to your shop, with candy thus manufactured. The sugar makes the brandy palatable, or at least tolerable—and artificial appetite is formed directly for brandy itself—and the little victim will soon be seen quaffing cock-tails with the nonchalance of a veteran toper, and by the time he is fifteen he will be a confirmed drinker, and nothing short of the Maine liquor law will save him from a drunkard's end.

A thriving business in this line has been driven in various portions of the United States, during a few years past. This may account for the hosts of precocious drunkards who infest our communities, and for the increase of female drunkenness in many localities, for little girls are as fond of candies as the boys are, and are as likely to be victimized.

Beelzebub and his legions of imps, with all their proverbial cunning, could not have devised a more sure method for destroying the rising race, and spreading lamentation and woe throughout the land.

Many of the confectionary shops and stands, in our own city, abound in this kind of candy; and probably every child within our limits have been drugged with it, and will be again and again.

The quantities of candies manufactured, and sold, and devoured in this city, is immense.—And they are scattered throughout the State. Children use them freely; young men, old men, and ladies are fond of them, and soon come to prefer the brandy-balls to all other kinds. An incident occurred in a Sabbath-school, at Oakland, a few days ago, which shows the influence of these candies. A little girl came in with a handful, which she was eagerly devouring. Her teacher asked her for them, to keep for her till after school. On receiving them, she broke a piece, and out dropped the brandy.—The teacher said to the child, "You ought not to eat such candies as these." "O," said the little miss, "I love this kind better'n any." On being questioned, she said the grocery man gave them to her.—Ex.

CHINA.

The population of China is estimated at 367,632,907 inhabitants. In the dependencies of Manchoo'a, Mongolia, Turki-tan, Tibet, &c., the population is about 40,000,000, making a total population of over four hundred millions of people under one government, or eighteen times as many as live under this republic. Should our population double in number every half century, it would require nearly two hundred and fifty years to acquire a population equal to the present population of China. The quantity of land in China is estimated at 820,820,100 English acres, of which 141,119,337, or nearly one-sixth, is under cultivation. The total area in square miles is 1,297,999, and the population on each square mile is 283. Were the Chinese a warlike people, and as far advanced in all the modern arts and sciences as the English or Americans, they could overthrow all Asia and conquer the combined

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red...

TORONTO SATURDAY JULY 15, 1854

KING ALCOHOL.

Fearful and long hath been Alcohol's reign; On ocean and shore his sceptre has sway'd...

His wrath, like Mt. Rila's, has blighted the land Overwhelming in ruin the high and the low; On his path the remembrance of wretchedness stand...

He hath traveled in blood like Juggernaut's wheel Unchecked by the voice of remonstrance and prayer; And the groaning of victims crushed under his heel...

The widow and orphan have poured out their tears While the sun of their hopes has been shrouded in gloom; Their day and their friend, in the midst of their years...

Too long, far too long, hath his withering blight Spread gloom o'er the land which the pilgrim once trod; But signs of change are now rising to sight...

Heaven opened the day when his life guards shall see, Alarmed at the sight of his tottering shrine; When his woful defence all men shall see...

The monster is trembling—his subjects turn pale, The days of his glory are numbered and o'er, And soon through the land the loud chorus shall swell...

The National Division.—At its late Session chartered a National Division in England, in connection with the American. It receives its passwords from the American.

The New York People's Organ, new volume, 8th July, comes to hand, much improved in appearance.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN SICKNESS.

That brandy, wine, and porter, may, at times, be of use in sickness, no one will question. But other things may as well be substituted.

Mr. Brown.—You willardon me for claiming your attention at this time; for, as we have not yet a Maine Law to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks...

Thousands of tapers will not believe that liquors are poisonous with drugs, because the tavern-keeper declares to the contrary; and "of course, he ought to know."

...I invited the Dr. to... I asked—Were you at the inquest? Yes. Did you open the body? Yes...

Some time since I visited Dr. — of Pelham and requested him to analyse whatever he might find in the drunkard's stomach. He plainly told me that he would not.

I have receipts from England for mixing all kinds of liquors. Yours, &c., JOHN GILBERT, The Old Sailor.

THE NIAGARA FALLS CELEBRATION. THURSDAY, 26th June, 1854.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I have just received the Son of Temperance of the 24th instant. In looking over your remarks respecting our celebration...

The speakers are correct, as stated, remembering that it was the Rev. William Ryerson (not J. E.), and the gentleman from Buffalo was the Rev. Mr. DeBois, formerly an employed Temperance Lecturer in the Niagara District (ten years ago)...

A vote of thanks to the "Band" was moved by the Rev. G. Goodson and seconded by Rev. W. Ryerson. Also, a vote of thanks to speakers, moved by Mr. R. G. Killman, seconded by Mr. Wallace.

It is generally admitted that the speaking was the best that was ever had at any of those meetings. I think your estimate of 800 is far below the mark; it is the opinion of many that there was twice that number on the ground...

OUR POSITION.

During last week, we had sent us an advertisement for the sale of spirituous liquors, and an advocate of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, we could not do otherwise than refuse its insertion...

...I invited the Dr. to... I asked—Were you at the inquest? Yes. Did you open the body? Yes...

DOINGS ABOUT KINGSTON.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

On Saturday last the Fignville Division Sons of Temperance gave a Pic-Nic at the celebrated ramp ground near Corner's mills. The weather was beautiful and the company large and respectable.

This is described as being one of the pleasantest Pic-Nics held this season in this neighbourhood, and we can well believe it, for the Sons of Fignville Division are amongst the most earnest in the Cause...

Previous to adjournment the meeting passed the following complimentary resolution:— Moved by Nathan Fellows, Esq., D. O. W. P., seconded by P. S. Frailek, Esq., P. W. P., and Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to D. G. P. W. Rudston, the Rev. H. Mulkins, Mr. D. McVicar and Mr. D. Wilnot...

Lord Elgin on Liquors at Public Dinners.—We learn that Lord Elgin remarked to a gentleman of our city, that there was one feature of the reception given him in Portland with which he was particularly pleased...

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Guelph Division of the Sons of Temperance celebrated the Anniversary of their institution, by a soiree in the Temperance Hall, yesterday evening. A party numbering about 300 sat down to tea, which was got up in a highly creditable style...

NEW STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society took place in Albany last week. It made some important decisions. Mr. Delavan opened the session with a speech defining the present attitude and duty of the temperance cause...

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

We beg to direct attention to the following remarks of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, in which surface measures for the relief of the poor and the afflicted are heartily deprecated, and a declaration of unreserved concurrence in the Maine Law movement is boldly and unhesitatingly declared by one of the most able and popular preachers of the Gospel in the United States.

...I invited the Dr. to... I asked—Were you at the inquest? Yes. Did you open the body? Yes...

CHINA.

The population of China is estimated at 367,632,907 inhabitants. In the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkistan, Tibet, &c., the population is about 40,000,000, making a total population of over four hundred millions of people under one government...

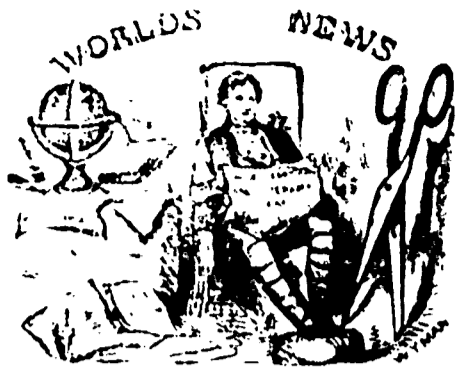
To MANUFACTURE DRUNKARDS.—RECIPE.—Prepare confectionary brandy balls, in any quantity. Let each ball contain a thimbleful of brandy, more or less. Incorporate these balls with lard, in your candy sticks, candy kisses, candy bull's eyes, &c., &c.

A thriving business in this line has been driven in various portions of the United States, during a few years past. This may account for the hosts of precocious drunkards who infest our communities, and for the increase of female drunkenness in many localities...

Beelzebub and his legions of imps, with all their proverbial cunning, could not have devised a more sure method for destroying the rising race, and spreading lamentation and woe throughout the land.

Many of the confectionery shops and stands, in our own city, abound in this kind of candy; and probably every child within our limits have been drugged with it, and will be again and again.

The quantities of candies manufactured, and sold, and devoured in this city, is immense.—And they are scattered throughout the State. Children use them freely; young men, old men, and ladies are fond of them, and soon come to prefer the brandy-balls to all other kinds.



