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THE SON OF THE EMPIRE AND THE



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. DECEMBER, 2, 1854.

NO. 48.

TO-DAY AND TOMORROW.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

High hopes that burn'd like stars sublime,
Go down in the heavens of Freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterlest need 'em!
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The Promised Land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming!
Yet life beats in the frozen bough,
And Freedom's spring is coming!
And Freedom's tide comes up a-way,
Though we may strand in sorrow;
And our good bark, a-ground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow.

Through all the long dark night of years,
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears:
But our meek sufferance endeth!
The few shall not forever sway,
The many moil in sorrow:
The powers of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling future glisten!
For, lo! our day bursts up the skies.
Lean out your souls and listen!
The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,
And ripens her with sorrow:
Keep hearts who bears the cross to-day,
Shall wear a crown to-morrow.

O youth! flame earnest, still aspire,
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire,
Our yearning opens a portall
And though age wears by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The harvest comes to-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call;
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and Toil are twins and aye
Joy runs the cloud of Sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day,
Brings victory to-morrow.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

T. S. Arthur tells a good story about a loving couple in New Jersey, who belong to the Methodist church. A new president elder, Mr. N., was expected in that district; and as the ministers all stopped with brother W. and his wife, every preparation was made to give him a cordial reception. The honest couple thought that religion in part consisted in making some parade, and therefore the parlor was put in order, a nice fire was made, and the kitchen was replenished with cake, children, and every delicacy, preparatory to cooking.

While Mr. W. was out at his wood pile, a plain looking, coarsely dressed, but quiet-like pedestrian came along and inquired the distance to the next town. He was told that it was three miles. Being very cold, he asked permission to enter and warm himself. Assent was given, and he

him a chair beside the Dutch oven which was baking nice cakes for the presiding elder, who was momentarily expected, as he was to preach the next day at the church a mile or two beyond.

The stranger after warming himself, prepared to leave, but the weather became inclement, and as his appetite was roused by the viands about the fire, he asked for some little refreshment ere he set out for a cold walk to the town beyond. Mrs. W. was displeased, but on consultation with her husband, some cold bacon and bread were set out on an old table and he was then somewhat gruffly told to eat. It was growing dark and hints were thrown out that the stranger had better depart, as it was three long miles to town. The wife grew petulant as the new preacher had not arrived, and her husband sat whistling the air of "Auld Lang Syne," while he thought of the words of the hymn—"When I can read my title clear," and felt as if he could order the stranger off without any further ado.

The homely meal was at last concluded—the man thanked him kindly for the hospitality he had received, and opened the door to go. But it was quite dark, and the clouds denoting a storm filled the heavens.

"You say it is full three miles to D——?"
"I do," said Mr. W. coldly; "I said so when you first stopped, and you ought to have pushed on like a prudent man. You could have reached there before it was quite dark."

"But I was cold and hungry, and might have fainted by the way."

The manner of saying this touched the farmer's feelings a little.

"You have warmed and fed me, for which I am thankful. Will you not bestow another act of kindness upon one in a strange place, and, if he goes out in the darkness, may lose himself and perish in the cold?"

The particular form in which this request was made, and the tone in which it was uttered, put it out of the farmer to say no.

"Go in there and sit down," he answered, pointing to the kitchen, "and I will see my wife and hear what she says."

And Mr. W. went into the parlor where the supper table stood, covered with snow-white cloth, and displaying his wife's set of blue-egg'd china, that was only brought out on special occasions.

The tall mould candles were burning thereon, and on the hearth blazed a cheerful fire;

"Hasn't that old fellow gone yet?" asked Mr. W. She heard his voice as he returned from the door.

"No and what do you suppose? He want us to let him stay all night."

"Indeed, we'll do no such thing. We can't have the likes of him in the house now. Where could he sleep?"

"Not in the best room, even if Mr. N. should not come."

"No, indeed!"

"But really I don't see Jane, how we can turn him out of doors. He doesn't look like a very strong man, and it's dark and cold, and full three miles to——"

"It's too much: he ought to have gone on when he had daylight; he can't linger here as he

"But what can we do with him?"

"He seems like a decent man at least; and doesn't look as if he had any thing bad about him. We might make him a bed on the floor somewhere."

"I wish he had been at Guinea before he came here!" said Mrs. W. fretfully. The disappointment the conviction that Mr. N. would not arrive, occasioned her to feel, and the intrusion of so unwelcome a visitor as the stranger, completely unhinged her mind.

"Oh, well," replied her husband, in a soothing voice, "never mind. We must make the best of it. He came to us tired and hungry and we warmed and fed him. He now asks shelter for the night and we must not refuse him, nor grant his request in a complaining or reluctant style. You know what the Bible says about entertaining angels unawares."

"Angels! did you ever see an angel look like him?"

"Having never seen an angel," said the farmer smiling, "I am unable to speak as to their appearance."

"This had the effect to call an answering smile from Mrs. W. and a better feeling at her heart. It was finally agreed between them that the man, as he seemed like a decent kind of person should be permitted to occupy the minister's room if that individual did not arrive, an event to which they both looked with but little expectancy. If he did come, why the man would have to put up with poor accommodations.

When Mr. W. returned to the kitchen, where the stranger had seated himself before the fire, he informed him that they had decided to let him stay all night. The man expressed in a few words his grateful sense of their kindness, and then became silent and thoughtful. Soon after the farmer's wife, giving up all hope of Mr. N.'s arrival, had supper taken up, which consisted of coffee, warm short cake, and broiled chickens. After all was on the table, a short conference was held as to whether it would do not to invite the stranger to take supper. It was true they had given him as much bread and bacon as he could eat, but then, as long as he was going to stay all night it looked too inhospitable to sit down to the table and not ask him to join them. So, making a virtue of necessity, he was kindly asked to come to supper—an invitation which he did not decline. Grace was said over the meal by Mr. W., and the coffee poured out, the bread helped, and the meat carved.

There was a fine little boy, six years old, at the table, who had been brightened up and dressed in his best, in order to grace the minister's reception. Charles was full of talk, and the parents felt a mutual pride in showing him off, even before their humble guest, who noticed him particularly, though he had not much to say. "Come, Charley," said Mr. W., after the meal was over, and he sat leaning in his chair, "can't you repeat the pretty hymn mamma learned you last Sunday?"

Charley started off without further invitation, and repeated very accurately two or three verses of a new camp-meeting hymn, that was just then very popular.

"Now let us hear you say the commandments, Charley," spoke up the mother, well pleased at her child's performance.

The child hesitated, and then, looking up at the stranger, near whom he sat, said innocently—

"How many are there?"

The man thought for some moments, and said, as if in doubt,

"Eleven, are there not?"

"Eleven!" ejaculated Mrs. W., in unfeigned surprise.

"Eleven?" said her husband, with more reluctance than astonishment in his voice. "Is it possible, sir, that you do not know how many commandments there are? How many are there, Charley? Come, tell me—you know, of course."

"Ten replied the child.

"Right, my son," returned Mr. W., looking with a smile of approval on the child. "Right. There isn't a child of his age in ten miles who can't tell you there are ten commandments."

"Did you ever read the Bible, sir?" addressed the stranger.

"When I was a little boy I used to read it sometimes. But I am sure I thought there were eleven commandments. Are you not mistaken about there being only ten?"

Sister W. lifted her hands in unfeigned astonishment, and exclaimed

"Could any one have believed it! such ignorance of the Bible!"

"Mr. W. did not reply, but rose, and going to the corner of the room where the good book lay upon the small stand, he put it on the table before him, and opened at that portion in which the commandments are recorded.

"There!" he said placing his finger upon the proof of the stranger's error. "There look for yourself!"

The man came round from his side of the table and looked over the stranger's shoulder:

"There! ten, d'ye see?"

"Yes, it does say," replied the man; "and yet it seems to me there are eleven. I'm sure I have always thought so."

"Doesn't it say ten here?" inquired Mr. W., with marked impatience in his voice.

"It does certainly."

"Well what more do you want? Can't you believe the Bible?"

"Oh yes, I believe the Bible; and yet it strikes me somehow that there must be eleven commandments. Hasn't one been added somewhere else?"

Now this was too much for brother and sister W. to bear. Such ignorance of sacred matters they felt to be unpardonable. A long lecture followed, in which the man was scolded, admonished, and threatened with divine indignation. At his close he modestly asked if he might not have the Bible to read for an hour or two before retiring for the night. This request was granted with more pleasure than any of the preceding ones.

Shortly after supper the man was conducted to the little square room, accompanied by the Bible. Before leaving him alone, Mr. W. felt it to be his duty to exhort him to spiritual things, and he did so most earnestly for ten or fifteen minutes. But he could not see that his words made much impression, and he finally left his guest, lamenting his obstinacy and ignorance.

In the morning he came down, and meeting Mr.



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Through all the long dark night of years
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and tears:
But our meek sufferance endeth!

O youth! flame earnest, still aspire,
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire,
Our yearning opens a portal!

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call;
O chivalry of labor!

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While Mr. W. was out at his wood pile, a plain-looking, coarsely dressed, but quiet-like pedestrian came along and inquired the distance to the next town. He was told that it was three miles. Being very cold, he asked permission to enter and warm himself. Assent was given very grudgingly and both sent into the kitchen. The wife looked daggers at this untimely intrusion for the stranger had on cow-hide boots, and old hat, and a threadbare but neatly patched coat. At length she gave

him a chair beside the Dutch oven which was baking nice cakes for the presiding elder, who was momentarily expected, as he was to preach the next day at the church a mile or two beyond.

The stranger after warming himself, prepared to leave, but the weather became inclement, and as his appetite was roused by the viands about the fire, he asked for some little refreshment ere he set out for a cold walk to the town beyond. Mrs. W. was displeased, but on consultation with her husband, some cold bacon and bread were set out on an old table and he was then somewhat gruffly told to eat. It was growing dark and hints were thrown out that the stranger had better depart, as it was three long miles to town. The wife grew petulant as the new preacher had not arrived, and her husband sat whistling the air of "Auld Lang Syne," while he thought of the words of the hymn—"When I can read my title clear," and felt as if he could order the stranger off without any further ado.

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"No, and what do you suppose? He wants us to let him stay all night."

"Indeed, we'll do no such thing. We can't have the likes of him in the house now. Where could he sleep?"

"Not in the best room, even if Mr. N. should not come."

"No, indeed!"

"But really I don't see Jane, how we can turn him out of doors. He doesn't look like a very strong man, and it's dark and cold, and full three miles to——!"

"It's too much: he ought to have gone on while he had daylight, and not to linger here, as he sits, till it got dark."

"We can't turn him out of doors, Jane, and it's no use to think of it. He'll have to stay, some how."

"But what can we do with him?"

"He seems like a decent man at least, and doesn't look as if he had any thing bad about him. We might make him a cot on the floor somewhere."

"I wish he had been at Guinea before he came here," said Mrs. W. fretfully. The disappointment the conviction that Mr. N. would not arrive, occasioned her to feel, and the intrusion of so unwelcome a visitor as the stranger, completely unbinged her mind.

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"Now let us hear you say the commandments, Charles," spoke up the mother, well pleased at her child's performance.

And Charles repeated them with the aid of a little prompting.

"How many commandments are there?" asked the father.

The child hesitated, and then looking up at the stranger, near whom he sat, said innocently—

"How many are there?"

The man thought for some moments, as if in doubt.

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In the morning he came down, and meeting Mr. W., asked him if he would be so kind as to lend him a razor, that he might remove his beard, which did give his face a very attractive appearance. His request was complied with.

"We will have prayers in about ten minutes," said Mr. W. he handed him the razor and shaving-box.

The man bowed and appeared with due propriety at family worship. After breakfast he thanked the farmer and his wife for their hospitality, and parting went on his journey.

