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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. OCTOBER, 7, 1854.

NO. 40.

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A soft light tone and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
Now might it only perish there!
Nor farther go.

Ah me! a quick and eager ear
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Another voice has breathed it clear,
And so it wanders round,
From ear to lip—from lip to ear—
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And that—it broke.

It was the only heart it found,
The only heart 't was meant to find,
When first its accents woke;
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Low as it seemed to other ears,
It came—a thunder-crash to hers—
That fragile girl so fair and gay—
That guileless girl so pure and true!

'Tis said a lovely humming bird
That in a fragrant lily lay,
And dreamed the summer morn away,
Was killed but by a gun's report.
Some idle boy had fired in sport!
The very sound—a death-blow came!

And thus her happy heart, that beat
With love and hope, so fast and sweet,
(Shrined in its lily too;
For who the maid that knew,
But owned the delicate flower-like grace
Of her young form and face?)
When first that word
Her light heart heard,
It fluttered like the frightened bird,
Then shut its wings and sighed,
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Smile as we may at the boast and bluster of our Trans-Atlantic cousins, and ridicule as we may their foibles (and where is the nation that has not some prominent weakness), we must nevertheless admit that there is a spirit of enterprise, of determination, and of concentrated action in the body politic there which accomplishes great results, while other nations are debating and discussing possibilities and probabilities. Even Blackwood's Magazine is fain to concede, in a recent number, a large share of credit to the United States for the striking advancement made within a very few years in Wealth, Manufactures, and Commerce. We may sneer at its "lust of power," condemn its "flattering" operations, and discourage its aggrandizing propensities, but it makes headway notwithstanding, peopling the waste tracts of the great Continent in which it is the great ruling power. It can afford to give us long odds in any great undertaking. Whilst our Merchants and Capitalists

up through the Lake of Nicaragua?—BROTHER JONATHAN is the man to do it. Is the Pacific to be navigated by steam?—Away start American steamers, impelled by individual enterprise, on the track, whilst British Merchants are organising companies, treating with Government for charters, and building ships. Is a submarine telegraph considered desirable between the Irish coast and New York, to link the Old and New Worlds into closer communion?—Americans are the ones to satisfy us by scientific enquiry as to its feasibility and to take the initiative in its construction.

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Government. Colonel Fremont, one of the most experienced travellers over this district, and whose topographical surveys on behalf of the American Government are so well known, has just published the result of a winter's journey through the Continent. He reached California in the close of April last, having gone through by the central route, near the head waters of the Merced, and followed the same parallel of latitude nearly the sameway. He has clearly established that the winter condition of the country constitutes no impediment, and that the route is entirely practicable for the railroad.

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up through the Lake of Nicaragua?—Brother Jonathan is the man to do it. Is the Pacific to be navigated by steam?—Away start American steamers, impelled by individual enterprise, on the track, whilst British Merchants are organising companies, treating with Government for charters and building ships. Is a submarine telegraph considered desirable between the Irish coast and New York, to link the Old and New Worlds into closer communion?—Americans are the ones to satisfy us by scientific enquiry as to its feasibility and to take the initiative in its construction.

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The diseased, during his sickness was in constant fear of being robbed, but did not disclose to any of his attendants that he had no valuable a possession and the cause of his extreme solicitude was not explained until the finding of the money. Dying intestate, and having no known relatives in St. Louis or elsewhere, the Public Administrator took charge of his effects, and ordered a sale of the furniture and the personal property in his office on Market-Street. Yesterday Mr. Riggins, the auctioneer, in conformity to the order, held a sale of the premises. While it was progressing, and during the moving of the furniture, some one examined the cello to take an inventory of the articles subject to sale, and in an old box, under a heap of wood, came upon \$1,700 in gold and silver. It was tied in small bags, so rotten, from age that the slightest handling reduced the canvases to shreds. This discovery induced another exploration of the office and cello, and it ended in a still more surprising result—the finding of near \$4,500 in Missouri Bank bills, hidden away in the chimney. Diligent search was again made, but as no more money was forthcoming, it is probable that the entire wealth of the old man has been regained. A rumor prevailed, however, from the statement of two small boys in the neighborhood, that about the commencement of the sale a man was seen leaving the office with two small bags of money. The sums last found are also in the hands of the public administrator.—*St. Louis Paper.*



Ladies' Department.

O! SUMMER SEA.

BY WILLIAM B. GLAZIER.