Coming events cast their political shadows before them.

In the 26th number of this paper allusion was made to a meeting held at Quebec, at the breaking up of the late Session of Parliament, the object of which was to form a new political combination. At this meeting George Brown and J. S. M. Donald, of Upper and Scott's, of Lower Canada, attended. We know not what number of members was present; the meeting, however, seems to have caused a change to come over the spirit of the dreams of the Globe, a sudden calmness in its political editor—a forgetfulness of a course of political for past acts, once very strongly condemned, and a squinting at future oranship or leadership are all observable in the new paper horizon. What this means it is not easy to divine, nor why at the crisis of an election, the bad past conduct of a member should be forgotten. One would suppose that the polls are the places where men should be called to account—the Globe has heretofore advocated such a doctrine. Then why should the leaders be put down and their followers pardoned? Are not the one as guilty as the other, or must we think that members of parliament are not capable of judging between right and wrong, mere political children? No crisis ever found us time-serving or faltering in duty, and the present shall be no exception. Our advice has been, and is still, reject all faithless politicians; screen not the followers, and reject the leaders. This is only the game of 1851, acted over in a different way; nor do we care to see any Canadian politician raised to a leadership after a three years' trial.

Our Canadian political naturalization law would require a much longer term of service on trial. Some men run mad, when, as advocates of a popular question, they succeed in defeating its enemies—Subserviency of Upper Canadian leading politicians to Lower Canada papal priestcraft is detested by Upper Canadians, yet, he who has used this popular sentiment to dethrone unjust men, must not suppose that he can necessarily step into the shoes of the fallen and rule at the sacrifice of the leader and the conciliation of a tractable tail of followers, who, unchecked, are allowed again to enter the camp.

Mr. McKenzie did not attend this meeting, nor did Papineau, so far as we can learn. A new cabinet must of course be formed, but that should be left to future events. When a new house is elected let its complexion determine this, and not forestal future opinion by the action of political cliques, determining what shall take place before elections, and to carry out which sacrifices have been made. This was the evil thing in 1851. Hincks was in 1855 a banker's clerk,—a Canadian adventurer; he became in 1858, a political editor. He was radical in his sentiments—for the ballot and wholesale reforms of all kinds. From the Editor's chair he stepped into that of a Cabinet Councilor, and from the last, through the sacrifice of Price and Baldwin, and the corruption of Rolph and Cameron, he became Prime Minister of Canada. Should he fall in South Oxford, or the New House be adverse but yet reform upon whose shoulders will the mantle of Wolsey fall?

THE FABLE OF THE STORK AND THE FROGS

Is not at all inapplicable to Canadian political history. The frogs had a king they did not like; they prayed to Jupiter for another.—he gave them a log. This they crawled upon and examined, and, in the end, despised and rejected. They prayed Jupiter for a better,—he sent them a great stork which no sooner did they approach, than he fell to work devouring them en masse. From this it might be inferred that it were better to bear with the old ones than rush into new and unknown shoals. But this is not the meaning we would wish extracted from the fable. Napoleon knew the history of Caesar, and Cromwell, and Washington,—so did the French; yet they voluntarily bound themselves to the car of a wicked, selfish conqueror, and he rather chose Cromwell's example than Washington's. Before we trust ourselves to a new leader, we must see that his skirts are entirely clean—that he has always been consistent in 1837, in 1849, and in 1854. The virtue that thrives in opposition may not do so in power and prosperity; and we must not necessarily believe every loud-mouthed braggart. It may be

ability of the rise of second Blacks. The ministers of Canada are easily formed, and their duties are performed. Its power will be very harmful to the country.

COMING REFORMS.

We want to see the late Council of Censors further law reforms—either the Court of Chancery or Common Pleas abolished, and the proceedings of the two remaining ones much simplified; the Circuit established all local officers, except Judges and, perhaps, Sheriffs, elected by the people. The Post Office regulated by law so that the Postmaster General may be restricted in his power. Local Parliaments, members, during the term of their service, not to resign for office conferred by the Executive. No sectarian school, no State endowments, or Legislative religious funds. The cooperation of the Clergy Reserve funds in the revenues of the Province, an alteration in the manner of levying taxes, a reduction of custom duties to the lowest possible rate, and a treaty with the United States, for the production of a free trade, and not last, we would like to see the entire and part of Canada's territory to be kept free from the influence of corrupting people. Any new bill of Parliament should be prepared to carry and advocate those who are there to do it. Will J. S. McDonald do it? He seems to be a person likely to be one of a future ministry, as well as Mr. Price, if elected. Both of these gentlemen have always been reformers, and among the old-st residents of Canada. If popular confidence is hereafter to be the passport to Cabinet seats, there is no reason why McKenzie should not be entrusted with a seat in the Cabinet. The rule has been established, not to reject a man, simply because of his implication in the late troubles of 1857. The fitness for the honor is pointed out by well-known popularity. We presume Mr. McDonald would support all of the above reforms. Mr. Brown of the Globe supports only a part of them.

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—FILLMORE—A CIVIL WAR.

It is a pertinent question to ask just now which will yield—slavery at the South or liberty at the North? No one can doubt that a great struggle is at hand—a struggle far more terrible than that of 1775. The latter only involved the supremacy of the native Americans and the British for years. The coming struggle involves the existence of Republicanism in America. If Slavery conquers farewell to the grand Utopian doctrine of the practicability of men to govern as a whole. American slavery is in direct hostility to human progress and freedom. If the fugitive slave law should be repealed, and the trade in slaves abolished in the district of Columbia, then will freedom go on apace, and a light continue to shine before the world in American liberty. Ex-President Fillmore, a sly smooth hypocrite in American politics, has lately been taking a tour in the South feeling his way to the Presidential Chair again. He is a dangerous man, and should be despised for affixing his name to the infamous fugitive slave law. General Cass and Stephen Arnold Douglass, the authors of the Nebraska Bill, are also aspiring to the Presidential Chair. May Heaven defeat them in their vile political treasuries. How detestable is this popular treason under the guise of liberty!! The leading politicians of the United States are the corrupted in the world, and we fear the people are fast becoming like them. They appear unable to take a wide and world-like view of liberty. A deep and grovelling time serveness has hold of their hearts. This spirit ruined Webster, as it is ruining Everett, Cass, and Douglass. These leading Americans are dead to honest and generous freedom; their hearts are seared with debased political ambitious cravings. Abolition, temperance, and honest Pro-stantism alone can save the American Union, at which the great CANCERWORMS are now eating voraciously. These are POPERY, SLAVERY, and a vicious foreign emigration. Slavery has corrupted the nation. To put down the effects of an ignorant foreign emigration a new society has been formed. This new society seems to be necessary—called for by the times, but its secrets are useless.

PRINCIPLES AND VIEWS OF THE "KNOW NOTHING."—A member of this organization, who furnishes the New York Times with a powerful written but ultra and quite radical epistle, thus "sums up." The italics and capitals are his own:—

"But the great principle, the great interest, involved, are beyond the limits of a communication like this, and I turn to the more practical and more easily understood matters which the Know Nothing purpose to accomplish. In the first place, the Naturalization laws as they are, must be rigidly enforced, until they can be reformed; in the second place, the Common School system must be preserved AS IT WAS FORMED, as a means for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the children of the State. In the third place, Americans must be allowed to

restrictions of their obligations to a foreign monarch and the profession of a creed which is a perpetual sedition, shall render necessary, and the laws must be enacted and enforced, extending to each individual authority in its own affairs, detesting the Bishop and King of Rome of all titles to any estate in this country punishing with the severest penalties the every-day exacting of taxes for the support of Romanism from the poor and ignorant by threats of ecclesiastical or spiritual penalties, and as has been found necessary to Great Britain a proper scrutiny of nunneries and regulations of bequests for religious purposes.

Enough for to-day, but I am ready to meet you or any of your correspondents on the reasonable necessity of any proceeding here suggested. Meanwhile I am content to KNO NOTHING.

But God, Liberty and our country.