Ten o'clock came, but Mr. N. had not arrived. So Mr. and Mrs. W. started for the meeting-house, not doubting that they would find him there but they were disappointed. A goodly number of people were inside the meeting-house, and a goodly number outside, but the minister had not arrived.

"Where is Mr. N.—?" inquired a dozen voices, as a crowd gathered around the farmer.

"He hasn't come yet. Something has detained him. But I still look for him—indeed, I fully expected to find him here."

The day was cold, and Mr. W., after becoming thoroughly chilled, concluded to keep a good look out for the minister from the window near which he usually sat. Others, from the same cause, followed his example, and the little meeting-house was soon filled, and one after another came dropping in. The farmer who turned towards the door each time it was opened, was a little surprised to see his guest of the previous night enter and come slowly down the aisle, looking on either side as if searching for a vacant seat, very few of which were now left. Still advancing, he finally got within the little enclosed altar, and ascending to the pulpit, took off his old gray overcoat and sat down.

By this time Mr. W. was by his side, and had his hand upon his arm.

"You mustn't sit here. Come down and I will show you a seat," he said in an excited tone.

"Thank you," replied the man in a composed voice, "It's very comfortable here." And the man remained immovable.

Mr. W., feeling embarrassed, went down intending to get a brother "official" to assist him in making a forcible ejection of the man from the place he was desecrating. Immediately upon his doing so, however, the man rose, and standing up at the desk, opened the hymn book. His voice was thrilled to the finger ends of brother W. as in a distinct and impressive manner he gave out the hymn beginning—

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each others cross to bear:
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel a brother's care"

The congregation rose after the stranger had read the entire hymn, and had repeated the first two lines for them to sing. Brother W. usually started the tunes. He tried this time, but went off on a long metro tune. Discovering his mistake at the second word, he balked and tried it again, but now he stumbled on short metro. A musical brother came to his aid and led off with a tune that suited the measure in which the hymn was written.

After singing the congregation knelt, and the minister—for no one doubted his real character—addressed the Throne of Grace with much fervor and eloquence. The reading of a chapter in the Bible succeeded. Then there was a deep pause throughout the room in anticipation of the text, which the preacher prepared to announce.

Brother W. looked pale, and his hands and knees trembled. Sister W.'s face looked like crimson, and her heart was beating so loud that she wondered whether the sound was not heard by the sister who sat beside her. There was a breathless silence. The dropping of a pin might have been heard. Then the fine, emphatic tones of the preacher filled the crowded room:

"And a new commandment I give unto you that you love one another."

Brother W. had bent forward to listen, but now he had sunk back in his seat. This was the Eleventh Commandment.

The sermon was deep, searching, yet affectionate and impressive. The preacher uttered nothing that could in the least wound the brother and sister of whose hospitality he had partaken, but he said much that smote upon their hearts, and made them painfully conscious that they had not shown as much kindness to the stranger as he had been entitled to receive on the broad principles of humanity. But they suffered most from mortification of feeling. To think that they had treated the Presiding Elder of the district after such a

ther W. did not know what it was best for him to do. He never was more at a loss in his life. Then Mr. N. descended from the pulpit, but he did not step forward to meet him. How could he do that? Others gathered around and shook hands with him, but still he lingered and held back.

"Where is brother W?" he at length heard asked. It was the voice of the minister.

"Here he is," said one or two, opening the way to where the farmer stood.

The preacher advanced, and catching his hand, said—

"How do you do, brother W., I am glad to see you. And where is sister W.?"

Sister W. was brought forward, and the preacher shook hands with them heartily, while his face was lit up with smiles.

"I believe I am to find a home with you," he said, as if it was settled.

Before the still embarrassed brother and sister could make reply, some one asked—

"How came you to be detained so late? You were expected last night. And where is brother R.?"

"Brother R. is sick," replied Mr. N., "and I had to come alone. Five miles from this my horse gave out, and I had to come the rest of the way on foot. But I became so cold and weary that I found it necessary to ask a farmer not far from here to give me a night's lodging, which he was kind enough to do. I thought I was still three miles off, but it happened that I was very much nearer my journey's end than I supposed."

This explanation was satisfactory to all parties, and in due time the congregation dispersed, and the presiding elder went home with brother and sister W. One thing is certain, however, the story never got out for some years after the worthy brother and sister had passed from their labors, and it was then related by Mr. N. himself, who was rather eccentric in his character, and, like numbers of his ministerial brethren, fond of jokes and given to relating good stories.

Ladies' Department.

TO S—

BY FREDERIK WRIGHT.

O! haste beloved, haste me,
While yet the day-god lingers here,
Around our own loved trysting tree,
Where we have met for many a year.
There's glory on the mountain's brow,
There's splendour o'er the summer's sea,
And naught is wanting here, but thou,
To make this spot a heaven to me.

See yonder, where the herald star
Of Evening, on the hill top shines,
And Luna mounts her silver car
To light her thousand mountain shrines.
The laden bee is hurrying home,
The songster seeks his downy nest,
Haste then beloved, dear one come,
And calm the tumult in my breast.

Ye summer winds that down the vale
On odour-laden wings desport,
Bear to my love the tender tale,
And whisper gently to his heart!
Tell him, the black-bird from the brake,
The robin from our own dear tree,
Are chaunting music for his sake,
And plead the cause of Love and Me!

Come my beloved! come O! come!
The leaden moments pass like years,
The voice of Joy itself is dumb,
Till pleasure in thy form appears!
One thought alone is wholly mine,
While watching at our trysting tree,
One name illumines my altar's shrine,
'Tis Love, unwavering Love for thee!

BEVERLY C. W.

JULY 15th 1854.

A SAD AND CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

The Boston Courier gives the following account of a remarkable case now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court:

The Supreme Court Room has been thronged for a day or two past by men and women. "Spiritualists" mainly who are either interested directly or seeking pleasure in the mournful details of a trial for divorce at present pending before the high tribunal. The parties are the Kidders. The

ber in her distress, and prominent among them is a lady of Waltham, of distinguished family and high attainments. These

ings with anxiety and apparent earnestness. On several occasions attempted to convert her to the free love faith, which means—when you find your affinites you can live in perfect happiness with them; and the children of such affinites would be pure and holy." The witness is a man, a common looking customer enough, whom Mrs. Kidder had described as her "affinity," because "from his earliest infancy he had made woman his theme."

The infant prodigy was in court, and one would suppose that this pug-nose alone was sufficient to affright any woman of spirit; but free love like other love, is probably in need of spectacles. Accordingly to this coarse theory of free-love, a married woman who has discovered her "affinity"—even though it be encased in a deformity with brier legs and a long body and a phyllognomy compressed—it is all right to leave her husband, embroider three rings in his cravat, and go off with him! This is curious stuff, and yet it is called "religion" and "morals," too. It does not follow, however from the mere statement of a witness in court Mrs. Kidder believes in any such loose doctrine. Other evidence was put in with a view of showing that the lady had been unfaithful to her husband, and that her spiritual notions had an immoral smack in them. The case of Mr Kidder will come on as soon as that of his wife is disposed of

NUNNERIES.—The Southern Baptist makes the following just comments upon Nunneries. A common regard to justice demands that those religious prisons should not be out of the reach of some habeas corpus act. They should be subject to inspection. And any of their inmates who desire it, whether because they are tired of the monotony of the cloister, or revolt against its tyranny, or seek deliverance from its pollution, should be permitted to go free. The Presbyterian Banner does not hesitate to assert its belief that Rome has been more daring in this country than in other Protestant lands, and that if the half of the scenes could be known to the community, which have been enacted at Baltimore, and elsewhere, under the authority of the priesthood, and in the sacred name of religion, a free but indignant people would long since have arisen and swept these establishments from the face of the earth. We have no space, says the Banner, to refer to particular incidents—to the cases of Olivia Neal, Elizabeth Little, Eliza Burns, Milly McPherson, Louisa Wortman, Ann Fallon, and others, to the kidnapping and resistance of law, to the agonizing cries of sufferers from the windows of convents to the secreting and transportation of victims from place to place, lest on discovery an insulted and indignant population should set them free—to these and other incidents of a similar character which have become comparatively common in different places in our country, we do not now advert with minuteness; but we conclude that had such enormities taken place in England, the public voice would have spoken out, and all powers of Jesuitism, whether in or out of the establishment, could not have prevented the enactment of a law to open the nunneries, and giving liberty to every captive who desired to be free.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG WIFE OF A RICH OLD MAN.—A gentleman about sixty years of age, doing a large importing business in South street, and residing in one of the fashionable avenues in this city, for some months respected his wife, a very handsome young woman, scarcely out of her teens with being on more than friendly terms with the son of a wealthy neighbor. On Thursday morning, he announced his intention to leave town on the following morning. He, however, did return sooner than was expected (about 11 o'clock at night) and unlocked the back hall door with his night key, not stopping even to ring the bell, and crept stealthily to the door of his room on the second floor and looked through the key-hole, when he saw a light, and imagined that he also saw objects moving in the room. He listened for some moments and finally heard suppressed whispering. One of the voices he thought was a man's. His patience now became entirely exhausted and he attempted to open the door, but

of the bedroom. He ran to what he took to be his article than his linen on the room, the injured husband on a chair at the foot of one of the coat pockets of a man's frock-coat containing \$103.25; a red, coat and cravat, and a pair of socks, and on the bureau a hat and fine gold watch, which, he says, the owner can have by calling for and proving property. The wife, during these discoveries, said nothing but wept most bitterly. Efforts are being made by the friends of the parties to settle the affair without bringing their names before the public."



Quoth's Department.

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

A writer in the London Economist sums up a very able article on Napoleon III. as follows. "The same man who landed at Bologna in 1840 with a single steamer and a few friends on a desperate abortive expedition, revisits it in 1854 to review a vast army and receive the homage of countless spectators. The same man who six years ago lived in obscurity in London, scarcely able to pay his tailor's and quite unable to pay his horse-dealer's bill—whom many looked upon as stupid and whom none looked upon as wise—of whom few augured well and whom few would trust much—we have just seen receiving the visits and compliments of the consort of our Queen, entertaining three royal guests at his table—one of them the son-in-law of the very monarch whom he had succeeded—and admitted into the social circle of royal personages. Nor is this change in his singular fortunes the only one, nor perhaps the greatest. We can imagine him smiling with even a more grim satisfaction at the contrast the language of the English press regarding him in 1852 and now sitting with the titles of the Examiner of December 1851 or of August 1854 before him—and marvelling at the metamorphosis—the unmeasured abuse which was heaped upon him at the former date, and the respect and cordial praise with which he is spoken of now. The 'swell' and the 'ruffian' is now the polite and tete-a-tete with Prince Albert and King Leopold."

...the railway millionaire, commenced a surveyor, at Birkenhead, and his first contract was for a railway on a contract to build a viaduct on the Manchester and Liverpool line. Since 1846, he has, upon his own credit and credit constructed 500 miles of railway, representing an aggregate of £9, 250, 000 of money. In France and Spain, his joint contract with Mr. Mackenzie were for 189 miles of road, and for nearly £3,000,000 of money. His engagement in Scotland with Mr. John Stephenson, from 1834 to 1841, comprised 511 miles of railway and an expenditure of £7,200,000. The Brexton viaduct on the Rouen and Havre line, fell in 1847, but complete, and the casualty incurred was £200,000. Mr. Brassey, the contractor, is morally nor legally responsible. He has been publicly protested against the materials used in its construction, and the French lawyers maintained a different opinion. He had contracted, he said to make and maintain the road, and no law should prevent him from being as good as his word. The viaduct was built at Mr. Brassey's cost. For the construction of this stupendous work (accomplished in seven months), 16,000,000 bricks were required, of which 14,000,000 were new, and made on the spot.—[Mark Lane Express.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SECOND SIGHT.—One very extraordinary incident connected with the loss of the Arctic, and which is not generally known, is as follows:—

A young gentleman, lately residing in New York city, fell through a hatchway in his father's store some time last summer, and was severely injured, one side of his body becoming completely paralyzed; and after a while he entirely lost the faculty of speech. In this position he remained until the 27th ultimo (about the time of the accident to the Arctic, on board which steamer it was known that the young man's father was a passenger) when he suddenly started up in his bed, and pronounced the names of all present on the

party... thank... by... Ten... So Mr. and Mr. W. started for the meeting-house, not doubting that they would find him there but they were disappointed. A goodly number of people were in the meeting-house, and a goodly number outside, but the minister had not arrived.