O, Summer Sea! your murmuring waves are singing
A song of sweetness in my list'ning ear—
Youth Love and Hope, that lulling strain is giving
Back to my heart, in forms distinct and dear.
Again the glorious visions of Life's morning
Rise on my sight, and make the darkness flee—
Again upon thy shores, at daylight's dawning,
I walk with one beloved, O, Summer Sea!

Your soft waves kiss her feet, and love to linger
Upon the sand where her light steps have strayed;
Now in the tide she dips her sunny finger,
And now I feel it on my forehead laid—
"I sign thee with a sign," she softly murmurs,
And turns her blushing face away from me;
"Thou shalt be happy, Love, through many summers,
And I will love thee! Hear me, Summer Sea!

Thou heard'st the vow, oh, gentle Sea of Summer—
Thou heard'st it, laughing in the morning's ray;
Thou knew'st it well that Love, the earliest comer,
Is very prone to make the shortest stay;
The sign dried up beneath the rays of morning—
The vow found wings as fast and far to flee—
Now I prefer my sleep at daylight's dawning
To wandering on thy shores, O, Summer Sea!

HALLUCINATIONS OF THE GREAT.

Malebranche declared that he distinctly heard the voice of God within him. Descartes, after a long seclusion, was followed by an invisible person who urged him to pursue his researches after truth. Byron sometimes imagined himself to be a spectre; but he said it was owing to the over-excitability of the brain. The celebrated Dr. Johnson clearly heard his mother call Samuel; she was then living in a town at a great distance. Pope, who suffered much in his intestines, one day inquired of his physician what arm it was that appeared to come out of the wall. Goethe asserts that he one day saw

ed, during those troublesome times of the kingdom some such strong idea; and who can say whether, as the phantom murmured these words in his ear:—"Thou wilt one day be king," the protector would have refused the crown, as did Caesar at the Lupercalian Feast?

DELICATE CASE.—Yesterday a lady of genteel dress and address went into a shoe store in Broadway, and wished to purchase a pair of shoes. The shop-keeper displayed several pairs, and the lady seated herself to try them on; after which he turned to another customer. Presently the lady said that some of the shoes fitted her, and was about to leave the store; but the man discovered that some of the shoes were missing. He did not know how many but the supply he had placed before her was sufficiently diminished for him to feel assured of the fact. He accordingly accused her of taking some of the shoes. She denied the charge, but her trepidation was sufficiently evident to justify the shop-keeper in instituting a search. He accordingly commenced the delicate business, and was soon successful.—He found several pairs of shoes suspended by a hook which were attached to the lady's garter, evidently for such purposes. He identified his own shoes, and left hanging there two of three pairs which did not belong to him. The lady was softened to tears, and pleaded with him not to expose or prosecute her, which he promised not to do. We learned the circumstance, and forbear names, as the lady is of undoubted respectability. This discovery should teach the trade a wholesome lesson.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE LATE MRS. BENTON.—The following tribute to the character of this estimable lady, lately deceased, we find in Philadelphia Ledger:

"Mrs. Benton, by her gentleness, her strong good sense, her imperturbable good temper, and the habitual kindness of her manners, had acquired that influence over her gifted but self-willed husband which in former years tempered, if not directed, his many efforts at supremacy in politics, and proved most beneficial to his reputation and prospects. He was, as we believe, in a habit of deferring to his wife in almost everything; having a very high respect for the powers of her mind, and receiving constant daily proofs of her deep devotion and unalterable love.—However stormy the public course of Col. Benton may have been, at home all was peace and quiet gentleness and affection. Many a difference between Col. Benton and his colleagues of the Senate or House of Representatives was healed by her soothing mediation, and many a bitter enemy became reconciled to the veteran statesman, from respect and admiration of the exalted virtues of his wife. To her, indeed, applied the beautiful words, "blessed be the peacemakers." While we, in common with others grieve at the loss which society and the country have sustained by the death of such a woman, we cannot but feel for Col. Benton, who is thus stricken in his old age, and left, with his orphaned children, to mourn the departure of all that made life a source of enjoyment to them."

The mother of the world renowned Sam Patch died at Pawtucket, R. I., a few days since aged 80 years.

GRACE IN MANNERS.

BY W. W. JALL.