George Brown of the Globe is playing a very cunning game. If he thinks by tricking the people to obtain an ascendancy in the future House of Assembly he is mistaken. We have tried him when on the right path, and he has shown himself to be a man who will not follow the path of duty. Does he think Canadians capable of being misled a third time? He not only misled the country, but he has misled the people. What a high paper saying just now for the Maine Law? What does he say for McKenzie, what for Price? These men would be better out of the way, might be leaders? Then he is an object for loose fish, men who are uncertain in their politics, but promising to be his tool. His professed friends of Chisholm and Barker of Markham are of the same genus. No! no! this game will not do. Canadians know where Mr. Brown stood in New York in 1855, what he did in 1849, and whilst opposing the acts as an editor in many things, and whilst trying to turn him as a detainer. They want a longer and deeper exposure of their politicians. Hincks' example may be contagious. What ever may be the result of this election we shall maintain our uniform course. In Halifax an entirely new man should have been brought out. In the East End the people have a choice among many candidates, but they do not choose correctly. It looks however little like consistency for reform papers to prefer loose fish, better times of 1858.

The North American last week, came out against Amos Wright. This week it veers right round and professes him to all other candidates. What a corrupt, time-serving set are Canadian politicians! Has not Mr. Wright been the advocate of the present Government? Did he not vote for the ministry in every case during the late session? Last week this consistent North American was for Barker or Price, now he is for Wright. Well may Canadians be puzzled at their rulers and politicians, disgusted with politics. We recommend the Examiner and North American as they are prating the tools of the Government, by all means to go for Hincks, Rolph and Cameron. If the tail is swallowed why not the head?

J. G. Bowes, Esq. of Toronto, is one of the candidates for this city, and we regret to see that the Orangemen are generally supporting him. Mr. Bowes, we think, out of delicacy, if nothing else should, at least wait until the decision of the £10,000 case is decided, before thrusting himself as a candidate before Toronto. It is no doubt the case, that he has been induced to come forward at the instance of Hincks, to bully and insult the people of this city. He is, emphatically, Hincks' nominee. Bowes and Hincks and Gowan are carrying out some secret intrigue. We look upon Mr. Bowes as unworthy of the support of our citizens. No just confidence can be placed in him, either as a political or temperance man. We once had a different opinion, but subsequent events have altered it. We advise temperance men to reserve themselves for a better man. The reformers are about to bring out two men during this week. If J. Friel Esq. is running as a candidate for Bytown we hope he may be elected. Hincks is likely to be defeated in Oxford, by Carroll; McKenzie is up there opposing him in speeches. He also is a candidate for Renfrew. Honbl. J. H. Price is the candidate for the North Riding, against Hartman. He should be supported. Hartman, by his time serving votes in 1852-3, has forfeited the confidence of all true men. His sudden turnabout, in 1854 should not redeem his character as an honest politician.

A new hand is evidently at the bellows of the Kingston Commercial Advertiser. The No. of the 7th July, contains a severe attack on the Row family of Belleville, and on O'Kieley of Kingston, praising J. S. McDonald, Price, Baldwin, and even Brown. What has become of that terrible Penitentiary job exposed in the paper two months ago? What is this paper at? Why does this paper not give us credit for the article on its first page? We fled from none without giving credit.

temperance men to prefer another on...

The City Council Toronto, have authorized the citizens in the various wards to form themselves into associations for the purpose of guarding and watching the property. Twenty-one letters were sent to the police, on the 10th, for conspiring to obstruct work at Hinckham and Walker's establishment. Races were held at the race-course near Toronto, this week. We do not approve of this sport, more evil than good arising from it. It is reported that the British Government are about to confer honors upon some of our citizens.—Chief Justice Robinson of the Queen's Bench is to be made a Baronet, Judge Draper a Knight, also Messrs. Baldwin, Major Campbell and Chief Justice Lafontaine, Knights. We would rather see them refuse such honors, which are not congenial to American sentiment. Mr. Hutton the celebrated forwarder and a cool reformer is about to try Montreal as a candidate. He opposes the Government, and we wish to see Mr. Brown and Roney taking the tour of inspection to the Grand Trunk Railroad. The Commercial Advertiser of Kingston lately contained a strong leading article against the Government pronouncing this road a grand humbug. The course pursued by this paper seems very valuable, one day for the Government, the next against it. Judge Marshall, well known in Canada, is now in Nova Scotia, lecturing on Canada, of which he speaks in the highest terms.

In some quarters the Marquis of Chandos, a very young and unexperienced man, is spoken of as the successor of Lord Elgin as Governor General of Canada. He is only 31 year old.

The decision of the Court of Chancery in the case of John G. Bowes, will not be given until after the August vacation, and should it be adverse to Mr. Bowes and he a member of Parliament? what a predicament Toronto would be in. It would almost seem as if corruption and bad character were at a premium in this drunken and dissipated city. A really moral good man cannot get into office. General Quitman and associates at New Orleans, supposed to be engaged in a secret attempt to invade Cuba, have been arrested and held to bail.

Mr. Hamilton, now of the United States, an aged but the soldier gave several temperance lectures in this city last week.

An attempt to assassinate the Emperor of France had been discovered, and 150 arrests made. An agitation is on foot to invite the Emperor of France and his principal officers to England, which is encouraged by the government. The Currency Act establishing a decimal currency, is to come into effect in Canada on the 1st August.

THE HULL TRADE. During the fifty-eight days of navigation there have been over 60,000,000 pounds of lard and bacon received at this water, by way of the canal—an increase of 5,000,000 pounds over last year. Albany Argus.

An Anti-Tobacco League is about being formed in Brockville.

At Russell's hotel, in Quebec, on the 6th instant, all the company including several American gentlemen, left the table because Judge Mandelst was seated at it.

The Globe says that 17 persons were arraigned in one morning early in July for drunkenness. A large grocery merchant in Toronto told us that he sold, on Saturday the 8th instant, 100 bottles of brandy to the citizens—notably as obnoxious medicine. Well may Toronto be called a city of drunkards.

The Bathurst Courier of the 30th June says, that the two letters published in this paper in reference to Mr. Cameron's conduct in removing the Post Office at Lobo to a tavern, are fabrications. This is not true. The fact asserted against Cameron is too true and the letters were the result of deliberate action by a large Division of Sons. Malcolm Cameron is a regular hypocrite in temperance as he is in politics and christian profession. When Mr. McKenzie styles him the honest living Canadian politician, he is not far wrong. Malcolm Cameron is quite capable of moving a Post Office, for political purposes, from a temperance store to a low groggery. The Courier knows also full well, that the ministry were in effect defeated on the Sumnerization of the Reserves. They also covered this defeat.

A man named John Paddock was killed on the Gait Branch Railway, last week. Having become intoxicated, he thoughtlessly lay down on the track, and the engine which is at present employed in carrying rails from one part of the line to another, passed over his body, causing his death shortly afterwards.—Globe.

A death by lightning took place in the Township of Trafalgar, during the storm of Tuesday evening. The fluid passed through the house of Mr. Broxbridge when the family were riding from table. All present were thrown on the floor by the shock, but after some time all but one began to rise. The man's name was...



...any, even at least their political shadows for them.

In the 26th number of this paper allusion was made to a meeting held at Quebec, at the breaking up of the late Session of Parliament, the object of which was to form a new political combination. At this meeting George Brown and J. S. M. D. and J. P. and Scotty of Lower Canada, attended. We know not what number of members was present, the meeting, however, seems to have caused a change to come over the spirit of the doctrine of the Globe, a sudden change in its political attitude—a forgetfulness of course of political duties—some very strongly condemned of old a squandering at future organ-ship of leadership, all observable in the new paper but not what this means it is not easy to determine. At the close of an election, the bad past conduct of members should be reviewed. One would suppose that the polls are the place where men should be called to account. The Globe has heretofore advocated such a doctrine. Then why should the leaders be put down and their followers protected? Are not the one as guilty as the other, or must we think that members of parliament are not capable of judging between right and wrong, mere political children? No crisis ever found us time-serving or faltering in duty, and the present shall be no exception. Our advice has been, and is still—reject all faithless politicians; screen not the followers, and reject the leaders. This is only the game of 1851, acted over in a different way; nor do we care to see any Canadian politician raised to a leadership after a three years' trial.

Our Canadian political naturalization law would require a much longer term of service on trial. Some men run mad, when, as advocates of a popular question, they succeed in defeating its enemies—Subserviency of Upper Canadian leading politicians to Lower Canada papal priestcraft is detested by Upper Canadians, yet, he who has used this popular sentiment to dethrone unjust men, must not suppose that he can necessarily step into the shoes of the fallen and rule at the sacrifice of the leaders and the conciliation of a tractable tail of followers, who, unchecked, are allowed again to enter the camp.