"Where is Mr. N.—?" inquired a dozen voices, as a crowd gathered around the farmer.

"He hasn't come yet. Something has detained him. But I still look for him—indeed, I fully expected to find him here."

The day was cold, and Mr. W., after becoming thoroughly chilled, concluded to keep a good look out for the minister from the window near which he usually sat. Others, from the same cause, followed his example, and the little meeting-house was soon filled, and one after another came dropping in. The farmer who turned towards the door each time it was opened, was a little surprised to see his guest of the previous night enter and come slowly down the aisle, looking on either side as if searching for a vacant seat, very few of which were now left. Still advancing, he finally got within the little enclosed altar, and ascending to the pulpit, took off his old gray overcoat and sat down.

By this time Mr. W. was by his side, and had his hand upon his arm.

"You mustn't sit here. Come down and I will show you a seat," he said in an excited tone.

"Thank you," replied the man in a composed voice, "It's very comfortable here." And the man remained immovable.

Mr. W., feeling embarrassed, went down intending to get a brother "official" to assist him in making a forcible ejection of the man from the place he was desecrating. Immediately upon his doing so, however, the man rose, and standing up at the desk, opened the hymn book. His voice was thrilled to the finger ends of brother W. as in a distinct and impressive manner he gave out the hymn beginning—

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each others cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel a brother's care"

The congregation rose after the stranger had read the entire hymn, and had repeated the first two lines for them to sing. Brother W. usually started the tunes. He tried this time, but went off on a long metre tune. Discovering his mistake at the second word, he balked and tried it again, but now he stumbled on short metre. A musical brother came to his aid and led off with a tune that suited the measure in which the hymn was written.

After singing the congregation knelt, and the minister—for no one doubted his real character—addressed the Throne of Grace with much fervor and eloquence. The reading of a chapter in the Bible succeeded. Then there was a deep pause throughout the room in anticipation of the text, which the preacher prepared to announce.

Brother W. looked pale, and his hands and knees trembled. Sister W.'s face looked like crimson, and her heart was beating so loud that she wondered whether the sermon was not heard by the sister who sat beside her. There was a breathless silence. The dropping of a pin might have been heard. Then the fine, emphatic tones of the preacher filled the crowded room.

"And a new commandment I give unto you that you love one another."

Brother W. had bent forward to listen, but now he had sunk back in his seat. This was the Eleventh Commandment.

The sermon was deep, searching, yet affectionate and impressive. The preacher uttered nothing that could in the least wound the brother and sister of whose hospitality he had partaken, but he said much that smote upon their hearts, and made them painfully conscious that they had not shown as much kindness to the stranger as he had been entitled to receive on the broad principles of humanity. But they suffered most from mortification of feeling. To think that they had treated the Presiding Elder of the district after such a fashion was deeply humiliating, and the idea of the whole affair getting abroad, interfered sadly with their devotional feelings throughout the whole period of service.

At last the sermon was over, the ordinance administered, and the benediction pronounced. Bro-

ther W. shook hands with him, but then he turned and held back.

"Where is brother W.?" at length heard asked. It was the voice of the minister.

"Here he is," said one or two, opening the way to where the farmer stood.

The preacher advanced, and catching his hand, said—

"How do you do, brother W., I am glad to see you. And where is sister W.?"

Sister W. was brought forward, and the preacher shook hands with them heartily, while his face was lit up with smiles.

"I believe I am to find a home with you," he said, as if it were settled.

Before the still embarrassed brother and sister could make reply, some one asked—

"How came you to be detained so late? You were expected last night. And where is brother R.?"

"Brother R. is sick," replied Mr. N., "and I had to come alone. Five miles from this my horse gave out, and I had to come the rest of the way on foot. But I became so cold and weary that I found it necessary to ask a farmer not far from here to give me a night's lodging, which he was kind enough to do. I thought I was still three miles off, but it happened that I was very much nearer my journey's end than I supposed."

This explanation was satisfactory to all parties, and in due time the congregation dispersed, and the presiding elder went home with brother and sister W. One thing is certain, however, the story never got out for some years after the worthy brother and sister had passed from their labors, and it was then related by Mr. N. himself, who was rather eccentric in his character, and, like numbers of his ministerial brethren, fond of jokes and given to relating good stories.

Ladies' Department.

TO S—

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

O! haste beloved, haste me,
While yet the day-god lingers here,
Around our own loved trysting tree,
Where we have met for many a year.
There's glory on the mountain's brow,
There's splendour o'er the summer's sea,
And naught is wanting here, but thou,
To make this spot a heaven to me.

See yonder, where the herald star
Of Evening, on the hill top shines,
And Luna mounts her silver car
To light her thousand mountain shrines.
The laden bee is hurrying home,
The songster seeks his downy nest,
Haste then beloved, dear one come,
And calm the tumult in my breast.

Ye summer wind, that down the vale
On odour-laden wings desport,
Bear to my love the tender tale,
And whisper gently to his heart!
Tell him, the black-bird from the brake,
The robin from our own dear tree,
Are chaunting music for his sake,
And plead the cause of Love and Me!

Come my beloved! come O! come!
The leaden moments pass like years,
The voice of Joy itself is dumb,
Till pleasure in thy form appears!
One thought alone is wildly true,
With waiting heart I'm singing true,
One heart, one love, one life's desire,
'Tis Love, unwaivering Love for thee!

BEVERLY C. W.

July 15th 1854.

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The Boston Courier gives the following account of a remarkable case now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court:

The Supreme Court Room has been thronged for a day or two past by men and women. "Spiritualists" mainly who are either interested directly or seeking pleasure in the mournful details of a trial for divorce at present pending before the high tribunal. The parties are the Kidders. The husband is defended by Hon. Rufus Choate; the wife by Hon. Mr. Loring, and Mr. Justice Bigelow is on the bench. The woman is accused of being a Spiritualist, a believer in free love, and an adulteress: the man less than these, simply an adulterer. The woman had troops of female friends to cheer

with her, a woman... on several occasions... the free love faith, which... find your affines you can never perfect happiness with them; and the children of such unions will be a would be pure and holy." The woman... on man, a common looking customer enough when the... Mrs. Kidder had descended as her... cause "from his earliest infancy he had made woman his theme."

The infant prodigy was in court, and one would suppose that this pug-nose alone was sufficient to affright any woman of spirit; but free love like other love, is probably in need of spectacles. Accordingly to this coarse theory of free-love, a married woman who has discovered her "affinity" — even though it be remote in a high formality with brier legs and a long body and a plump, plumply compressed—it is all right to leave her husband, embroider three rings in his cravat, and go off with him. This is curious stuff, and yet it is called "religion" and "morals," too. It does not follow, however from the mere statement of a witness in court Mrs. Kidder believes in any such loose doctrine. Other evidence was put in with a view of showing that the lady had been unfaithful to her husband, and that her spiritual notions had an immoral smack in them. The case of Mr Kidder will come on as soon as that of his wife is disposed of.

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than his linen on... the injured husband... a chair at the foot of... of the coat pockets of... containing \$103,25; a... and a pair of socks, and on... gold watch, which, he... by calling for and proving... The wife, during these discoveries, said... nothing but wept most bitterly. Efforts are being... made by the friends of the parties to settle the... affair without bringing their names before the... public.



Youth's Department.

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Punch thinks it not a matter of much surprise that we hear constantly of absconding railroad contractors when it is remembered that it is a regular business with these fellows to make tracks.



THE LITERARY GEM.

ODE TO THE MOON

BY SYLVICOLA.

How fair art thou, celestial moon,
When beaming o'er night's tranquil nook,
Traversing thro' yon boundless deep,
And smiling on the earth asleep,
And I have loved thee—from a child,
I've wander'd 'neath thy gentle beam
Inwapt in fancies, strange and wild,
And still beneath thy light I'd roam.

I love the stars that calmly glow
Upon the darken'd scene below,
When nature in the grasp of night
Lies prostrate to adore their light;
I love the rainbow's glorious form,
And sweet aurora's golden mist;
The darkness and the rushing storm,
But gentle moon I love thee best.

And thus thy holy smile was felt
When first at Iras' side I knelt;
Thou heard'st from thy path above
Our first dear covenant of love;
How oft when 'neath thy beams we stray'd
Our joys to thee sweet moon were known;
Thou know'st where oft my eyes were cast
Whose heart was pillow'd on thy breast.

Thou glorious orb of silver light;
Celestial Luna—queen of night,
Bride of the star that guides the way,
Move on, move on thy heavenly way,
And as thou noblest teach my soul,
Our makers goodness and his love,
To be too faithful as thou art;
Beloved Luna queen of night.

Point Levi Quebec.

BATS.

Blackwood treats us to one of his usual analyses of foreign works, in the shape of an article on Dr. Tshudi's *Brute Life in the Forest*. From this article, which will speak for itself to naturalists, we select a passage as follows:

"They are the owls among the animals; they are dismal, nocturnal, carnivorous creatures, unamiable and shy. Our naturalists are still far from a thorough knowledge of their secret abodes and nocturnal habits, and their very difficult to attain. And in the respect of natural history receives small aid from the bat, because he does not know that it is his benefactor; kills it when he can, and flies away. Strange it is that man has such a profound aversion and almost invincible horror for many animals which are positively useful and no way injurious! He shuns and persecutes toads and lizards, which destroy so many locusts, worms, spiders, flies and snails; blind worms and snakes, which rid him of vermin and mice; moles, owls and bats, which are his true benefactors, and should be carefully protected. The last named are, like swallows, active destroyers of insects, and devour millions of beetles, injurious water insects, tree caterpillars, cabbage butterflies, night-moths, and May-bugs, and crunch with their numerous and extremely sharp-teeth, even the hard winged dung-beetle. Certainly they have not the agreeable aspect or amiable manners of canaries or goldfinches; they are wild and fierce and ready enough to open their wide red gullets against the head of man. They are hard to tame, and, when held captive, usually refuse all nourishment. Their musky smell, the thin oily skin of their wings, their lanky hair, their hissing and grumbling, their little tail and their claws, are not particularly attractive; but one might forgive them all that, and leave them in peace, inasmuch as they do great and good service. Popular superstition classed them as venomous, with toads, frogs, and snakes. They are as little so as any of these, and have not the absurd passion attributed to them of flying into people's hair. Weasels and pole-cats, martins and dogs, and especially owls, their sworn enemies, persecute them sufficiently, to prevent their numbers ever becoming troublesome to man, though he should leave them unmolested."

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Some curious questions in the obscurer branches of science have been recently debated at the London Royal Institution. Dr. Tyndall has been examining the subject of tones emitted by masses of heated metal while cooling. He proves by repeated

some most extraordinary effects of motion which the Rev. Baden Powell, though he interested his auditors in the experiments, could not satisfactorily explain. One of the effects is this. Let a beam, free to turn in all directions, be balanced horizontally on the top of a standard; then put a small wheel on one end, cause it to rotate rapidly, and the beam will still retain its horizontal position, notwithstanding the weight of the wheel. It is as if motion nullified gravity, but as some of the most ingenious English philosophers are examining into the phenomena, it is hoped that an explanation ere long may be found. Another interesting subject is that brought forward by Professor Edward Forbes, who has started an inquiry as to the depth of the primal oceans, and who believes it possible to throw light upon it by the study of the colour of fossil shells. The shallower the water the more intense the colour, is the experience gained by the dredging of the seas of the present period; and reasoning from analogy, we may infer the same law prevailed in the earlier periods. Ehrenberg, too, contributes something more to our knowledge of ocean life; he has examined specimens of mud brought up from the depth of six thousand fathoms and finds them to contain living infusoria.