"In walking through the streets of Paris, one scarcely fails to be struck with the life, light and animation which prevail everywhere, and seem to pervade everybody and everything. The traveller from murky London or anxious New York, or stiff calculating, skippy Boston, feels himself to be in a new atmosphere, and before he is aware, he is hurried along with the living tide of the Boulevards or Champs Elysees, a polite and smiling gentleman—his own countenance so brightened up with a cherry gladness and sunshine, that he would not know his own phiz if suddenly confronted with a mirror. Everywhere there are birds, and songs and flowers, and smiles; at every turn there is such a seeming unaffected courtesy and polite deference that the most common person can scarce avoid coming to the conclusion that he is somebody, and he retires to his hotel with a lighter and more satisfied heart than he has had for many a long day, and places his head upon his pillow, well pleased with all the world. The writer's reminiscence of

bench, the very next corner moved on the last two inches of the utmost extremity, in three cases out of four giving a view of his back; in sixteen occasions more he would be making numberless gyrations with his cane. "on the gravel-walk; if the bench happened to be on the flagging he would fix his eye on the same spot and spit at it by the quarter; no cheerful flitting every coming across that sad reflecting face even for the briefest moment as if there were not a thought or a sympathy for a human being. Why not give time to gold and time to gladness too, and let each have its season? be serious if you please in Wall street, or behind the counter; but in the car, or omnibus, or park, or square, or church, or promenade, let an inner joyousness light up the countenance, and let the smile of recognition of your brother man wake up new life whenever the eye falls upon that brother's countenance: it will seldom fail to light up a kindred gladness there, self-perpetuating all along glorious old Broadway, from Union square to the Battery; all of us would live the longer for it, and what is more, live the happier. I move that no vinegar cruet be allowed in Broadway until moon down. what right has any man to come up to me, without cause or provocation, when I am gladsomely strolling down, with little Nell and Molly, each holding on to a forefinger, to turn my face into a tamarind? They will see it in a moment, and their little hearts will beat less joyously, until we get to the next candy shop. These are little things, it is true, but the mass of human enjoyment or sorrow is made up of these self-same little things.



Youth's Department.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

Blest be the Providence Divine
That mingled in the cup of life
Affection's consecrated wine—
The charity that masters strife!
What though some tears unwonted run—
Some griefs in secret hidden be—
'Tis but a shadow o'er the sun,
The voiceless swelling of the sea!
Look up, thou child of faith sincere—
Behold the smiles of Heaven are near!

Man, born to labor, finds repose,
The sweet rewarder of his toil,
As from the winter's sheltering snows
We look for summer's rosy smile;
So when the storms of life intrude—
As needs they must—e'en let them be
The deeper murmurs of the wood,
Waked by some gale in pleasantry:
And thus, while nature's hymns combine,
Man let the sweetest strain be thine.

With prayer and praise upon thy tongue,
(The incense of a grateful heart,)
While deeds of mercy round thee huz,
Shall lustre more than gems impart;
Let fragrant sales of heav'nly love
Fan holy feelings into flame,
And sweet compassion ever move
To shield a brother's brow from shame:
So thou shalt wield the master key,
In nature's glorious harmony!

F. WRIGHT.

Beverly, County of Leeds, C. W. Aug. 30, 1854.

THE LOST PURSE

"What are you going to do with it—what are you going to do with it?" exclaimed half a dozen ragged urchins to a bright eyed, thinly clad news boy, who was holding up a splendid purse in one of his little purple-cold hands that he had taken, but a few moments previous, from the sidewalk.

"Return it to the owner," returned the little hon-

loose your grasp upon it, I will call the police," returned honest Johnny, in a commanding tone.

The boys knew that Johnny would do as he said; hence, they not only ceased tormenting him, but stole away, as if the police were already upon their track.

When alone Johnny began to consider what it was best to do. There was no way, that he saw, by which the owner could be identified by him. A thought struck him—he would deliver it to the office of the chief of police. But he should lose the sale of his papers if he attended to it then, and, if he did, his mother and little sister must go without bread that night, for they had nothing to eat save that which the daily sale of his newspapers brought. What should he do? He paused awhile, and then said "Mother, you would rather go hungry to night—I am sure I would rather too—than keep the purse till to-morrow morning. "Let's see?" he put his hand into his pocket, and, after fumbling a short time, drew forth three cents; "I've got money enough to buy a loaf of bread for sister's supper and breakfast, and mother and I will go without; so I will at once go away and carry the purse where the owner can obtain it." Thus saying, he trudged with the purse in one hand, and the large bundle of newspapers in the other. He whistled as he went, for, although pinched with cold and hunger, he felt happy because he was doing right.

After disposing of the purse, and being called an "honest little fellow" by the police, he returned home and related to his mother how he had acted. She praised him for so doing, and said he must do right, if he perished in the attempt.

The next morning, Johnny went from his home a little bluer and colder than usual, for he had had no supper nor breakfast to fill up his stomach, there, by keeping the cold out.