Mr. McKenzie did not attend this meeting, nor did Papineau, so far as we can learn. A new cabinet must of course be formed, but that should be left to future events. When a new house is elected let its complexion determine this, and not forestal future opinion by the action of political cliques, determining what shall take place before elections, and to carry out which sacrifices have been made. This was the evil thing in 1851. Hincks was in 1836 a bank-ers' clerk,—a Canadian adventurer; he became in 1838, a political editor. He was radical in his sentiments—for the ballot and wholesale reforms of all kinds. From the Editor's chair he stepped into that of a Cabinet Councillor, and from the last, through the sacrifice of Price and Baldwin, and the corruption of Rolph and Cameron, he became Prime Minister of Canada. Should he fall in South Oxford, or the New House be adverse but yet reform upon whose shoulders will the mantle of Wolsey fall?

THE FABLE OF THE STORK AND THE FROGS

Is not at all inapplicable to Canadian political history. The frogs had a king they did not like, they prayed to Jupiter for another,—he gave them a log. This they crawled upon and examined, and in the end, despised and rejected. They prayed Jupiter for a better,—he sent them a great stork, which no sooner did they approach, than he fell to work devouring them en masse. From this it might be inferred that it were better to bear with the old ones than rush into new and unknown shoals. But this is not the meaning we would wish extracted from the fable. Napoleon knew the history of Caesar, and Cromwell, and Washington,—so did the French; yet they voluntarily bound themselves to the car of a wicked, selfish conqueror, and he rather chose Cromwell's example than Washington's. Before we trust ourselves to a new leader, we must see that his skirts are entirely clean—that he has always been consistent in 1837, in 1849, and in 1854. The virtue that thrives in opposition may not do so in power and prosperity; and we must not necessarily believe every loud-mouthed brawler. It may be wise and proper to elect such a one, to keep him on trial, but not to raise him over the heads of older and more combatant soldiers—remembering the pos-

...the members of the Executive, Non-Executive, and Legislative committees, or Legislative, religious, and other operations of the City of Toronto. The report of the Executive, Non-Executive, and Legislative committees, or Legislative, religious, and other operations of the City of Toronto. The report of the Executive, Non-Executive, and Legislative committees, or Legislative, religious, and other operations of the City of Toronto. The report of the Executive, Non-Executive, and Legislative committees, or Legislative, religious, and other operations of the City of Toronto. The report of the Executive, Non-Executive, and Legislative committees, or Legislative, religious, and other operations of the City of Toronto.

Any new Bill of Parliament should be prepared to carry and advance to us. Who is there to be a good? Will Mr. McDermott do it? He is to be a partner in the future industry, as well as Mr. Price. Let it be known that all men have always been in a hurry, and among the old residents of Canada. A popular candidate is not to be the best to be chosen, there is no reason why McKenzie should not be entrusted with a seat in the Cabinet. The rule has been established, not to reject a man simply because of his imputation in the troubles of 1857. The fitness for the honor is pointed out by well known popularity. We presume Mr. McDermott would support all of the above reforms. Mr. Brown of the Globe supports only a part of them.

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—FILLMORE—A CIVIL WAR.

It is a pertinent question to ask just now which will yield—slavery at the South or liberty at the North? No man can doubt that a great struggle is at hand; a struggle far more terrible than that of 1775. The latter only involved the supremacy of the native Americans and the British for years. The coming struggle involves the existence of Republicanism in America. If Slavery conquers, farewell to the grand Utopian doctrine of the practicability of men to govern as a whole. American slavery is indirect hostility to human progress and freedom. If the fugitive slave law should be repealed, and the trade in slaves abolished in the district of Columbia, then will freedom go on apace, and a light continue to shine before the world in American liberty. Ex-President Fillmore, a sly smooth hypocrite in American politics, has lately been taking a tour in the South, feeling his way to the Presidential Chair again. He is a dangerous man, and should be despised for affixing his name to the infamous fugitive slave law. General Cass and Stephen Arnold Douglass, the authors of the Nebraska Bill, are also aspiring to the Presidential Chair. May Heaven defeat them in their vile political treasons. How detestable is this popular treason under the guise of liberty!! The leading politicians of the United States are the corruptest in the world, and we fear the people are fast becoming like them. They appear unable to take a wide and work-like view of liberty. A deep and grovelling true servileness has held of their hearts. This spirit ruined Webster, as it is ruining Everett, Cass, and Douglass. These leading Americans are led to honest and generous freedom; their hearts are seared with debased political ambitions cravings. Abolition, temperance, and honest Protestantism alone can save the American Union, at which three great cankerworms are now eating voraciously. These are POPERY, SLAVERY, and a vicious foreign immigration. Slavery has corrupted the nation. To put down the effects of an ignorant foreign immigration a new society has been formed. This new society seems to be necessary—called for by the times, but its secrets are useless.

PRINCIPLES AND VIEWS OF THE "KNOW NOTHINGS."

—A member of this organization, who furnishes the New York Times with a powerful written but ultra, and quite radical epistle, thus "sums up." The "Principles and Views of the Know Nothings."—A member of this organization, who furnishes the New York Times with a powerful written but ultra, and quite radical epistle, thus "sums up." The "Principles and Views of the Know Nothings."—A member of this organization, who furnishes the New York Times with a powerful written but ultra, and quite radical epistle, thus "sums up." The "Principles and Views of the Know Nothings."

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**

...But total Liberty in our country... **KNOW NOTHING.**



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

On and after Wednesday June 23rd until further notice, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted) —

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

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

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P.M., in time for the afternoon boat direct for Toronto.

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

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

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

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now complete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Also, His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

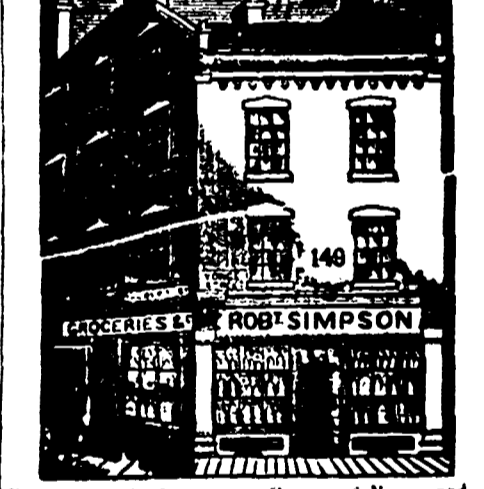
No Second Price.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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-tf

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

TERMS OF SITTING OF COUNTY OF YORK DIVISION COURTS.

Toronto City, Monday, 2d July. " " Monday, 14 August. " " Monday, 4 September. Richmond Hill, Wednesday, 9 August. Newmarket, Wednesday, 16 " Berwick, Friday, 4 "

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. Will hereafter be received at the store of Mr. Haycock, in Yorkville,

MONIES DUE AT THIS OFFICE. Persons indebted to the City, who are by mistake payment of all sums due

RECEIPTS.

A. B. Mc — of Otterville, sent by C. S. J. \$14 this only pays for part of 1854. If the agent in his instance neglected to pay over the money sent

The letter of D — of Brown's Corners contains objectionable remarks. The letter of F — of Bertie, is too late for the occasion. We are obliged to the writer.

EXTRACT FROM CITY BY-LAW.

" That it shall be the duty of every licensed cart or conveyance to attend fires, for the purpose of conveying water to the same; and to execute the utmost promptitude, the following premiums shall be awarded, namely, to any cart or other person who shall with his horse draw the first engine, hook and ladder carriage, or hose carriage, if before any other apparatus of the Fire Department to the place of the fire, the sum of ten shillings, if not first the sum of five shillings. To any cart or other person who shall with his horse draw the first cistern or hose reel, if before any other apparatus of the Fire Department to the place of the fire, the sum of five shillings; if not first the sum of two shillings and six pence; and to any person for the first pail of water, furnished to any engine, or properly used in extinguishing such fire, the sum of one pound; for the second the sum of fifteen shillings; for the third ten shillings; for the fourth the sum of five shillings; and for every pail of water afterwards required by the Chief Engineer or officer commanding the Fire Engine the sum of one shilling. But no premium shall be paid for any pail of water which is less than the regular size and three-fourths full at the time of delivery. Nor shall any licensed cart cease with all diligence to draw water to extinguish such fire until discharged by the officer in command of the Fire Brigade; and any licensed cart neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this Act shall for every offence be liable to a fine of not less than two shillings and six pence, nor more than five pounds, together with the costs attending the levying the same. Provided always, That in all cases where it is difficult to ascertain to which of two or more parties premiums should be paid; under any of the provisions of this Act the Chief Engineer shall determine by awarding an equal division of the sums in dispute between the parties."