Agricultural, &c.

DANCE OF THE AUTUMN LEAVES.

Borne by the restless winds along
Where the sorrowful woodland grieves,
Hither and thither, a fitful throng,
Merrily dance the autumn leaves.

Upward they mount to the murky sky,
Downward they plunge to the earth below;
Now in a giddy whirl they fly,
Now in a maddened chase they go.

Tinkling gaily, their feet advance
Over the graves in thoughtless glee,
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis a dirge's melody.

Onward merrily still they go
Through the wood and over the wave,
Till they find in the wintry snow,
Chilly and dark, their lonely grave.

Borne by the tempter's power along,
While kind Heaven in pity grieves,
Giddily pass the human throng,
Thoughtlessly as the autumn leaves.

Upward they mount in fancies high,
Downward they plunge in pleasures low;
Now in the Passions' whirl they fly,
Now in Ambition's chase they go.

Merrily still their feet advance;
Over the graves in thoughtless glee;
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis the dirge of melody.

Onward! giddily on they go,
Over the earth and over the wave,
Till they find in the depth below,
Chilly and dark, their lonely grave.

THE WEATHER.

From 24th November to 1st December.

At noon on Friday it rained, a portion of the day, from the east; very mild; thermometer at night, 49. Saturday, 25th, cloudy; wind blowing strongly from the west; thermometer 43, at noon 40, at night 38. A good deal of rain fell yesterday. Sunday, 26th, wind blowing strong from the west, cloudy; thermometer 33 in the morning, at noon 37. Monday cool and cloudy, wind west; thermometer 29 in the morning, at noon 40, at night 36. Tuesday sunny and fine, but cool; wind west; thermometer 28 in the morning; at noon 33, at night 33. Wednesday, wind still west, very cloudy, threatening rain; thermometer in the morning 35, at noon 40, at night 36, wind blowing fresh from the west. The nights are beautifully moonlit. Thursday, wind north-west, blowing strong, sunny, with flying clouds; thermometer at sunrise, 24; at noon 25; at night 19. Friday, cloudy, threatening snow; thermometer in the morning, 24; wind west.

MARKETS DURING THE WEEK.

The Africa's news say there is a small decline in Breadstuffs. Trade in Manchester is dull. New York markets are stationary, with a small downward tendency—Wheat having fallen 1 cent. Flour per barrel brings \$8.37; prices downward. In Toronto, Wheat sold during the week at

Butter still sells for from 1s to 1s 3d per lb. Hay at 2s a £7 per ton. Wool, \$5 a \$5 1/2 per cwt. Coal \$10 a \$12 per ton. Beef 6d per lb retail. Pork, 3d. Fowls 1s 3d, a 1s 6d. Geese, 1s 10d, a 2s 6d. Turkeys, 2s 6d, a 5s. Oats, 3s a 3s 3d.

RECEIPTS.

W. H. Woodall, Unionville, \$1. up to 1st January 1854. We have always sent his paper regularly every week. The fault is in the post office here or in Markham. J. H. Stewarttown \$1 1853-4 R. K. Brockville, for a balance 1853 \$1 and for 1854, \$2 in full. R. Bye, Ingersol, \$2, 1854. R. Greenlee, 1852, \$1. Z. F. St. Johns \$2, 1854. A. Burch, Pelham, \$4, 1853-4—alteration in name made. J. S. Woodstock, \$2, 1854.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Poetry from Mrs. C. D., Woodstock, in our next.

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dition is based upon the fact that about the same amount of water falls to the earth each year, and as much less than the usual proportion has fallen during the last year, the balance is to be made up this winter.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT ST. MARY CANAL.—The Milwaukee Sentinel has late advices from the South by which it learns that the Canal across the Portage at Sault Ste. Marie will be completed on the 15th of the next month, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Michigan have been notified to be present on the 20th and inspect the work, in order to its acceptance if found to fulfil the terms of the contract.

COL. WILLIAM WALKER, the leader of the filibustering expedition into Sonora, has been tried for his offence at San Francisco, and acquitted.

Mr. S. Cunard, one of the owners of the British mail line of Atlantic steamers, states in a letter to the Times that 100,000 passengers have crossed the ocean in the company's vessels, and not one person has been lost. In allusion to the loss of the Arctic, Mr. Cunard says—

"The passengers who were saved say that the boats were insufficient to carry 500 persons. There were only 400 on board. Some of the boats were lost by the unskilful management of passengers, and one not used at all. Additional boats would therefore have been useless. Capt. Luce is known to be a good seaman, and a firm and resolute man. He did his duty under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. If his crew had stood by him all might have been saved."

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FEMALE M. D.'s.—The Cincinnati Times says that among the students of the Eclectic Medical College of that city are fifteen young ladies. Several ladies who have graduated at that institution are now practicing medicine in Cincinnati.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IN THE BALTIC.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued the necessary instructions for the formation of a camp at Aldershot early in the ensuing year, a number of men to be assembled is 10,000 in the first instance, the principal of whom will form the advance guard of the military force destined for the Baltic. The Board of Ordnance has already completed the necessary contracts for the construction of magazines, &c. The troops will begin to take up their positions early in March.

The following gun-boats are now being built for the Admiralty;—Lark, Magpie, Gull, Boxer, Bitor, Skylark, Jasper, Clinker, Jack-o-w, Croaker, Stork, Hind, Fanny, Swinger, Starling, Dapper, Snap, Hurtle, Redwing, and Wexel. They are all progressing rapidly, and will be ready for launching about the middle of January. Each will carry two Lancaster guns. In addition to the above, the following mortar vessels are also being built by the command of the Admiralty, and will be ready for service early in the spring—namely, the Martin, Porpoise, Manly, Handy, Growler, Lively, Blazer, Havoc, Flamer, and Fire.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

By the *Africa*, just arrived, we further learn, that the re-inforcements of 50,000 French troops, had just sailed for the Crimea. The allied army is reduced by disease, wounds and deaths to 50,000 effective men, which has created alarm in England and France. The Russians are in a worse condition, being also short of ammunition. Four Russian war vessels in the harbour of Sebastopol, had been sunk by the British and French batteries. 5,000 additional French troops had left Constantinople for the Crimea. Terrible battles had been fought between the Russians and the allies, on the 5th and 6th Nov. The English alone lost 2,000 men in killed and wounded; the French lost 1500, and the Russians 8000. Three British Generals, viz: Sir George Cathcart, General Strangways, and General Goldie, were killed; and Generals Torrens, Brown and others, wounded. Sickness was increasing in the allied armies. The attack on the 5th Nov., was made by 40,000 Russians. Two of the Grand Dukes of Russia, infused great enthusiasm into the Russian army. A great number of English and French guns were spiked and the redoubts taken and retaken. After a tremendous struggle all day the Russians retreated with a terrible loss; leaving the field of battle covered with dead. They are now fortifying the houses, and preparing for street fighting in Sebastopol. A Russian hospital with 2000 sick, was burnt in the city. It is a pity they



THE LITERARY GEM.

ODE TO THE MOON

BY SYLVICOLA

How fair art thou, celestial maid,
When beaming o'er night's tranquil sea,
Travelling thro' yon boundless air,
And smiling on the earth asleep,
And I have loved thee—from a child,
I've wander'd 'neath thy gentle rays,
I'm wrapt in fancies, strange and wild,
And still beneath thy light I'd stray.

I love the stars that calmly glow
Upon the darken'd scene below,
When nature in the grasp of night
Lies prostrate to adore their light,
I love the rainbow's glorious form,
And sweet aurora's golden mat,
The darkness and the rushing storm,
But gentle moon I love thee best.

And thus thy holy smile was felt
When first at Iras' side I knelt;
Thou heard'st from thy path above
Our first dear covenant of love,
How oft when 'neath thy beams we lay,
Our joys to thee sweet music we say,
Thou know'st where oft my eyes are cast,
Whose heart was pillow'd on thy breast.

Thou glorious orb of silver light,
Celestial Luna—queen of night,
Bride of the star that guides the way,
Move on, move on thy heavenly way,
And as thou noblest teach my mind,
Our makers goodness and his love,
To be too faithful as thou art;
Beloved Luna queen of night,
Point Levi Quebec.

BATS.

Blackwood treats us to one of his usual analyses of foreign works, in the shape of an article on Dr. Tshudi's *Brute Life in the Jungle*. From this article, which will speak for itself to naturalists, we select a passage about bats.

"They are the owls among mammals, in that they are dismal, nocturnal, carnivorous creatures, unamiable and shy. Our naturalists are probably still far from a thorough knowledge of their secret abodes and nocturnal habits, making this very difficult to attain. And in the natural history receives small attention, as if from the bat, because he does not know that it is his benefactor; kills it when he can, and flies away. Strange it is that man has such a profound aversion and almost invincible horror for many animals which are positively useful and no way injurious! He shuns and persecutes toads and lizards, which destroy so many locusts, worms, spiders, flies and snails; blind worms and snakes, which rid him of vermin and mice; moles, owls and bats, which are his true benefactors, and should be carefully protected. The last named are, like swallows, active destroyers of insects, and devour millions of beetles, injurious water insects, tree caterpillars, cabbage butterflies, night-moths, and May-bugs, and crunch with their numerous and extremely sharp-teeth, even the hard winged dung-beetle. Certainly they have not the agreeable aspect or amiable manners of canaries or goldfinches; they are wild and fierce and ready enough to open their wide red gullets against the head of man. They are hard to tame, and, when held captive, usually refuse all nourishment. Their musky smell, the thin oily skin of their wings, their tawny hair, their hissing and grumbling, their little tail and their claws, are not particularly attractive; but one might forgive them all that, and leave them in peace, inasmuch as they do great and good service. Popular superstition classes them as venomous, with toads, frogs, and snakes. They are as little so as any of these, and have not the absurd passion attributed to them of flying into people's hair. Weasels and pole-cats, martins and dogs, and especially owls, their sworn enemies, persecute them sufficiently, to prevent their numbers ever becoming troublesome to man, though he should leave them unmolested."

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Some curious questions in the obscurer branches of science have been recently debated at the London Royal Institution. Dr. Tyndall has been examining the subject of tones emitted by masses of heated metal while cooling. He proves by repeated experiments the incorrectness of the explanation hitherto received, but was yet unable to assign the phenomena to their true cause. Another was on

the phenomenon of the aurora borealis, and the explanation proposed by Mr. Brewster. Another interesting subject that brought forward Professor Edward Forbes, who has started an inquiry as to the depth of the primeval ocean, and who believes it possible to throw light upon it by the study of the colour of fossil shells. The shallower the water the more intense the colour, is the experience gained by the dredging of the seas of the present period, and reasoning from analogy, we may infer the same law prevailed in the earlier periods. Ehrenberg, too, contributes something more to our knowledge of ocean life; he has examined specimens of mud brought up from the depth of six thousand fathoms and finds them to contain living infusoria.



Agricultural, &c.

DANCE OF THE AUTUMN LEAVES.

Borne by the restless winds along
Where the sorrowful woodland grieves,
Hither and thither a litful throng,
Merrily dance the autumn leaves.

Upward they mount to the murky sky,
Downward they plunge to the earth below;
Now in a giddy whirl they fly,
Now in a madd'ning chase they go.

Thro' the gully, their feet advance
Over the graves in thoughtless glee
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis a angel's melody.

Onward merrily sail they go
Thro' the wood and over the wave,
Till they land in the wintry snow,
Chilly and dark, their lonely grave.