At nightfall he was going home with a light heart, for he had sold papers enough to buy bread sufficient to last his mother, sister and himself, one day! when he was met by a gentleman, to whom he had delivered the purse on the previous day.

"My little fellow," exclaimed the gentleman, patting him on the shoulder, "the purse you left with me has been returned to the owner, who, by the way, is an intimate friend of mine, and, to reward you, he has offered to take you in his employ, and see what he can make of you."

"Will he give me wages to buy mother and sister bread?" anxiously inquired the lad.

"Yes," returned the gentleman, "and more than that; come! he added, "we will soon see what he'll do for you."

Thus saying, he led the way to a large brick dwelling, nearly opposite to where they had been talking.

A slight ring at the door bell brought the owner of the purse to the door. He was informed by his friend that the lad before him was the one to whom he was indebted for the recovery of his lost property. Johnny met with a warm and hearty welcome from his new found friend, who not only promised to take the honest boy in his employ, but that his mother and sister should be made comfortable and happy. Tears of joy filled the little fellow's eyes as he hastened to inform his mother of his good fortune. The mother was everjoyed at the pleasing tidings of her son, and she and Johnny never after had occasion to regret the latter's conduct respecting the "Lost Purse."

HOARDING AND ENJOYING.—AN ALLEGORY.—A venerable old man was toiling through the burden heat of the day in cultivating his field with his own hands, and depositing the promising seeds the into fruitful lap of the yielding earth. Suddenly there stood before him under the shade of a huge linden tree adivine vision. The old man was struck with amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venerable laborer, "how can you ask this? In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its occupation, and learned from that insect to be industrious and to gather. What I then learned I have followed out to his hour."

"You have only learned half your lesson," resumed

of his effects, and ordered a sale of the furniture and the personal property in his office on Market Street. Yesterday Mr. Higgins, the auctioneer, in conformity to the order, held a sale of the premises. While it was progressing, and during the moving of the furniture, some one examined the celler to take an inventory of the articles subject to sale, and in an old box, under a heap of wood, came upon \$1,700 in gold and silver. It was tied in small bags, so rotten, from age that the slightest handling reduced the canvass to shreds. This discovery induced another exploration of the office and celler, and it ended in a still more surprising result—the finding of near \$4,500 in Missouri Bank bills, hidden away in the chimney. Diligent search was again made, but as no more money was forthcoming, it is probable that the entire wealth of the old man has been regained. A rumor prevailed, however, from the statement of two small boys in the neighborhood, that about the commencement of the sale a man was seen leaving the office with two small bags of money. The sums last found are also in the hands of the public administrator.—*St. Louis Paper.*



Ladies' Department.

O! SUMMER SEA.

BY WILLIAM B. GLAZIER.

O, Summer Sea! your murmuring waves are singing
A song of sweetness in my list'ning ear—
Youth Love and Hope, that lulling strain is giving
Back to my heart, in forms distinct and dear.
Again the glorious visions of Life's morning
Rise on my sight, and make the darkness flee—
Again upon thy shores, at daylight's dawning,
I walk with one beloved, O, Summer Sea!

Your soft waves kiss her feet, and love to linger
Upon the sand where her light steps have strayed;
Now in the tide she dips her sunny finger,
And now I feel it on my forehead laid—
"I sign thee with a sign," she softly murmurs,
And turns her blushing face away from me;
"Thou shalt be happy, Love, through many summers,
And I will love thee! Hear me, Summer Sea!

Thou heard'st the vow, oh, gentle Sea of Summer—
Thou heard'st it, laughing in the morning's ray;
Thou knew'st well that Love, the earliest comer,
Is very prone to make the shortest stay;
The sign dried up beneath the rays of morning—
The vow found wings as fast and far to flee—
Now I prefer my sleep at daylight's dawning
To wandering on thy shores, O, Summer Sea!

HALLUCINATIONS OF THE GREAT.