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

Resolved, — That the Clerk of the Council be instructed to enclose a copy of the 17th clause of the By-law relating to the extinguishing of fires, to each licensed cart, and do also cause the same to be advertised in the city papers. And that in future a bonus of one shilling and three pence (in addition to the present rate per pail of water, allowed by law) be paid to any cart bringing water to a fire where such cart shall not have been required to furnish more than three pails of water at such fires. A true copy — published by order of the Council. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 11th, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the breastwork, south of the Fish Market. But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted. By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES DALY, 22

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7d. per yard. Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.

The Hungarians are retiring from Wallachia in all haste. They take with them their oxen, horses, and everything moveable, on which they could lay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

Lord Lyndhurst has been making a great oration on the war in the House of Lords. It was a perfect masterpiece, and for a man of eighty-five, miraculously. And he at least secured this for his country—a positive undertaking that the claws of the Great Northern Bear should be drawn, or (not to employ a figure,) that his possessions should be curtailed, and that he should give, instead of taking, "material guarantees" for the peace of Europe hereafter. Lord Derby clenchd this undertaking with one of his massive philippics; and altogether we are in high spirits on the whole subject. It is everywhere understood that our terms will be payment of the expenses of the war—the possession of the Crimea—the abrogation of all treaties—and the cession of Finland to Sweden. The day that sees these terms agreed to will be a bright one for Europe. —Cor. Colonist.

Napier, in the Baltic, seems to be doing nothing, so far.

Schamyl, the great Circassian Chief, is on his march against Tiffl, a Russian fort, with 33,000 men.

The latest accounts seem to show that England and France will not negotiate with Russia. 30,000 Austrians had entered the Principalities. The Turks were pursuing the Russians.

A Mass State Temperance Convention was held at Montpelier, Vermont, on the 12th inst. A strong feature of the times is the fact that foreigners in the United States generally oppose the Maine Law, and also the abolition of slavery, thus perpetuating two great evils. The Know nothing societies are increasing at a great rate in the United States. We cannot say that this love of secret political societies augurs any good in a Republic. It was reported that Santa Anna would proclaim himself Emperor on the 13th June,—his birthday was to be kept with great eclat. Some of the American papers say that the American Cabinet have commenced proscriptions of persons belonging to the Know-nothing Societies, by removing them from office.

The cholera is not violent in American cities. A few cases continue to occur. J. R. Gough had made engagements to lecture for the London Temperance League, in various parts of England, through June. Lola Montes came near being killed lately by a fall from a horse in California. A geologist in California, who has just finished a survey of the State, says the mines are inexhaustible. P. J. O. Chauveau and Mr. Lemieux have been returned as members in Lower Canada.

The Orange procession of the 12th came off in due form in this city, and passed off peaceably. It was not so largely attended as last year. We regretted to notice considerable drunkenness in the evening. Some few cases of Asiatic cholera and common Canadian cholera continue to occur in the City. Henry Monroe, of Clarke, Durham, is the reform candidate there. A great State Temperance Convention was held in Maine on the 6th July. Neal Dow presided. The elections come on there in September. There are 3000 emigrants at Grose Isle, generally in good health. It is said Sir Allan McNab has given the electors of Hamilton to understand that he is in favor of the true secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Angus Morrison is to run for the North Riding of Simcoe.

A pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on the evils of Intemperance, Signs of the Times, &c.," by W. R. Rodway, of Simcoe, Norfolk, has been sent to us for perusal. He is now in this city, trying to effect a sale. The work seems to be a useful one.

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES—Forty negroes, out of fifty, employed by one of the contractors on the Clarksville and Ridgway Railroad, ran off last Sunday week, and have not since been heard from. Good.—American Exchange.

Nine thousand seven hundred and ten women, and one thousand five hundred and sixty men have been arrested in New Orleans, during the past six months.

DEATHS.

We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Richard Brewer, Esq., of this city, an esteemed and old citizen. Mr. Brewer was one of our oldest business men; loved for his uniform kindness of heart and man worthy qualities. He had few, if any enemies, and by a long life of industry had become well to do in the world. He had been to St. Louis, visiting his parents, and probably imbibed the virus of the cholera on the Mississippi, of which disease he died. He was taken sick at Hamilton on his return, and instead of remaining quietly there, wishing to get home, he imprudently came down on the steamboat on a warm day, the lake being rough too. He died at 5 o'clock on Saturday the 8th. Mr. Brewer leaves a wife and a large circle of afflicted friends.

We also deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Naimith, wife of an esteemed citizen, Mr. John

the foreman superintend of that part of the Great Western Railway in Blenheim, where the late accident happened, has been arrested and held to bail for manslaughter, his carelessness having caused the accident. The young man injured on the Northern railroad, near Bradford being it is said, intoxicated, lying across the track is dead. A person has been arrested at St. Catharines for counterfeiting on the New Niagara District Bank. Also a negro has been arrested for attempt at rape and violent assault upon a married woman, in St. Catharines. Negro crime is becoming very prevalent in the Southern States, and nothing else can be expected among a degraded and ill educated race. The people of Kingston and the surrounding country are determined to have a new free market. A great riot occurred in New Hampshire on the 4th, between the Irish and native Americans. The first were beaten and a Roman catholic church burnt. Significant of the times.

A. McDonnell, Esq., of Toronto is a Conservative candidate for north Ontario. He is not the man for the time.

G. H. Chisholm of Oakville, is very noncommittal in his address to the people, nothing being said about the Maine Law or Clergy Reserves—may he not forget these things in Parliament? Why should men be afraid to state their opinions in writing as well as in private. In the latter way men may equally suit their conversation to their audience, be all things to various men. We believe in no trimming or dodging in political matters.

Mr. Barker of Markham Village, is said to be in favour of the Maine Law. When did the people know this before? What did he ever do for it, or when did he show a good example by joining a temperance association of any kind? Are Canadians to be eternally gulled? Who are Mr. Barker's warmest friends? They will be found to be drinking men and Conservatives. Mr. Barker is, moreover, we fear, coming out under false colors, not avowing all of his principles. If he be a conservative, as all know he is, who are acquainted with his past history, let him say so. If he has changed and become a reformer, then let him tell us so plainly without any dodging. Sailing under false colors is a wrong to both parties. No man should be ashamed of the party to which he belongs, or to show his principles clearly and fairly.

The Legislature of New Hampshire is out against the Fugitive Slave Law, and in June passed the following Anti-Slavery resolutions. 1. Against the introduction of Slavery into the Free Territories—160 to 118. 2. Against the repeal of the Missouri compromise—155 to 119. 3. Approving the course in Congress, against the Nebraska bill, of Messrs. Kirtidge and Morrison—156 to 110. 4. Repealing their Senators in Congress, and Henry Hildard of the House, for supporting the Nebraska bill—151 to 117.

WAR NEWS.—The lower House of the Connecticut Legislature, by a vote 116 to 78, have passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote, on the same terms as a white man. Also (106 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

WAR NEWS.

Osman Pacha, at latest accounts, was moving all of his troops, in pursuit of the Russians, to the Danube. The Russians were leaving the Principalities as speedily as possible. The brave Mussa Pacha, who perished at Silistria, in its defence, was offered \$2,000,000, if he would give up the Fort. This he indignantly refused. So much for Mussa's integrity!! Prince Paskiewitch, General Gortchakoff, General Luders, General Schilders and Count Orloff have all been so seriously wounded during the siege operations that their lives are all in danger; and one or two of them will certainly pay the forfeit of their existence to their temerity.

A horrible suspicion is abroad that the Russian Generals have been shot down by their own men, and the extraordinary fatality which has thus disabled each successive leader who has arrived upon the scene, seems to give a color of probability to the atrocious conception. It seems that the Russian soldiers have been impelled to their ghastly work by the most frightful threats and menaces. Cannon have been planted behind them to prevent their retreat—their rations have been denied them all the while they have been unsuccessful; and they have been guarded into the carnage as arrows are guided into the slaughter house. They have been mowed down by whole companies at a time; and on one occasion, out of 10,000 men who advanced to assault the fortress, three thousand were killed.