Borne by the tempest's power along,
While kind Heaven in pity grieves,
Gaily pass the human throng,
Thoughtlessly as the autumn leaves.

Upward they mount in fancies high,
Downward they plunge in pleasures low;
Now in the Passions' whirl they fly,
Now in Ambition's chase they go.

Merrily still their feet advance;
Over the graves in thoughtless glee;
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis the dirge of melody.

Onward! giddily on they go,
Over the earth and over the wave,
Till they find in the depth below,
Chilly and dark, their lonely grave.

THE WEATHER.

From 24th November to 1st December.

At noon on Friday it rained, a portion of the day, from the east; very mild; thermometer at night, 49. Saturday, 25th, cloudy; wind blowing strongly from the west; thermometer 43, at noon 40, at night 38½. A good deal of rain fell yesterday. Sunday, 26th, wind blowing strong from the west, cloudy; thermometer 33 in the morning, at noon 37. Monday cool and cloudy, wind west; thermometer 29 in the morning, at noon 40, at night 36. Tuesday sunny and fine, but cool; wind west; thermometer 28 in the morning; at noon 33, at night 33. Wednesday, wind still west, very cloudy, threatening rain; thermometer in the morning 3½, at noon 40, at night 36, wind blowing fresh from the west. The nights are beautifully moonlit. Thursday, wind north-west, blowing strong, sunny, with flying clouds; thermometer at sunrise, 21½, at noon 25; at night 19. Friday, cloudy, threatening snow; thermometer in the morning, 24; wind west.

MARKETS DURING THE WEEK.

The Africa news say there is a small decline in Breadstuffs. Trade in Manchester is dull. New York markets are stationary, with a small downward tendency—Wheat having fallen 1 cent. Flour per barrel bring. 8s. 0d. prices downward. In Toronto, Wheat has sold during the week at from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 19d., farmers wanting 9s. but not given. Potatoes rather upward, farmers asking 3s. per bushel. Pork, \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

MARKET.—The market for sugar is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for coffee is also quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for tea is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for opium is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for indigo is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for cotton is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for wool is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for iron is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for steel is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for copper is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for tin is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for lead is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for zinc is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for silver is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for gold is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for diamonds is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for pearls is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for rubies is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for sapphires is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for emeralds is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for garnets is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for amethysts is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for topazes is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for aquamarines is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for tourmalines is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for garnets is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for amethysts is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for topazes is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for aquamarines is quiet, with a slight decline in price. The market for tourmalines is quiet, with a slight decline in price.

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TIMES OF SITTINGS OF DIVISION COURTS IN YORK AND PEEL IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Toronto, King, Richmond Hill, Uxville, Newmarket, Derry West, Brampton, & Hill.

SUBSCRIBERS, NOTICE!

We are sending circulars to subscribers in arrears at this office. Many of these owe for 1853; some still for 1851-2; and nearly half for 1854.

Persons indebted to this office can pay local agents where we have them, or they may remit by post. Early attention to payments would oblige.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

THE BRITISH RIVER OF DEATH.

"Three feet deep, sixty feet wide, and eighty-four miles long," constituting the estimated quantity of intoxicating liquors annually consumed in the United Kingdom.

Dread River! on thy fatal shore I stood add gaz'd with awe-struck sight, While visions passed my eyes before Dark as the depths of deepest night.

Again I gaz'd—and onward came The self-same band with earnest speed, And long they drank that flood of flame; But wak'ning cursed the madd'ning deed.

I look'd again—but oh how chang'd! That band with feeble step drew nigh, And long upon the bank they rang'd! While frenzy glaz'd each haggard eye!

Then headlong plung'd into the stream, And long I saw them struggle there! And, oh! the horrors of that dream! They sank at last in dark despair!

Troop after troop came following fast; At first they sipt, then deeply drank, But plung'd within the flood at last, And in the gulf forever sank.

And there the lonely widow stood, And there the orphan'd child beside; While sighs disturb'd the fatal flood, And salt tears swell'd the blacken'd tide. I passed the stream, and stood beyond; Myriads of fallen men I saw, Who curs'd the fiend that led them bound, And sunk them in eternal woe.

SUMMARY OF TEMPERANCE NEWS: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Charles Dickens, in "Household Words," has lately come out in favour of the Sunday liquor traffic, dancing-houses and low theatres. So say English temperance journals. Dickens is a wild, dissipated, pleasure-going man; yet a clever writer; hence his defence of all that leads to pleasure, even if it ruins.

So great is the change of public opinion in Maine, that at the late election every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives elected are Maine-law men. What does this argue, ye Canadians who cry out Maine is secretly opposed to the law or cannot enforce it? The Grand Division of Nova Scotia met on the 25th October, at Halifax. The meeting was not as well attended as usual. There had been a large temperance gathering lately in that city at the

elections in Michigan have gone in favour of the Maine law again. The Vermont Legislature has just adjourned, and passed before its close a very good amendment to enforce the Maine law in that State. It makes it a crime to keep liquors with intent to sell or give away. This is going further than in Maine. We had always supposed liquors might be given away by friend to friend, but not sold. But after all the stringency is perhaps right enough; for otherwise the law might easily be evaded. Wisconsin has voted for a Maine law. Illinois has gone against Douglas, and for temperance it is supposed.

The New Orleans Bulletin says of the new prohibitory liquor law.—A bill has been passed the Council of Washington, prohibiting the sale of liquor in less quantities than a pint, and been signed by the Mayor. This won't interfere, however, with Congressmen in the least. Two or three of them can take a pint and "divide and conquer." Better increase the quantity to a gallon, and then there would be some prospect of killing off a few loafing demagogues at an early day, and thus "do the State some service." Besides, as they are always more or less patriotic, they would, no doubt, be willing to die for the good of the country.

No RUM IN PUMPKIN PIES.—In a recent number of this paper, two or three recipes for cookery, extracted from an exchange or cook book, found their way before our readers. As we happened not to see the printer's proof, that week, we were not aware that one of these recipes directed the use of "good old brandy" in making pumpkin pies. Now we don't believe there is any good brandy, old or new, it is all bad; and if there should be, in our opinion it would make a pie that would sicken a pig; and whether it did or not, it is contrary to all our teachings as editor of the Organ, to use brandy in cooking anything. Of course, we should never use brandy in cooking a paragraph, and were mortified to find it in use paper. We trust our character for orthodoxy in teetotalism is well enough established to satisfy our readers that the thing is explained by the old saw, that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," though, if such an accident should happen to our pumpkin pie, as the getting into it of a wine glass of old brandy, we should raise a muss with the cook and no mistake.—The Organ.

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about idea, and a very earnest discussion of the question at issue followed.

A number of weeks after, the farmer made it convenient to call again at this store. He saw the desirable change already effected. He met the grocer, and accosting him very pleasantly said "What does all this mean? What has become of all the old barrels and loungers that used to block up my way out here? And what makes you look all so nice and prosperous now? Doing a good business, too. The new law is beginning to work, I guess." He was a pretty good Yankee, and dodged away without waiting to clear the unnecessary deep mystery.

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Yet no one complains of any infringements of liberty, in no one being permitted to buy lottery tickets, nor is their sympathy for a lottery ticket vender, for being broke up in his business. The Governor of New York does not hesitate, to sanction a law making such enterprises highly penal yet his conscientious scruples induced him to veto a bill suppressing a business in New York, which is constantly filling to overflowing the alm house and the prisons.

What consistency! One of the great objects of legislation always has been, and always ought to be, to protect men against the controlling influences of their own appetites and passions, which excited by temptations presented by the cupidity of their fellow men. We rejoice that the Legislature of Connecticut have fearlessly asserted this salutary principle.

The law itself is of the most uncompromising character. It carries the war into the enemy's camp. It proceeds both by assault and by siege. The law first very properly makes all sales of spirituous and intoxicating liquor except in a particular way, and for other purposes than as a beverage unlawful. It prohibits absolutely and under all circumstances the traffic in such liquor, as a business for the purpose of making gain. The

Speaking of the Connecticut Law, he says?

"Another valuable enactment in the law, is that which authorizes an officer to take the testimony of a drunkard, whenever he recovers his sense to testify. Hitherto, groggellers have enticed their victims into their secret dens, and deprived them of their money and their senses, and then turned them out upon the Common, or to die, according to the strength of the doses which have been administered. But hereafter this will be a hazardous operation; the drunkard, after he has recovered his sense, he can take his choice either to go to jail himself or let the author of his degradation do it. The whole proceedings will be rather unpalatable to the poisoner and to the poisoned. We think it will be almost as effectual to prevent such selling as the provision regarding searches and seizures.

After alluding to the important provisions of the law, he closes thus:

"We are at a loss to conceive how can be added to this law, to give it greater efficiency. We rejoice to have it complained of for its stringency. This is its most precious quality. It is the want of this which renders so many penal laws, unequal and unjust. If the principal law is right what wrong can be done by its stringency? No one need suffer from it. Every man who obeys the law will of course be safe, and no one will violate it without doing it knowingly and deliberately; and it is no matter, therefore, how severe it may be upon him."

This Connecticut act as it was drawn with great care by Connecticut men (who have pretty well established reputation for understanding a thing or two, and of being up to all dodges), and as it had the advantage of the recent experience in other States—is decidedly the best liquor law extant steering with a nice but firm hand between the Scylla of liquor selling tricks and evasions on the one hand, and the no less formidable Charybdis of judicial scruples—upon this topic wonderfully active—on the other.



THE VICTORY OF THE ALMA.

BY REV. J. B. MOSSELL.

What will they say in England, When there the story's told Of deeds of might, on Alma's height, Done by the brave and bold? Of Russia, proud at noontide, Humbled ere set of sun?— They'll say 'twas like old England! They'll say 'twas nobly done!

What will they say in England, When, hush'd in awe and dread, Fond hearts through all our happy homes Think of the mighty dead— And muse in speechless anguish On father, brother, son?— They'll say, in dear old England, God's holy will be done!

What will they say in England, The matron and the maid, Whose widow'd wither'd hearts have found The price that each has paid— The gladness that their homes have lost, For all the glory won?— They'll say, in Christian England, God's holy will be done!

What will they say in England! Our names, both night and day, Are in their hearts, and on their lips, When they laugh, or weep, or pray. They watch on earth— they plead with Heaven, Who droops or fears when England cheers, And God defends the right!

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Monday, 18.
Tuesday, 19.
Wednesday, 20.
Thursday, 21.
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Saturday, 23.

SUBSCRIBERS, NOTICE

We are sending circulars to subscribers in arrears at this office. Many of those owe for 1853; some still for 1851-2; and nearly half for 1854. Remember our charge for 1851-2, each year, is \$14 at this length of time. For 1853-4, paper being weekly, the charge is \$2 each year. Money duly mailed in presence of Postmasters is at our risk.

Persons indebted to this office can pay local agents where we have them, or they may remit by post. Early attention to payments would oblige. Those in arrears for 1853 and prior years will be sued if they do not remit on receipt of our accounts, or within a reasonable time afterwards. It is impossible for conductors of papers to pay their contractors and servants unless they are paid too.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854.

THE BRITISH RIVER OF DEATH.

"Three feet deep, sixty feet wide, and eighty-four miles long," constituting the estimated quantity of intoxicating liquors annually consumed in the United Kingdom.