Malebranche declared that he distinctly heard the voice of God within him. Descartes, after a long seclusion, was followed by an invisible person who urged him to pursue his researches after truth. Byron sometimes imagined himself to be a spectre; but he said it was owing to the overexcitability of the brain. The celebrated Dr. Johnson clearly heard his mother call Samuel; she was then living in a town at a great distance. Pope, who suffered much in his intestines, one day inquired of his physician what arm it was that appeared to come out of the wall. Goethe asserts that he one day saw the counterpart of himself coming towards him. The German psychologists gave the name of Deterescopie to this kind of illusion. Oliver Cromwell was stretched fatigued and sleepless on his bed—suddenly the curtains opened and a woman of gigantic size appeared, and told him that he would be the greatest man in England. The Puritan faith and the ambition of Cromwell might have suggest-

DELICATE CARE.—Yesterday a lady of genteel dress and address went into a shoe store in Broadway, and wished to purchase a pair of shoes. The shop-keeper displayed several pairs, and the lady seated herself to try them on; after which he turned to another customer. Presently the lady said that some of the shoes fitted her, and was about to leave the store; but the man discovered that some of the shoes were missing. He did not know how many but the supply he had placed before her was sufficiently diminished for him to feel assured of the fact. He accordingly accused her of taking some of the shoes. She denied the charge, but her trepidation was sufficiently evident to justify the shop-keeper in instituting a search. He accordingly commenced the delicate business, and was soon successful.—He found several pairs of shoes suspended by a hook which were attached to the lady's garter, evidently for such purposes. He identified his own shoes, and left hanging there two or three pairs which did not belong to him. The lady was softened to tears, and pleaded with him not to expose or prosecute her, which he promised not to do. We learned the circumstance, and forbear names, as the lady is of undoubted respectability. This discovery should teach the trade a wholesome lesson.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE LATE MRS. BENTON.—The following tribute to the character of this estimable lady, lately deceased, we find in Philadelphia Ledger:

"Mrs. Benton, by her gentleness, her strong good sense, her imperturbable good temper, and the habitual kindness of her manners, had acquired that influence over her gifted but self-willed husband which in former years tempered, if not directed, his many efforts at supremacy in politics, and proved most beneficial to his reputation and prospects. He was, as we believe, in a habit of deferring to his wife in almost everything; having a very high respect for the powers of her mind, and receiving constant daily proofs of her deep devotion and unalterable love.—However stormy the public course of Col. Benton may have been, at home all was peace and quiet gentleness and affection. Many a difference between Col. Benton and his colleagues of the Senate or House of Representatives was healed by her soothing mediation, and many a bitter enemy became reconciled to the veteran statesman, from respect and admiration of the exalted virtues of his wife. To her, indeed, applied the beautiful words, "blessed be the peacemakers." While we, in common with others grieve at the loss which society and the country have sustained by the death of such a woman, we cannot but feel for Col. Benton, who is thus stricken in his old age, and left, with his orphaned children, to mourn the departure of all that made life a source of enjoyment to them."

The mother of the world renowned Sam Patch died at Pawtucket, R. I., a few days since aged 80 years.

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would have eyes on the same, and spit at it by the quarter; no cheerful letter, every coming across that had reflecting face even for the briefest moment as if there were not a thought or a sympathy for a human being. Why not give time to gold and time to gladness too, and let each have its season? be serious if you please in Wall street, or behind the counter: but in the car, or omnibus, or park, or square, or church, or promenade, let an inner joyousness light up the countenance, and let the smile of recognition of your brother man wake up new life whenever the eye falls upon that brother's countenance: it will seldom fail to light up a kindred gladness there, self-perpetuating all along glorious old Broadway, from Union square to the Battery; all of us would live the longer for it, and what is more, live the happier. I move that no vinegar cruet be allowed in Broadway until moon down, what right has any man to come up to me, without cause or provocation, when I am glad-omely strolling down, with little Nell and Molly, each holding on to a forefinger, to turn my face into a tamarind? They will see it in a moment, and their little hearts will beat less joyously, until we get to the next candy shop. These are little things, it is true, but the mass of human enjoyment or sorrow is made up of these self-same little things.



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Affection's consecrated wine—
The charity that masters strife!
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Look up, thou child of faith sincere—
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Man, born to labor, finds repose,
The sweet reward of his toil,
As from the winter's sheltering snows
We look for summer's rosy smile;
So when the storms of life intrude—
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The deeper murmurs of the wood,
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And thus, while nature's hymns combine,
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THE LOST PURSE

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"Return it to the owner," returned the little honest fellow, in a firm tone.

"A fool! a fool!" shouted the boys. "Wouldn't catch us returning a purse that looked as though it had lots of money in it, as that does; let's see how much there is," spoke the eldest of the group, and made an attempt to wrest it from the boy's hand.