Admiral from Vienna, of the 27th May, says:—The Russians retired en masse from Silistria. Their retreat was effected from all parts of Wallachia in the direction of Acha and Stulat.

counterfeiting in the New York State... a negro has been arrested for attempt at rape and violent assault upon a married woman in St. Albans. Negro crime is becoming very prevalent in the Northern States, and nothing else can be expected among a degraded and ill educated race. The people of Kingston and the surrounding country are determined to have a new free market. A great riot occurred in New Hampshire on the 4th between the Irish and native Americans. The first were beaten and a Roman Catholic church burnt. Significant of the times.

A McDonnell Esq. of Toronto is a Conservative candidate for north Ontario. He is not the man for the time.

G. R. Chisholm of Oakville, is very noncommittal in his address to the people, nothing being said about the Maine Law or Clergy Reserves—may he not forget these things in Parliament? Why should men be afraid to state their opinions in writing as well as in private. In the latter way men may easily suit their conversation to their audience, be all things to various men. We believe in no trimming or dodging in political matters.

Mr. Barker of Markham Village, is said to be in favour of the Maine Law. When did the people know this before? What did he ever do for it, or when did he show a good example by joining a temperance association of any kind? Are Canadians to be eternally gulled? Who are Mr. Barker's warmest friends? They will be found to be drinking men and Conservatives. Mr. Barker is, moreover, we fear, coming out under false colors, not avowing all of his principles. If he be a conservative, as all know he is, who are acquainted with his past history, let him say so. If he has changed and become a reformer, then let him tell us so plainly without any dodging. Sailing under false colors is a wrong to both parties. No man should be ashamed of the party to which he belongs, or to show his principles clearly and fairly.

The Legislature of New Hampshire is out against the Fugitive Slave Law, and in June, passed the following Anti-Slavery resolutions. 1. Against the introduction of Slavery into the Free Territories—160 to 118. 2. Against the repeal of the Missouri compromise—155 to 119. 3. Approving the course in Congress, against the Nebraska bill, of Messrs. Kirtidge and Morrison—156 to 110. 4. Repudiating their Senators in Congress, and Henry Hilbard of the House, for supporting the Nebraska bill—152 to 117.

Negro Voters. The lower House of the Connecticut Legislature, by a vote 116 to 78, have passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote, on the same terms as a white man. Also (106 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

WAR NEWS.

Osar Pasha, at latest accounts, was moving all of his troops, in pursuit of the Russians, to the Danube. The Russians were leaving the Principality as speedily as possible. The brave Musa Pasha, who perished at Silistria, in its defence, was offered \$2,000,000, if he would give up the Fort. This he indignantly refused. So much for Mussulman integrity!! Prince Paskiewitch, General Gortchakof, General Luder, General Schilders and Count Orloff have all been so seriously wounded during the siege operations that their lives are all in danger; and one or two of them will certainly pay the forfeit of their existence to their temerity.

A horrible suspicion is abroad that the Russian Generals have been shot down by their own men, and the extraordinary fatality which has thus disabled each successive leader who has arrived upon the scene, seems to give a color of probability to the atrocious conception. It seems that the Russian soldiers have been impelled to their ghastly work by the most frightful threats and menaces. Cannon have been planted behind them to prevent their retreat—their rations have been denied them all the while they have been unsuccessful; and they have been gassed into the carnage as soon as they were gassed into the slaughter house. They have been mowed down by whole companies at a time; and on one occasion, out of 10,000 men who advanced to assault the fortress, three thousand were killed.

Admiral from Vienna, of the 27th May, says:—The Russian retired on Moscow from Silistria. Their retreat was effected from all parts of Wallachia in the direction of Aulin and Statut.

The entry of the Austrians into the principalities is denied upon.

At least secured this for his country... Northern Bear should be drawn, or (not to employ a figure) that his possessors should be contained, and that he should be instead of taking material guarantees for the peace of Europe, but after Lord Derby clenched this and staking with one of his massive philippics; and altogether we are in high spirits on the whole subject. It is everywhere understood that our terms will be payment of the expenses of the war, the possession of the Crimea, the abrogation of all treaties, and the cession of Finland to Sweden. The day that sees these terms agreed to will be a bright one for Europe. Cor. Colonist.

Napier, in the Battle seems to be doing nothing so far.

Schamyl, the great Circassian Chief, is on his march against Tiffl, a Russian fort, with 31,000 men.

The latest accounts seem to show that England and France will not negotiate with Russia. 50,000 Austrians had entered the Principalities. The Turks were pursuing the Russians.

A Mass State Temperance Convention was held at Montpelier, Vermont, on the 12th inst. A strong feature of the times is the fact that foreigners in the United States generally oppose the Maine Law, and also the abolition of slavery, thus perpetuating two great evils. The Know-nothing societies are increasing at a great rate in the United States. We cannot say that this love of secret political societies augurs any good in a Republic. It was reported that Santa Anna would proclaim himself Emperor on the 13th June,—his birthday was to be kept with great éclat. Some of the American papers say that the American Cabinet have commenced proscriptions of persons belonging to the Know-nothing Societies, by removing them from office.

The cholera is not violent in American cities. A few cases continue to occur. J. B. Gough had made engagements to lecture for the London Temperance League, in various parts of England, through June. Lola Montes came near being killed lately by a fall from a horse in California. A geologist in California, who has just finished a survey of the State, says the mines are inexhaustible. P. J. O. Chauveau and Mr. Lemieux have been returned as members in Lower Canada.

The Orange procession of the 12th came off in due form in this city, and passed off peaceably. It was not so largely attended as last year. We regretted to notice considerable drunkenness in the evening. Some few cases of Asiatic cholera and common Canadian cholera continue to occur in the City. Henry Monroe, of Clarke, Durham, is the reform candidate there. A great State Temperance Convention was held in Maine on the 6th July. Neal Dow presided. The elections come on there in September. There are 3000 emigrants at Grosse Isle, generally in good health. It is said Sir Allan McNab has given the electors of Hamilton to understand that he is in favor of the true secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Angus Morrison is to run for the North Riding of Simcoe.

A pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on the evils of Intemperance, Signs of the Times, &c.," by W. R. Rodway, of Simcoe, Norfolk, has been sent to us for perusal. He is now in this city, trying to effect a sale. The work seems to be a useful one.

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—Forty negroes, out of fifty, employed by one of the contractors on the Clarksville and Ridgway Railroad, ran off last Sunday week, and have not since been heard from. Good.—American Exchange.

Nine thousand seven hundred and ten women, and one thousand five hundred and sixty men have been arrested in New Orleans, during the past six months.

DEATHS.

We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Richard Brewer, Esq., of this city, an esteemed and old citizen. Mr. Brewer was one of our oldest business men; loved for his uniform kindness of heart and man worthy qualities. He had few, if any enemies, and by a long life of industry had become well to do in the world. He had been to St. Louis, visiting his parents, and probably imbibed the virus of the cholera on the Mississippi, of which disease he died. He was taken sick at Hamilton on his return, and instead of remaining quietly there, wishing to get home, he imprudently came down on the steamboat on a warm day, the lake being rough too. He died at 5 o'clock on Saturday the 8th. Mr. Brewer leaves a wife and a large circle of afflicted friends.

We also deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Nazmith, wife of an esteemed citizen, Mr. John Nazmith the baker, who died of common cholera on the 10th instant.

1854. The 6th. for 1854. The 1st. of July. 1854. The 2d. of July. 1854. The 3d. of July. 1854. The 4th. of July. 1854. The 5th. of July. 1854. The 6th. of July. 1854. The 7th. of July. 1854. The 8th. of July. 1854. The 9th. of July. 1854. The 10th. of July. 1854. The 11th. of July. 1854. The 12th. of July. 1854. The 13th. of July. 1854. The 14th. of July. 1854. The 15th. of July. 1854. The 16th. of July. 1854. The 17th. of July. 1854. The 18th. of July. 1854. The 19th. of July. 1854. The 20th. of July. 1854. The 21st. of July. 1854. The 22nd. of July. 1854. The 23rd. of July. 1854. The 24th. of July. 1854. The 25th. of July. 1854. The 26th. of July. 1854. The 27th. of July. 1854. The 28th. of July. 1854. The 29th. of July. 1854. The 30th. of July. 1854. The 31st. of July. 1854.

RECEIPTS

A. B. Mc— of Otterville, sent by C. S. J. \$14 this only pays for part of 1854. If the agent in his instance neglected to pay over the money sent he must pay the difference, as we have frequently said that the loss in such cases cannot fall upon the Agent. How can it be expected that we can take in July, when the 30th is due the sum of 60,000 only? Mr. Johnson is no longer our agent at Otterville. The paper will only be sent until the sum of \$14 is out. If the money was paid to him as said in January last he should have sent it.