Dread River! on thy fatal shore
I stood aghast with awe-struck sight,
While visions passed my eyes before
Dark as the depths of deepest night.
I gaz'd as came a joyous band,
And thoughtless drank with youthful glee:
With notes of praise they fill'd the strand;
Each Echo mock'd their revelry.
Again I gaz'd—and onward came
The self-same band with earnest speed,
And long they drank that flood of flame;
But wak'ning cursed the madd'ning deed.
I look'd again—but oh how chang'd!
That band with feeble step drew nigh,
And long upon the bank they rang'd!
While frenzy glaz'd each haggard eye!
Then headlong plung'd into the stream,
And long I saw them struggle there!
And, oh! the horrors of that dream!
They sank at last in dark despair!
Troop after troop came following fast;
At first they aipt, then deeply drank,
But plung'd within the flood at last,
And in the gulf forever sank.
And there the lonely widow stood,
And there the orphan'd child beside;
While sighs disturb'd the fatal flood,
And salt tears swell'd the blacken'd tide.
I pass'd the steam, and stood beyond;
Myriads of fallen men I saw,
Who curs'd the fiend that led them bound,
And sunk them in eternal woe.

SUMMARY OF TEMPERANCE NEWS: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Charles Dickens, in "Household Words," has lately come out in favour of the Sunday liquor traffic, dancing-houses and low theatres. So say English temperance journals. Dickens is a wild, dissipated, pleasure-going man; yet a clever writer; hence his defence of all that leads to pleasure, even if it ruins. Patriotism looks farther than one generation. It asks if parents be vicious, what will the children be? So great is the change of public opinion in Maine, that at the late election every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives elected are Maine-law men. What does this argue, ye Canadians who cry out Maine is secretly opposed to the law or cannot enforce it? The Grand Division of Nova Scotia met on the 25th October, at Halifax. The meeting was not as well attended as usual. There had been a large temperance gathering lately in that city at the agricultural exhibition. It is said there are over 300 Christian ministers in British North America who are warm advocates of the strict temperance cause in British North America. The *Temperance Advocate*, lately published in Detroit, is revived at Hillsborough in Michigan. We wish it success. It says the late

and another... What has been... And loungers that used to be... And what makes you... Now I doing a good business... beginning to work, I guess... the unnecessary deep mystery.

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of our country—and for helping, in the time of apparent success, to betray us on the subject of full religious liberty. His breath is one of political corruption, and his memory may well be embalmed with that of a Walpole or a Castlereagh.

There are some twenty so-called Reformers who sit with him and sustain his political baseness. They are chiefly those whom we told the Canadians to oppose last July:—such as Roblin, Ross, Smith, Morrison, and the late, JUDAS ISCARIOT, oily-tongued Irish Spence, who betrayed his friends with a kiss of hypocrisy. Hereafter it may well be said, it will not be necessary for the Tories to be in the majority; they have but to employ a pair of political gamblers like Spence and Hincks to enable them to carry their ends, by purchasing up the rump of the Reform party. We are heartily sick of party warfare in Canada. After a fight of twenty-five years, we are about to lay down our pen and leave politicians to themselves. The race in Canada is won by the knaves and the selfish; even the people too often trust them, as in the case of Hincks. The Clergy Reserve agitation has lasted since 1826. We have fought in all the campaigns since 1828, and here in the end, after enjoying the loaf for nearly thirty years, the priests, after all, get the graxax and the country the HUXES, in the shape of promises and uncertainties. A base Tory faction, who were ready to rebel in 1819 because £100,000 rebellion losses were paid out of our provincial revenues, are now actually taking double that sum out of them to pay Lower Canadian landlords, to enable them to commute with their tenants. So turns the political machine; and we are tired of watching it. Look over the history of Canada for the past thirty years, and you will find the base and hireling always the successful. A man has but to become a well-known patriot agitator to enable him to sell himself to good advantage. The people are generally deceived and betrayed through these so-called friends. Hincks, for example, is called a REFORMER! (save the mark,) and British statesmen and governors through his duplicity use every public man for their private ends. Baldwin, betrayed by him in Metcalfe's time, kicked overboard again in 1851 together with Price, is WEAK, SOFT ENOUGH! to indorse his sale of all political power to McNab & Co. Rolph and Cameron, too, have succumbed to his intrigues, and stand now politically ruined in the country. Sir J. B. Robinson cut out for himself a similar career in 1826, as a Tory, and by corruption and intrigue ruled Canada up to 1840. He was petted, and is still petted, by British authorities. It is, therefore, enough to disgust every really honest patriot with the politics of the times. Yet notwithstanding this political conduct, our country has sufficient energies to progress politically and in all material things.

WANT OF TACT IN THE OPPOSITION—NO UNITY OF PURPOSE OR POLICY.

It must be evident to all who have watched the course of the opposition for a month past—their votes on the Clergy Reserve Bill, Seigniorics, Ballot, Bank Bills, Election of Local Officers, &c., that this body of the members act upon no united policy, for no ultimate purpose. By such means they can effect nothing. We are not in favour of a right or wrong party Government, but when we see Aikins, Gould, Biggar, Munroe, Mathieson, Holton, Galt, DeWitt, and others, voting with the Government, and some 37 true Reformers voting another way against certain obnoxious clauses in the Clergy Reserve Bill, it seems strange. It looks as if there was really no proper mode of action—no mutual understanding what is proper to be done. Why should 37 very intelligent members, chiefly Upper Canadians differ so widely from 12 or 20 others who call themselves Reformers?

The two MORRISONS uniformly vote with the Government. It is to be hoped that the Scotch Reformers of North Simcoe will watch the course of Angus. He is a perfect tool in all his votes—beats his brother, for J. C. did not go the House as an independent man: he went there to represent Hincks and Zimmerman in the Borough of Niagara.

On the other hand, the Tory and Hincks-Spence-Smith-Ross Coalition have very generally acted on one line of policy. McNab, Cayley, and McDonald, have drilled the few Upper Canadian Tories well, (there being some honourable exceptions.) Hincks has whistled about his railroad tail, with Spence for a ballast, and old crying Morin has brought the advocates into battle all in good order. These three factious have, seemingly, understood each other. A triple bond, yet one, of unity, started them in the face, kept them together: Off. c. Plunder, and Protection to Hincks and the Priests. Why has not patriotism done so with the 40 or 50 true men on the Opposition side? Why have they wavered, like Langton, from side to side? Why have they slunk away, like Rolph and Ferguson,

DOMESTIC CITY EVILS.

The Old Countryman, paper is very fond of pointing out the evils of the city fathers; their misdeeds—the badness of our ways, the evil of bad beer and whiskey &c. Why has not this city censor brought before the public that pest of pests, bad servants and their cure. There is scarcely a family in the city which has not been more or less troubled this year with bad servants. Indeed, servants, men, women and boys in Toronto, (it is pretty much the same in every Canadian town and city) are not content with extorting high wages for little service, but they are actually too often the masters the dictators in their Master's and Mistress's house! This extorting and impudent spirit in servants is a crying nuisance in our city. We feel the stronger on this subject because the actual sufferers are too often the dear ladies, our wives those who have generally received smiler and courtesy from all others. Pert and impudent girls will insult them with impunity. If they in turn, are reprimanded off they go to some other house to do the same, with cool indifference! Girls in Toronto change their places every few months, they are not, as they should always be, required to bring good characters from their employers. We want a large importation of good servants. A girl in Toronto who can neither wash or cook will now ask as wages \$8 per month.

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

The farmer Robinson of Mount Pleasant, to whose murder and robbery we alluded last week, was not robbed of any money. It is not apparently true that he was intoxicated. He is perhaps a victim of the infamous gang that now infest the line of the Grand River. A convention was recently held at Montreal concerning the Seigniorial Tenure by the Hon. George-Edmund Cartier.

Mr. H. M. P. was sent as a prisoner containing the proceedings of the convention. We are much obliged to the Hon. Mr. Cartier for many documents during the session.

A copy of the Prize Essay by William Smith for which the Grand Division awarded the prize of \$100, and the best essays called Tracts No. 1, and 2, for which the League gave £12 10s. have just been forwarded to us by Mr. Lee, the Secretary of the League. These documents are well worthy of extensive distribution. They can be had for \$1 per 100 copies of the Secretary of the League.

THE WORSHIP OF THE VIRGIN-MOTHER OF CHRIST.—We learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal started on Monday last for Rome, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Lalonde, of St. John's, and Chartrand, of Beauharnois. It is understood that his Lordship's visit to Rome is that he may be present at the grand conclave of the chief dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, assembled by the Pope, whose duty it will be to decide, finally, the long-disputed question whether the Virgin Mary was herself conceived without sin, and thus free by birth from every taint of human impurity and imperfection, and, consequently, a divine being, who may without insulting the Creator, be made an object of human adoration.—Montreal Herald.

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The lovers of progress read this proclamation to the world. The dawn of this act are the bells of heaven; whilst the infidels will inherit eternal punishment. Who formed the Jew? Who formed the Roman Catholic Christians? Who established the religious which both profess? Yet we are in the nineteenth century such infamous superstition as this? It is something like the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Yonge Street Episcopal Church, the other day to bury a poor dead Presbyterian in the grave yard. HOLY GROUND of his Church. Who can wonder at infidelity when the holy believers are such human fiends!

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The new Governor of Massachusetts is a Know Nothing!

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If a Comparison were made between the prisoners now in this jail and one of our regiments, we almost fear the northern barbarians would carry off the palm. The majority of them are not only able to read, but can write tolerably well, particularly the sergeants and other subordinate officers.

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WANT OF TACT IN THE OPPOSITION—NO UNITY OF PURPOSE OR POLICY.

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In numbers present at the review, who were amazed at seeing a military force 5,000 strong; manoeuvring so near their country. To judge from some expressions in the Northern Bee, whence this account has been extracted, this military colony is only the precursor of others to be sent shortly to the Chinese frontier.

Russian reinforcements, at late dates, under Gen. Danenberg, were approaching Sebastopol. Omar Pacha has 10,000 men to Varna perhaps for the Crimea.

A Russian despatch says that on the 28th and 29th of October, the weather on the Black Sea was terrific. The allied fleets were obliged to run out to sea, and the besieging armies drenched by the rain in the trenches, were unable to keep up the fire.

On the 26th of October the French had advanced their trenches, within three hundred yards of the Russian works, and the chasseur de Vincennes killed all the Russian Artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures.

The cannonade on the 30th Oct. were very violent on both sides and the damage was great. On the 1st Nov. the siege works were so advanced that the third parallel was opened, it would be completed in eight or ten days.

Menshikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that on the 3d of November the siege continued without a result. The fire from the English side had become weaker. The damage to the Russians was not much and was immediately repaired.

Nothing can be attempted against the Northern side of Sebastopol. It was reported doubtfully that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the city of Sebastopol.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men.

The English assert that Menshikoff hoisted the hospital flag over his principal magazine, and that they fired a shell upon it and blew it up.

The Turkish bulletin, doubtful, says that a disturbance occurred within Sebastopol on the part of the people, who wished to surrender, and the Polish deserters say that a meeting of troops had occurred to plunder the spirit stores.

The blockade is ordered to be extended to all the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Azof.

The Moniteur publishes a despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated Sebastopol, Oct. 28, saying the siege works are being continued. Oct. 25th, the Russian army appeared on the plains of Balaklava. The battle which took place was of no consequence although the English experienced some loss. On the following morning 5,000 men left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of the British army but were driven back. The Russians again rallied and repeated the attack, but were again defeated with considerable loss.

The Baltic fleet is still in Keil Bay. The steamers are fully coaled and ready for sea.

Mr. Soule.—We copy the following from the Buffalo Democracy, of the 20th instant, opposed to Soule:—

"The following will explain the reasons of his disgrace in France.—When he was in Madrid as Minister of the United States, he spoke disrespectfully of Eugenie, the Empress of France,—of her personal, social and moral character, and in a way and manner which no husband, who loves his wife,—no sister,—no relative could or would endure. The Duke d'Alba, who married a sister of the empress, heard of his conversation, and became acquainted with it, and, to avenge his wife's and his own honor, he determined to insult Mr. Soule in a similar manner. Hence his disparaging remarks about the dress of her neck and bosom. This led to the duels in Madrid.