"It shan't be opened. It is none of our business what it contains, it is none of ours; and if you don't

When alone Johnny began to consider what it was best to do. There was no way, that he saw, by which the owner could be identified by him. A thought struck him—he would deliver it to the office of the chief of police. But he should lose the sale of his papers if he attended to it then, and, if he did, his mother and little sister must go without bread that night, for they had nothing to eat save that which the daily sale of his newspapers brought. What should he do? He paused awhile, and then said "Mother, you would rather go hungry to night—I am sure I would rather too—than keep the purse till to-morrow morning.—"Let's see?" he put his hand into his pocket, and, after fumbling a short time, drew forth three cents; "I've got money enough to buy a loaf of bread for sister's supper and breakfast, and mother and I will go without; so I will at once go away and carry the purse where the owner can obtain it." Thus saying, he trudged with the purse in one hand, and the large bundle of newspapers in the other. He whistled as he went, for, although pinched with cold and hunger, he felt happy because he was doing right.

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"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venerable laborer, "how can you ask this? In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its occupation, and learned from that insect to be industrious and to gather. What I then learned I have followed out to his hour."

"You have only learned half your lesson," resumed the spirit. "Go again to the ant and learn from that insect to rest in the winter of your life, and to enjoy what you have gathered up."

HOW TO TELL A "GOOD EGG."—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water. If they lay flat on their side, they are good beyond doubt. If the butts turn up they are not fresh.

Humorous.

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

MOUSTACHIOS.

There is an article much in use,
Called a moustache,
Worn by every man, of course,
Who wishes to cut a dash.

With hair upon his upper lip,
Or upon his chin,
He thinks himself a man of wit,
And all in love with him.

At a party, spree, or ball,
He goes the polka hop,
And what is he, after all?
Nothing but a fop.

If he thinks to please the fair,
He is much mistaken;
To admire a goat or ugly bear,
They have no inclination.

No man of sense would wear
Unbecoming trash—
He stands higher with the fair
Without a moustache.

DIOPHANTUS says it seems paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that the latest intelligence always consists in the earliest news.

CHINESE SAYING.—A drunkard's nose is said to be like a "lighthouse, warning us of the little water that passes underneath."

Why is Sir Charles Napier's expedition a pleasant one? Because he has gone to Revel in the Baltic.

Why cannot a gentleman legally possess a short walking stick? Because it can never be long to him.

"CATO, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the south in the winter?" said a gentleman to his confidential servant "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de'clemeny ob de north; and so am 'obliged to go south, where he 'periences warmer longitude," was the philosophic reply.

"Indeed you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his mistress. "Pooh, pooh," said she, "so you'd say if you did not think so." "And so you'd think," he answered, "if I did not say so."

SOME lone bachelor editor away out of Missouri, is guilty of the following: "Why is the heart of a lover like the sea-sepout?" "Because it is the se-creter (sea-cretur) of great sighs (size)." Dreadful, wasn't it?



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE HOUR FOR LOVE.

When twinkling twilight weeps o'er day,
And balmy breezes sigh,
When star by star lights up the way,
O'er which the angels fly;
That is, oh Love! the holiest hour
That earth revolves for thee;
For greatest then thy thrilling power,
And blest its ecstasy.

Let others tread the gay saloon,
Or seek thee in the dance,
And tell their tale 'twixt step and tune,
Or momentary glance:
Be my saloon the vernal sod,
Its canopy the sky,
My chandeliers the stars of God,
That twinkle upon high!

Bytown. H. KEMPTVILLE.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ' AMERICAN THEORY.

We mentioned in our last issue his opinion that the American continent is very old—older than Europe, and as old as the coal period.

here—empire flourished and perished—new ones again risen! Europe has probably been settled by man 4000 years. Yet Agassiz says Europe consisted of low, marshy, ill-formed islands, when America was a high beautiful continent. Some due to the period when it was inhabited by animals may be obtained from the discovery of mammoth bones—especially from the wonderful discovery of bones embedded high up in the gravel banks of Burlington heights. Lake Ontario has not been so high perhaps for 10,000 years—perhaps for twice that period. Yet over 70 feet above the low water level, and 30 feet in the bank, a skeleton in part of the mighty mammoth was found. Other bones are found all over America, very deeply embedded in the earth. If America be as old as her coal-fields, did animals then inhabit her beautiful wilds? Certainly they did, and of different species from those now seen. Yet there seems to be strong evidence to show that other portions of the globe were inhabited by man when the great briny deep rolled miles deep over North America. The ocean once covered (the remains of the bottom are still to be seen all over Canada, two feet below the soil,) the highest parts of Canada. This was millions of years ago. Since then the coal period existed—then the mammoth period.

THE ENGLISH STARLING AND CANADIAN BLACKBIRD.