The letter of D— of Brown's Corners contains objectionable remarks. The letter of F— of Bert is too late for the occasion. We are obliged to the writer.

EXTRACT FROM CITY BY-LAW.

That it shall be the duty of every licensed carter of this city to attend fires, for the purpose of conveying water to the same; and to ensure the utmost promptitude, the following provisions shall be awarded, namely, to any carter or other person who shall with his horse draw the first engine, hook and ladder carriage, or hose carriage, if before any other apparatus of the Fire Department to the place of the fire, the sum of ten shillings, if not less than the sum of five shillings. To any carter or other person who shall with his horse draw the first engine or hose carriage, if before any other apparatus of the Fire Department to the place of the fire, the sum of five shillings; if not the first the sum of two shillings and six pence; and to any person for the first panchoon of water, furnished to any engine, or property used in extinguishing such fire, the sum of one pound; for the second the sum of fifteen shillings; for the third ten shillings; for the fourth the sum of five shillings; and for every panchoon afterwards required by the Chief Engineer or officer commanding the Fire Engine the sum of one shilling. But no premium shall be paid for any panchoon which is less than the regular size and three-fourths full at the time of delivery. Nor shall any licensed carter cease with all diligence to draw water to extinguish such fire until discharged by the officer in command of the Fire Brigade; and any licensed carter neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this Act shall for every offence be liable to a fine of not less than two shillings and six pence, nor more than five pounds, together with the costs attending the levying the same. Provided always, That in all cases where it is difficult to ascertain to which of two or more parties premiums should be paid; under any of the provisions of this Act the Chief Engineer shall determine by awarding an equal division of the sums in dispute between the parties.

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

Resolved.—That the Clerk of the Council be instructed to enclose a copy of the 17th clause of the By-law relating to the extinguishing of fires, to each licensed carter, and do also cause the same to be advertised in the city papers. And that in future a bonus of one shilling and three pence (in addition to the present rate per panchoon, allowed by law,) be paid to any carter bringing water to a fire where such carter shall not have been required to furnish more than three panchoons of water at such fires. A true copy—published by order of the Council. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 11th, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD of HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the breastwork, south of of the Fish Market. But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any Manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted. By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 29, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

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

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7:20. For Niagara Falls at 7:40. For Toronto at 8:00. For Niagara at 8:30. For Toronto at 9:00. For Niagara at 9:30. For Toronto at 10:00.

Remainng will leave Niagara at 9:50. Suspension Bridge at 10:10. Clifton House at 10:30. and arrive at Chippawa at 10:50 A.M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2:20. For Niagara Falls at 2:40. For Toronto at 3:00. For Niagara at 3:30. For Toronto at 4:00. For Niagara at 4:30. For Toronto at 5:00.

Remainng will leave Niagara at 4:50. Suspension Bridge at 5:10. Clifton House at 5:30. and arrive at Chippawa at 5:50 P.M.

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

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

J. SPAULDING, Engr and Supt. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replenished and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Vases, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats. His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices. No Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 63, King Street East. The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.

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

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & 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, 4000 lbs. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

TERMS OF SITTING OF COUNTY OF YORK DIVISION COURTS.

Toronto City, Monday, 21 July. " " Monday, 14 August. " " Monday, 4 September. Richmond Hill, Wednesday, 8 August. Newmarket, Wednesday, 16 " Berwick, Friday, 4 " King, Saturday, 5 " Sandhill Albion, Wednesday, 23 " Streetville, Thursday, 24 "

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS. A... of Family Medicine, and a thorough...

S. F. URQUHART'S Electric Institute. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW, and SOLICITOR IN CHIEF.

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR. HAVING concluded his professional engagements...

DR. CADWELL'S PLEATING ON THE EYE AND EAR. Containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter...

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods...

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale.

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor.

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

WHITEWASHING & COLORING. JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto...

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS! ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Windsor at 10 07 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M.

GOING WEST: ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M.

GOING WEST: ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M.

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

REMOVAL.

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

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100. READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS. OF every description in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

R. H. BRETT, 101 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT.—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, House, Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street, in Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.

YONGE St. Pottery, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods in the average per week through the whole year.

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Pottery.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand...

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

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

Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.

Price 2s. 6d., a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

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

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c. No. 41, Toronto, legal business.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW &c. &c. Resumes his professional duties at the office of Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and York Streets.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork. (Old Stand,) No. 70, Yonge Street, Toronto.

HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

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



Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West) Toronto.

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

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

CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

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

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASE SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.

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

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

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, etc.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

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

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE, At 108 Yonge Street, HOUSEHOLD BRIGHT PORTLAND and CUBA SUGARS.

50 bags River Patna, 250 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 50 dozen Patent Pans, 25 crates assorted Crochery.

Also, 200 bags Liverpool Salt, 150 barrels American Course Packing Salt, With a large quantity of barrel Park Bacon, Sausages, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fruit.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 40 King Street East, Toronto.

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

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

Toronto, January 14, 1854.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

Men's 3rd Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, Men's Linen Drill, Men's Check do, Men's Courtenay do, Men's Satinet do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Buckskin do, Men's Doekin do, Men's Boy's Drill do, Men's Checked do, Men's Molekin do, Men's C'n'de twe'd do, Men's Cassimere do, Men's Tweed do, Men's Red flannel Shirts, Men's Under-shirts and drawers.

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WARE... H. U.S. - MERRILL, MILLER & WATSON...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper H...

JOHN BENTLEY, PRODUCE AND... No. 71 - Yonge Street, has constantly on hand...

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE

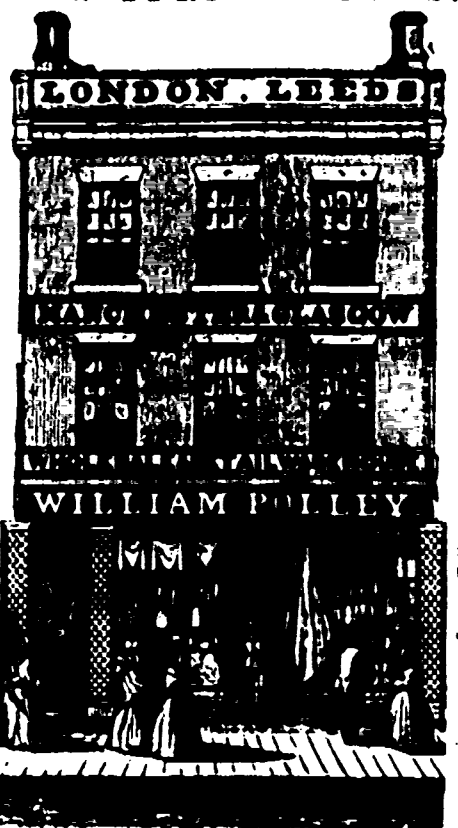
Spring Importations

ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse... Spring Importations...

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE

Lyman, Brothers & Company, St. Lawrence Buildings... KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms...

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

FRESH SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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

DENTISTRY - DENTISTRY

SAMUEL WOOD, Surgeon-Dentist... 2, West from corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto.

JOHN PARKIN, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

of Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House... up and repairs Gas, Water, Steam, and other...

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

1, Division Street, near the Wharf... Colbourn 20 January 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE HARCOURT, Tailor, Clothier and General Outfitter... King Street, Toronto.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

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

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

Parian Statuettes

Wyatt's Apollo, or the Shepherd Boy... Bust of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.

No. 5, Wellington Buildings } PATTON & CO. 6-w. King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854

NEW HARDWARE STORE

adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets

THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore, Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE...

WAR! WAR!! WAR!! Turkey against Russia!

ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assaults any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAP, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the Ammunition used against them May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.

Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.

NEW Printing and Glazier Establishment... No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St.

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.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

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

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

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

Now, PEARSON has studied an statements below In reference to fabrics and prices will show— By securing the products of a new class To make large provisions for these wonderful times.

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

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Muslin dresses 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Parasols 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Bunnet Ribbons 1/4d. to 1/2d.
Furniture Chairs 2/6d. to 3/6d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6s.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
Ginghams and Berres (very heavy) 5 1/2d.
Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
Linen Handkerchiefs 7 1/2d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
Tweeds 11d.
R-4 Druggat 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " 3s. 6d.

MARRIAGE GOODS of every description, and in great variety. Bagnos, Shawls, Damasks, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices. This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle.