The Emperor has, on reflection, treated the case properly. He has rescinded his order prohibiting the foolish New Orleans Frenchman, from passing through France, and on the 4th of November the fiery monkey was to have left London for Madrid via Paris."

The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, sailed on the 7th from Southampton for Bordeaux, there to take on board M. Soule and convey him to Santander. Mr. Soule proceeded via Paris to Bordeaux.

Minister of War, under date of the 22d October that the French continue to advance according to previous plans. The difficulties met with are twofold, viz: the rocky nature of the soil, and, secondly, the heavy calibre of the enemy's artillery, while the French have only their 68 pounders and 12 inch mortars to depend on. This explains the delay.

On the night of the 20th the enemy attempted to spike the French guns, but failed and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed.

The French losses were not so great as might have been expected, and the wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where the hospitals are in an effective condition. The total of the French loss, from the 17th to the 25th of October, was 500.

Private accounts in the Moniteur contain the French narrative to October the 30th. On the 25th 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks from the redoubts, and took possession of them. The English commenced an attack, and sent word to General Canrobert to hasten the 1st division, and send a squadron of chassours to their relief. The French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The English loss was 400, the French loss not quite so great. Menshikoff's statement is that Gen. Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and the other two he retained.

A corporal of the 23rd found himself alone in the enemy's battery, and actually bayoneted three men before assistance came to him. He was at once promoted to be sergeant, which we hope is only a step to further advancement.

The Turks at Kara and the Russians at Tiflis have gone into winter quarters.

One hundred thousand wooden shoes, with wooden soles, are to be forwarded from Lyons to the French army, and to be used during the winter.

The mission of Lord Palmerston to France is said to be in relation to Cuba—to have a proper understanding with France, in case the United States attempt to take Cuba by force.

FURTHER WAR NEWS

All the German States are arming for war. Canton has not yet been taken by the rebels. England protests against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. 50,000 French troops are to be immediately sent to the Crimea, England paying one half of the expense. Lord Cardigan, by whose imprudence part of the battle of Balaklava was lost, has been for a time suspended. He very rashly caused the loss of 500 British cavalry. The Russians have made frequent sallies from Sebastopol, against the allies. Some of them for a time successful. 10,000 men were at the head of one of the sallies. The Russian accounts say that the allies were beaten several times. The British and French accounts contradict this. The truth is probably, that the Turks were beaten badly not the allies. In every instance, with equal or less numbers, French and English troops have beaten the Russians. Omar Pacha has a great force on the Pruth' threatening Russia. It was uncertain when Sebastopol would fall. Much sickness prevails in the British army. It is said the citizens of Sebastopol wish to surrender: and there have been disturbances on that account. It is said since the siege, the Russians have lost 12,000 men, and the allies 4,000. The Life Guards are to be sent to the Crimea. It is said that the British army in the Crimea, is so reduced by disease and wounds and death, that not over 12,000 are in a really effective condition. The French have 36,000 effective men. The Russians 90,000. Large reinforcements are daily arriving for the allies, also for the Russians. It is said 6,000 Russians lie unburied in Sebastopol. The 6th of November was fixed on for a grand assault by the allies. The Emperor of Austria is still playing a double part. The allies cannot depend on him or his army.

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TORONTO MARKET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Farmers and others, attending the St. Lawrence Market, with all Produce, (except Wheat), will be required to take their stand on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, on the WEST SIDE of St. Lawrence Hall and Market; And on

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, on the EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.

The Wheat Market to remain as at present, in the Square, South of the Hall and Market.

By order of the Market Committee, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, November 23, 1854, 48.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

CITY OF TORONTO—COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE undersigned will receive, until TUESDAY, the 5th December next, at his office, Albany Chambers, York street, applications in writing, with testimonials, &c., (if by post, pre-paid), from parties duly qualified to fill the situations of Head Masters and Assistant, (Male Department); and Teacher and Assistant, (Female Department,) in the three new schools, now near completion.

The appointment will be understood to take effect when the new Schools are opened, (say early in January, 1855, after the Christmas vacation); and any further information can be obtained from the undersigned, by application as above.

By order Board School Trustees, G. A. BARBER, Local Superintendent. Toronto, November 21, 1854. 48.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grovery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

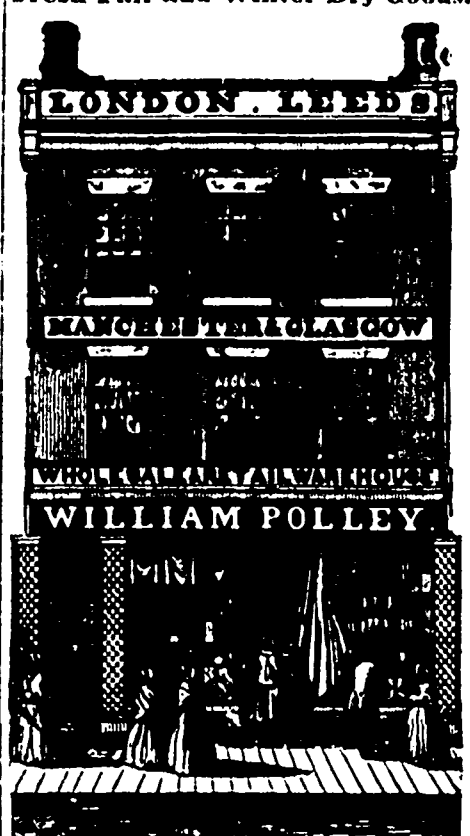
THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

GROCERIES. Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cottons, Canoes, Flannels, &c. Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustres, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and for style, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

Every article warranted—the lowest Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

Office, in the New Court House next to the County Council Office. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:—

- Shawl Scarfs, from 8 d. 3 s. 9
- Blankets, per pair 5 9
- Flannel, per yard (all wool) 0 12 1/2
- Cobourgs, (all colors) 0 8
- Printed DeLaines 0 6
- Heavy Gingham and Deries 0 5 1/2
- Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy 0 7
- Gala Plaids 0 9 1/2
- 8-4 Drugget 1 5
- Silk and Satin 2 6
- Ladies Cloaks 11 3
- Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush Bonnets 5 0

With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskin, Tweeds, Merinos, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street.

M. PEARSON Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 41.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL

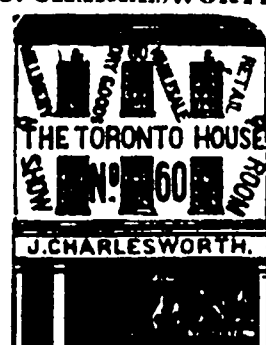
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay. Toronto, March 11th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE. THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.

E. O'Leary.

MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO. NO SECOND PRICE J. CHARLESWORTH.



J. C. would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has completed a very large addition to his Store, thereby securing one of the largest shops in the City, and for Quality and Cheapness second to none in the Province of Canada DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Flower Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala P.L. Cobourgs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed) Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satins and Satinets, Silks as Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirts as Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Shirtings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarn and Batings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool, Sleeves and Collars.

Together with a General Assortment of Goods too numerous to mention, suitable for Domestic and Family Furnishing.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Caps, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Ties, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles. An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

STEAMER PEERLESS

THROUGH FROM

- Toronto to Rochester,..... in..... 7 hours.
- Toronto to Albany,..... in..... 17 hours.
- Toronto to New York,..... in..... 22 hours.
- Toronto to Boston,..... in..... 27 hours.
- Toronto to Philadelphia,..... in..... 26 hours.
- Toronto to Chicago,..... in..... 30 hours.
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The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

SELLING OFF!

AT No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business. He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same. As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamps Lanterns, Chimings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hubbard & Co. J. BRIGGS

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Machie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints, at the Boston Lamp Store. J. BRIGGS

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphene. J. BRIGGS

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store to many articles to be had at an inferior price.

A Russian report that on the 25th and 26th of October the British on the Black Sea was... The allied fleets were obliged to run out to sea, and the English armies drenched by the rain in the trenches were unable to keep up the fire.

On the 26th of October the French had advanced their trenches within three hundred yards of the Russian works, and the chasseurs de Vincennes killed all the British Artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures.

The cannonade on the 30th Oct. was very violent on both sides and the damage was great. On the 1st Nov. the siege works were so advanced that the third parallel was opened, it would be completed in eight or ten days.

Menshikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that to the 3d of November the siege continued without a result. The loss from the English side had become heavier. The damage to the Russians was not much and was immediately repaired.

Nothing can be attempted against the Northern side of Sebastopol. It was reported doubtfully that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the city of Sebastopol.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men.

The English assert that Menshikoff hoisted the hospital flag over his principal magazine, and that they fired a shell upon it and blew it up.

The Turkish bulletin, doubtful, says that a disturbance occurred within Sebastopol on the part of the people, who wished to surrender, and the Polish deserters say that a meeting of troops had occurred to plunder the spirit stores.

The blockade is ordered to be extended to all the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Azof.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated Sebastopol, Oct. 26, saying the siege works are being continued. Oct. 25th, the Russian army appeared on the plains of Balaklava. The battle which took place was of no consequence although the English experienced some loss. On the following morning 5,000 men left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of the British army but were driven back. The Russians again rallied and repeated the attack, but were again defeated with considerable loss.

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Mr. Soule.—We copy the following from the *Buffalo Democracy*, of the 20th instant, opposed to Soule:—

The following will explain the reasons of his disgrace in France.—When he was in Madrid as Minister of the United States, he spoke disrespectfully of Eugenie, the Empress of France,—of her personal, social and moral character, and in a way and manner which no husband, who loves his wife,—no sister,—no relative could or would endure. The Duke d'Alba, who married a sister of the empress, heard of his conversation, and became acquainted with it, and, to avenge his wife's and his own honor, he determined to insult Mr. Soule in a similar manner. Hence his disparaging remarks about the dress of her neck and bosom. This led to the duels in Madrid.

The Emperor has, on reflection, treated the case properly. He has rescinded his order prohibiting the foolish New Orleans Frenchman, from passing through France, and on the 4th of November the very monkey was to have left London for Madrid via Paris.

The U. S. steamship *San Jacinto*, sailed on the 7th from Southampton for Bordeaux, there to take on board M. Soule and convey him to Santander. Mr. Soule proceeded via Paris to Bordeaux.

Minister of War, under date of the 22d October that the French continue to advance according to previous plans. The difficulties met with are twofold, viz: the rocky nature of the soil, and, secondly, the heavy calibre of the enemy's artillery, while the French have only their 68 pounders and 12 inch mortars to depend on. This explains the delay.

On the night of the 20th the enemy attempted to spike the French guns, but failed and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed.

The French losses were not so great as might have been expected, and the wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where the hospitals are in an effective condition. The total of the French loss, from the 17th to the 28th of October, was 500.

Private accounts in the *Moniteur* contain the French narrative to October the 30th. On the 25th 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks from the doubts, and took possession of them. The English commenced an attack, and sent word to General Canrobert to hasten the 4th division, and send a squadron of chasseurs to their relief. The French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The English loss was 400, the French loss not quite so great. Menshikoff's statement is that Gen. Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and the other two he retained fortified. The Russians estimate the loss of English cavalry at 500. Sixty English prisoners were taken.

The number of British prisoners taken is said to be in relation to the... have a proper understanding with France... the United States attempt to... the... of the...

FURTHER WAR NEWS

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The Wheat Market to remain as at present, in the Square, South of the Hall and Market.

By order of the Market Committee,

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE, } Toronto, November 23, 1854. } 48.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

CITY OF TORONTO—COMMON SCHOOLS.

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By order Board School Trustees, G. A. BARBER, Local Superintendent.