Some time ago we examined a stuffed specimen of the bird called the English starling. Writers on ornithology assert that our red-winged blackbird is of the starling species. This may be; but it is rather a far-drawn comparison. The starling of England is very dissimilar to our red-winged blackbird, in various things. The form of the bird is more square and plump—rather larger—the tail shorter and square. The beak more slender at the base. The color is, a blackish ground color, with a green shade, spotted with whitish specks. The legs and beak are of a flesh color. The English starlings are field birds,—do not necessarily live near the water. On the other hand, the American red-winged blackbird is, in the spring and summer, always found near marshes and swamps, in which it builds its nest. In the autumn it feeds, in large flocks, in wheat fields, and roosts at night in the bushes that grow in swamps,—flying, towards evening, through the air, from west to east, in flocks. In wet weather they assemble in large flocks, and seem delighted with the rain. The color of the male is a pure black, with a red color on the shoulders of the wings. The legs and beak are strong and black. The tail is long. The beak is thick at the base, and very pointed. The female is of a dusky brown color, marked with spots and lines of a lighter color.

THE LARGER OR CROW BLACKBIRD is evidently much more like, in its habits and color, to the red-winged blackbird, than the English starling. It is much larger, however,—of a deep black on most parts of the body, especially in the female. The male is, however, on the breast, neck, head and back, ornamented with shades of a beautiful bottle-green color. The tail is long and strong—the eye golden colored. The beak and legs black, and just like those of the red-wing. It associates with the latter in the autumn, and is very fond of the water, near which it is generally found. We were once very unjustly charged with want of knowledge of ornithology, in stating that these species of birds were of the same genus. We maintain this opinion, however, firmly.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE we assert, contrary to the assertions of some naturalists, not to be of the same genus with the red-winged blackbird—at least not more so than the robin or bluebird. The color, form and habits of the bird, are quite dissimilar. In the first place, it never frequents water—lives entirely on worms and flies—comes to Canada late, and leaves very early. The bill and feet are differently formed. The red-winged and crow blackbird live on grain in the autumn. The oriole builds a hanging nest of peculiar construction, in forest trees, and has a whistling song; also a chattering cry. Its colors are very splendid. The beak is long and thin like singing birds,—legs slender. The neck has an orange ring around it. The head, throat, upper part of the neck, top of back, tops of wings, and a part of the tail feathers, are of a splendid orange color. The upper parts of plumage are black. Four tail feathers orange—two longest ones black. Feet and bill and eyes black. Bird is smaller than the red-wing. We would class this bird with the singing birds.

ERRORS.—We were absent last week, at London, until the day of issue of this paper; consequently some part of it did not get its usual revision. The editor, of course, cannot be everywhere. The neglect of subscribers to pay will cause our absence on collecting tours a good deal this autumn. Last week several errors occurred in the article, on the literary page, about the *Old Countryman*. The word "proper" being substituted for "popular" in the manuscript; and the word "his" is used for "its." The sentence "and there is a total disregard" should read "There are, a total disregard." In some other parts of the



Agricultural, &c.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—It is not often we meet with more good common sense, clothed in words which jingle, than the following coming from a "wild and laughing girl" of "sweet sixteen." We are mistaken, or the young farmer of Chester county, will compare favourably in grace, intelligence and manly beauty, with those of any other county in the Union—and perhaps a little more so!—and we are sure the following lines will be quite refreshing to them this hot weather:—*New York Paper, August.*

A FARMER'S WIFE I'LL BE.

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen.
As full of mischief and of fun, as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beau for me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life, I love the joyous breeze
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make sweet music for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plough;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow—
I love to walk in meadows where the bright streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town
Midst dusty walls and dirty streets, to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

[COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.]

WEATHER.

23rd to 29th September.

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TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1854.

Wheat, Spring, 5s 6d, Fall, 6s 5d per bushel; Oats,

bar, 8d a 2 1/2; fresh in a 1 1/2. Wheat 4s per cord, by the load, \$3, 00; 8 1/2 a 8 1/2. Oats 2 1/2 a 7d per lb. Markets well supplied with vegetables. Wheat rather on the rise—Wheat 1 1/2 a 2 1/2; unwashed 2 1/2, washed 1 1/2, 2 1/2 a 2 1/2.

THE LATE LONDON FAIR.