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.

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Enclosures, Marble Piers, & 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.

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.

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.

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN (Barrister of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thoron. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms.

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM DILLON'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 Jewellery of all descriptions.

Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL.

To inform their numerous customers that they

Protection from Lightning,

BY SPRATT'S PATENT. L. B. SPRATT'S PATENT Lightning Rods manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. GEORGE HARCOURT, Tailor, Clothier and General Outfitter, No. 11 North of King Street, Toronto.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Tyler, Cammerville; Robert Belmont, Oakville; A. Dionisi, Belleville; J. H. Hearty, Quebec;

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM" is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news.

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18.

The "Son & Gem" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons, dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.

Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale, the most
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential
Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty,
Glaziers Materials, Dye Stuffs, Fish Tar,
Horns, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles
in their line of business.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden
and Field Seeds, as well as a large stock of
Clover, Timothy and Turnip Seeds
and Marrowfat Peas.
Toronto, May 1st, 1854

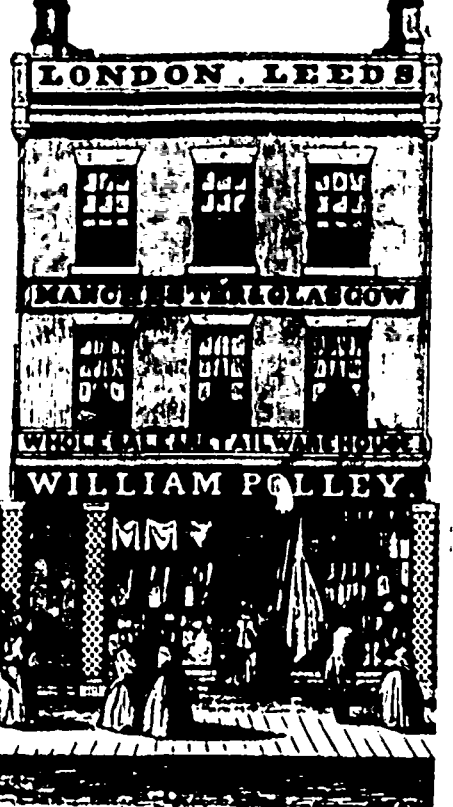
THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET
Daily the tidings are brought from afar
Of the noise, the confusion, the law's of war,
And the topics now heard in the parlour and street
Are the strength of the army and to of the fleet
But Britain decides, and decides not in vain—
That she shall the peace of the North maintain,
That while Nicholas thunders on his common foe
Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore.
And the tri-colored flag and the eagle are joined
Their armies united, and the fleets are combined,
And the sons of each nation in their awful strife
Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.
Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear,
You must have new clothes at this time of the year.
Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay
In making your purchase much later than May.

Now, PEARSON has studied as statements below
In a lecture to fabrics and prices will show—
By securing the products of a new era,
To make large provisions for these wonderful times.
His Stock is neither inferior or small
But such as he trusts will satisfy all,
And he therefore expects very early to see
His extended patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND
THREE.

M. PEARSON
Having made extensive purchases for the
SPRINGS AND SUMMER TRADE,
WOULD direct the attention of his Customers
and the Public to the following GOODS:
Bonnets from 2s. 3d.
Muslin dresses 2s. 6d.
Parasols 1s. 3d.
Bonnets Ribbons 11d.
Furniture Chintz 2 1/2d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
Gingham and Berries (very heavy) 5 1/2d.
Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
" " (double width) 7 1/2d.
Linen Handkerchiefs 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
Tweeds 10d.
8-4 Druggel 1s. 6d.
Covers per doz. 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " 3s. 9d.
Mending Goods of every description, and in
great variety.
Bargains, Shawls, Damasks, &c.,
Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices.
This establishment continues to be conducted on the
same straightforward and honorable principle,
ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented.
Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.
READER, If you inquire of any person or persons
who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle
Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his
numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you
that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST
Establishment of the kind in the Province, and
not inferior to any in British North America. His
Marble, which he imports direct from the native
Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises
every variety of European and American Marble in
demand in this Country, and as he employs none but
first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is
pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty
of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly
manufacturing to order:
Monuments,
Obelisks,
Tomb-tables,
Head-stones,
Ornamental Inclosures,
Mantle Pieces, &
Marble Furniture,
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to
secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Cana-
dian 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 forward-
ing his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices,
and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble
in receiving orders. There are many persons in
Canada West thus employed, who without materially
interfering with their other engagements, are making
\$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.
Address
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



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

W. STEWARD,
PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Coliar.—W. S. re-
turns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the
very liberal support he has received. He still con-
tinues to manufacture a superior article, such as he
has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs
in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned
at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very
low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as
sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of
the Coliar.
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-1-1

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

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL,
Beg to inform their numerous customers that they
have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
Toronto March 10th 54

DENTISTRY, TOOTH SURGERY,
JAMES L. WOOD, Successor to Dr. J. C. ...
West from corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto
Toronto January 2nd 1854.
JOHN PARKIN, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.,
J. A. ...
Toronto January 21, 1854.

PRATT'S, Temperance House,
11 Division Street, near the West Corner of ...
Stabling attached.
Cobourg 21 January 1854. 1-1-1

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
GEORGE HARCOURT, Tailor, Cloth-
ier and General Draper, No. 11 N. ...
of King Street, Directly opposite the Court House
Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a
large assortment of West of England Best Cloth,
Cassimeres, Dæskins, Fawn's, Venetian and Sum-
mer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-
terial. A choice selection of Vestings of the newest
style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk
and Cotton, Pustles, Satin and Figured Material of
almost every description Ready-made Coats, Hats,
Caps, Shirts, G-ives, Suspensors, Mufflers and Gen-
tlemen's Wear in General, Judges' Barristers' and
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
to order.
G. HARCOURT,
Toronto, January 21, 1854. 1-1-1

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received a large assort-
ment of CHINA GLASS, AND EARTHEN-
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.
—Also—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN, PRINCE, AND ENAMELLED STONE-
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA
Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,
Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Fuxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Ossay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Puff, and a variety
of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, }
Jan. 2 1854

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!
Turkey against Russia!

ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of
Yonge and Albert Streets,
Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence
a Campaign against his well-assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
He will offer against the assaillants any amount of
LEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper
missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold
City and country customers will find his Stock of
Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-1-1

NEW Painting and Glazier Estab-
lishment.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign
and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper
Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-
toria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage
from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping
by strict attention to business, and moderate charges
combined with good workmanship and the best ma-
terials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with
their patronage.
S. BOOTH & SON,
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-1-1

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

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
...
Toronto March 8, 1854.

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRAFFS PATENT.
L. PRATT & CO. ...
Yonge Street, Toronto.
W. L. WILSON and H. LIPPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

AGENTS for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John
Lyster, Cincinnati; Robert Dunlop, Oak-
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;
Joseph Mulier, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham,
Hornby, Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ras-
pidge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George
Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John
Verr, Lantion, John Martin, Milton, F. W. Fryer,
Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John M. Aylmer,
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford, Charles Taylor, Port Huron;
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulton, Guelph;
F. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Honnibly,
Nobleton; H. B. Wilson, Newmarket; James
Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford;
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham,
Gaittstown; John Boyd, Oklawaha; C. S. Powers,
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.
H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Cobourg;
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper,
Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.
Tetter, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C.
Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Burdock;
F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward
Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.
Taylor, Tawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,
Temperanceville—John McMorris, Waterdown—T.
F. M. ...
THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the in-
terests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance gen-
erally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to
the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—
and to general and political news. The effort of the
Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a
eminently a home and family paper, filled with it
choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854
are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the
city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six
months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s.
cy. These sums will be considered as due and col-
lectable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and
\$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these in-
ducements.—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books
in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy.,
in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscrib-
ers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new
names, sending the money to us during the year, at
regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscrib-
ers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address
for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In
such cases it must be distinctly understood that the
papers will be done up in one package, and addressed
to but one person, or Division—and that these sums
must be paid in advance, or within January—other-
wise the usual credit charge will be made against the
person or division ordering them.
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual pri-
ces, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out
of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any
greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives no-
tice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of,
and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise,
whose names do not appear regularly as such in this
paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted
agents, should see that they are persons of character
or property.
The "Son & Gem" will be regularly issued week-
ly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Satur-
day, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will
receive the same in Canada East and West by Satur-
day evening.
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate
terms.
All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Con-
tributors.
Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—
Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.