Toronto, November 21, 1854. } 48.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

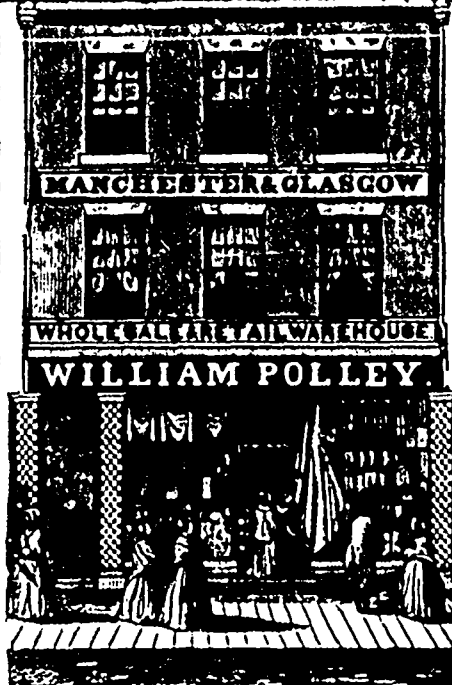
JOHN HISCOCK

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Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c. Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES.

Remember JOHN HISCOCK'S Yorkville Grocery. } October 20, 1854. } 42



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustras, All Wool Plaids, DeLancee, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Garters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, and for style, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

Every article warranted—the lowest Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse, } 66, King St. East } Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. } 44

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

Office, in the New Court House next to the County Council Office. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

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- Shawl Scarfs, from s. d. 8 9
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- Gala Plaids 0 9½
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With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Merinos, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street.

M. PEARSON } Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. } 41.

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.

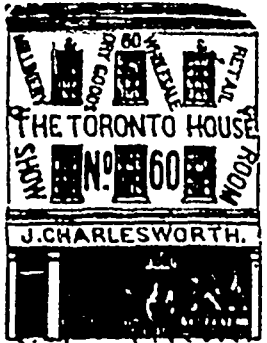
Toronto, March 01th } 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advancements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.

By Order, JOHN CARR, Chairman. } Board of Works Office, } Toronto, October 22rd, 1854. } 45



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Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Floor Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala Flannels, Cobourgs and Orleans, DeLancee (Plain and Fancy), Umbrellas and Parasolls, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satins and Satinets, Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shurtings, Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Shirtings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarn and Bittings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool, Sleeves and Collars.

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JNO. CHARLESWORTH. } Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. } 43

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THROUGH FROM

- Toronto to Rochester, in 7 hours.
- Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours.
- Toronto to New York, in 22 hours.
- Toronto to Boston, in 27 hours.
- Toronto to Philadelphia, in 26 hours.
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Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad. } J. B. GORDON, } Agent. } Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

August 21st, 1854. } J. B. GORDON, } Agent.

SELLING OFF!

AT No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business. He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same. As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON. } Toronto, October 31, 1854. } 45

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co.

J. BRIGGS

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Blanche Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store.

J. BRIGGS

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphens.

J. BRIGGS

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see. } Toronto, October 26, 1854. } 44

AND LITERARY GEM.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificate, it commands itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the various train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral or any other deleterious ingredients.

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and

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

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

A CARD.

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

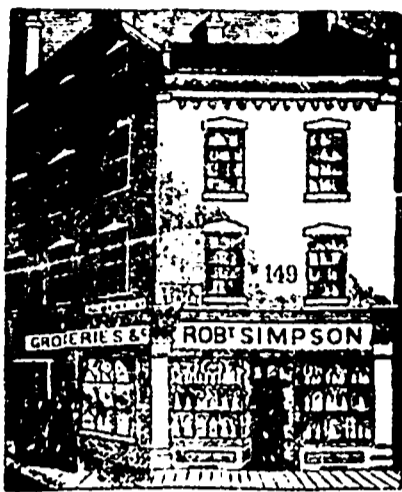
MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 83, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON has on hand 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. Flign Building No. 1, Yonge Street. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGESTION** and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal 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, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

GUNS! GUNS!!

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

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

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

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,

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

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

The Oldest Establishment in the City—SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Very fine Millineries, Cloths, Kerseys, &c. &c. Also, a large variety of Fancy Tweeds, Hosiery, &c. &c. Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. ALSO, FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that he has opened a new and complete Stock of

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE

At 101 Yonge Street.

50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and GUAYAMA SUGARS

75 barrels
20 barrels
250 Half-cases
154 Casks
59 large Bales
230 boxes
50 dozen
25 crates

Raisins, Currants, Spices, M. Card Canisters, Soap, B. Oil, Sugar, Pipes, Irons, Axes, Leather, Wrapping Papers, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Groceries, China Glass, and Furniture, Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags Liverpool Sugar
150 barrels (Am.)
With his usual stock of Groceries, Spiced Ham, Butter, Lard, Cakes, and Fish. Toronto, Jan. 2 1854. 1-1f

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES

MILL CASTINGS



AGENTS, HENRY LATHAM, Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

HENRY LATHAM,

BARISTER AT LAW &c. &c. He has assumed his professional office at the Office over Henderson & Co. at the corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 2 1854.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Goods (the inhabitants of the surrounding country will be interested to know) consisting of the NEW GOODS, consisting of the best British and Foreign Goods, and supported by a large stock of Groceries, to submit an assortment of goods, which will be sold at a price, equal to any other.

He has also a large assortment of Reversible Cloths, which are the best in the most approved style. Also a splendid assortment of French and English Ties, &c. &c. with Cut Velvet and other Velvets.

The latest Paris, London, and New York fashions, have also come to hand, and are being supplied with accuracy and tastefulness, at low prices, with a view to obtain the stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

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

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

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

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

Men's Over Coats.	100 pieces Prints (yard wide) 7d.
Of Reversible Beaver, Whorsey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sustria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whiteney, Etouffe, and other Cloths.	250 pieces Prints (yard wide) 9d.
Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.	200 pieces Prints (yard wide) 10d.
Men's Shooting Coats.	100 pieces prints (yard wide) 11d.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whorsey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sustria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whiteney, Etouffe, Casimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.	100 pieces Heavy Gingham 7d.
Men's Vests.	500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 10d.
Of all the above materials, also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials.	50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) 1s. 1d.
Men's Trousers.	100 pieces Factory Coats 4d.
Of Cloth, Casimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Sateen, and other fashionable materials.	500 " White Coats 5d.
Boy's Coats.	100 " " 7d.
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.	100 " " 10d.
Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.	50 " Striped Shirts 6d.
	100 " " 10d.
	400 bundles Cotton Yarn 4s. 6d.
	100 Filled Shawls 10m 15s. 0d.
	500 Scarf Shawls 11s. 2d.
	200 pairs Blankets 11s. 2d.
	All Wool Plaid Merinos, Casimere, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses, Gapes, and materials for Mourning, Table Linen and Towels, Gloves, Hosiery; Laces; Edgings, Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Vails; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN, & Co.

Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.

JAMES LEISHMAN, (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,) Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the old Court House, TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, CUFF, CLASP, LUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT, SEWING MACHINES.

S. SHAW & SON,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, 2d SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.

MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER LAWS, LOCKS, HINGES, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, SLED AND TABLE, TIE, ELECTRIC PLATE, ELECTRIC BELL, AND BATTERIES.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

The subscribers have a large and complete assortment of MILITARY GOODS, including BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c. &c. S. SHAW & SON.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

65, KING STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that he has opened a new and complete Stock of

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

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

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

To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices. Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.

During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—

- Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
- Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
- Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.
- Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.
- Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
- History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.
- Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
- Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
- Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.
- Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 30

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

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

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.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

A CARD

YONGE ST. Potteries, Near Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,000 pieces per week, producing £100 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Porcelain Glaze, Milk Lans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Pots, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
 January 24, 1854. 1-1f

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
 Parents would do well to learn how their children's business, as it pays exceedingly well.
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

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

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

Consumers' Gas Company.
 NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 30 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
 H. THOMPSON, Manager.
 Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 31

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

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

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.
MAYER & BROTHER,
 Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in **FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.**
 No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
 BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Bettey & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a **WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,** and respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employ no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other House in this continent. Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Caps, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.
 Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—
 1000 Buffalo Skins,
 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracani Fur Coats,
 300 Buffalo Coats,
 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur
 800 Boas and Victorines,
 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.
 And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
 Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE.
 And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.
 CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling
 ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
 ESTABLISHED 1825.
 Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
 TRUSTEES:
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.
 DIRECTORS:
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laune, Esq. J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Mann, Esq. J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq. W. Schotheld, Esq., M.P. Francis Witnam, Esq.
 ACTUARY:
 J. T. Clement, Esq.
 MANAGER:
 George H. Jay, Esq.
 IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.
 The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.
 All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.
JAMES FRASER,
 Accountant, Notary, &c.,
 Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
 Corner of King and Church Streets, }
 Toronto, 7th October 1854. }
 ALSO,
 Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmari, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Laucaster, Lobo; John Murlock, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina; J. W. Conson, Guelph; Farns Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shav, Leith Cove; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Sturtonville; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Burbrook; H. E. Lock, Fortville; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida; T. J. Taylor, Dawn Mills; Kent—Alexander De...
 Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

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

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

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

SPRATT'S, Temperance House,
 10, D'VISION Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.
 Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS
 Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.
 THE STEAMER **MAPLE LEAF,**
 CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
 LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.
 Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.
 THE STEAMER **CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**
 CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,
 WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.
 Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.
G. B. HOLLAND,
 Agent.
 Steamboat Office,
 Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

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—fashionable, and very cheap.
 Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, 7 1/2d. per yard.
 Hoyles and Ashlon Prints, Parasols, Ribbed artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.
 All offered at the very lowest remunerative price.
 An Early Call is solicited.
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 Engr. and Agent.
 Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

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

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

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

SPRATT'S, Temperance House,
 10, D'VISION Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.
 Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonnade Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always in hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A nice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garmens, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
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 —ALSO—
 Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLI GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN
 Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
 Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
 Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
 D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
 Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
 No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
 King Street, Toronto, }
 Jan. 2, 1854. 6-w.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
 Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets.
 THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, comprised in part of the following GOODS
 Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
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 Agents wanted.
 Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

These... three... have done so at other... supplied with... Bronze Glaze, Milk... Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental... short notice. J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
January 24, 1854.

WANTED, two... to the same business... Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
Parents would do well to learn the... business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Iron-fences, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.
N. B.—Any responsible person may act as **Local Agent** for this establishment, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a list of prices, and a liberal percentage allowed on all orders received in receiving orders. There are persons in Canada West thus employed, and who are materially interfering with their other business, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.

GILBERT FEARY
1-1f

MONTRÉAL FUR WAREHOUSE.
MAYER & BROTHER,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTRÉAL.
To inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 49, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, a new and extensive establishment in Montreal, a
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employ no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other establishment on this continent.
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Caps, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.
Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—
1000 Buffalo Skins.
800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats.
300 Buffalo Coats.
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur
800 Boas and Victorines,
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 4-2

MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.
CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—2200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
TRUSTEES:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald.
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammack, Esq.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
John Addis, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dublin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Mann, Esq.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Edwd. Huggins, Esq.
W. Scholmeid, Esq., M.P. | Francis Witnam, Esq.
ACTUARY:
J. T. Clement, Esq.
MANAGER:
George H. Jay, Esq.
In introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.
All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.
JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854.
ALSO,
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Baltar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Watford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Sturtevant; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; W. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; H. C. Darling, Oshawa; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent; Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. McMonies, Waterdown; John Holt, Esquesing; M. L. Burnham, Sombra; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Finney, Cavan; E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Cananua; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptonville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills; James Dunlop, Spencerville.

N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's Improved Put and Vermorel's Extremalior; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
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G. B. HOLLAND,
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Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 3-8

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. **S. BOOTH & SON.**
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BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. PIPER & Brother, 50 Yonge Street, The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadian Provinces, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 10, Yonge Street, Toronto.
CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your property without first examining the points of his rods, if they have not the Patent Wire in the points, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a soft metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points made of steel, highly polished, but will become rough with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—**SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT**—this is on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
F. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

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