We can only allude in a few words to the arena. Our stay there was short—only two days, Thursday. We went up in the train from Hamilton on the afternoon of Wednesday the 27th, stopping in London that night, and returned to Hamilton on the morning of the first open day, Thursday. The concourse was immense. The roads to London were thronged with living masses of human beings. The trains were perfectly crammed. This may be easily imagined when we say, that 2000 persons came on one train from the east, which was a quarter of a mile long. 1500 persons went east on the train which took us down on Thursday. The night train contained still more. The receipts of the Great Western Railway, during the three days, were £12,000 cash, from Hamilton to London, we are told. The weather was delightful, rather indeed too warm. All the lanes were very crowded. On Wednesday thousands could get no beds, and occupied bar-rooms, barns, and many walked the streets all night. \$1 (two in a bed) was thought a very reasonable sum for a bed.

The Show itself, upon the whole, was not better than that of Hamilton last year. It was deficient in good cattle and vegetables. The sheep were good; poultry, very good; ladies' work, very good; agricultural implements, good; food, very superior; floral department, only middling; grain, middling; native manufactures better than usual.

Good order, so far as assaults or rows are concerned, was generally preserved. Liquors were sold on the ground. Many thefts were committed there. It is said that 60 persons had their pockets picked.

Scarcely an accident happened on the roads worth mentioning. The trains, for want of a double track, were very irregular. The Governor and Mr. Hincks made speeches on the ground.

London is wonderfully improved within two years. It is a finely located place, and bids fair to be a larger place than even Hamilton itself. The Railroad has greatly advanced its interests.

DO OUR FARMERS MAKE BUTTER?

The farmers in North York and Simcoe we take it, are not aware, that the forty thousand inhabitants of this city have at this moment to pay from one shilling to fifteen pence a pound for very indifferent butter. The north part of this country is within an hour's ride of Toronto. Its farmers claim to be a far-seeing, intelligent, money-making race. They consider themselves capable of judging how a dollar may be profitably laid out, at least as well as their neighbors. They are, nevertheless, really ignorant apparently, that it is their interest to devote a much larger share of their attention to dairy produce. They grow wheat to any extent. They exhaust the best part of their land in raising a single production, without attempting to compare its relative value with other articles of agricultural produce. They are content to feed their cattle for six months in the year, on stubble, which barely serves to keep them in life. They let them stand freezing in cold sheds; and it takes half the summer merely to recruit the almost exhausted vitality resulting from the winter starvation. Is there any analogy between these facts, and that already mentioned, on which we speak from dear-bought experience, viz: that the consumers of butter in this city are now subjected to the necessity of paying fourteen pence a pound for the indifferently flavoured article which goes by courtesy under that name in the Toronto Market? We think the analogy is very striking indeed; and there is reason to fear that the farmers in Simcoe and North York, by remaining indifferent to their own interest in the matter, will hardly sustain the character for intelligence which they are ambitious to be credited with. Let them answer practically and speedily the query prefixed to these remarks.—*Leader.*

A NURSERY FARM.—Since the construction of the Buffalo and Brantford railway the attention of many of our enterprising citizens have been directed across the river, and investments have been made in lands contiguous to the road and this city for use and for speculative purposes. Among these of our citizens who have, the present season, made purchases there for actual use and occupation, is Mr. Mason, the Florist. The splendid farm of which he has become the owner borders on the river just opposite the Black Rock, extending to nearly or about the distance of one mile. A few years since it was purchased by Mr. McDonell, a Scottish gentleman from Canada, for some twenty-eight hundred dollars. About eighteen months ago he sold it to Mr. Hadfield, of this city for something like \$5,000. This spring Mr. H. sold it to Mr. Mason for a sum about double the figure which he paid for it. Such is the rapid increase in the value of farming lands and country building sites on the other side of the Niagara, convenient to this city. This farm from its location and adaptation of soil to the purpose for which he designs it, is very valuable. It is his intention to soon to transplant to it

There is an article much in use.

Called a moustache.
Worn by every man, of course.
Who wishes to cut a dash.

With hair upon his upper lip,
Or upon his chin,
He thinks himself a man of wit,
And all in love with him.

At a party, spree, or ball,
He goes the polka hop,
And what is he, after all?
Nothing but a fop.

If he thinks to please the fair,
He is much mistaken;
To admire a goat or ugly bear,
They have no inclination.

No man of sense would wear
Unbecoming trash—
He stands higher with the fair
Without a moustache.

DICKENS says it seems paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that the latest intelligence always consists in the earliest news.

CHINESE SAYING.—A drunkard's nose is said to be like a "lighthouse, warning us of the little water that passes underneath."

Why is Sir Charles Napier's expedition a pleasant one? Because he has gone to Revel in the Baltic.

Why cannot a gentleman legally possess a short walking stick? Because it can never be long to him.

"CARO, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the south in the winter?" said a gentleman to his confidential servant. "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de'clemeny ob de norf, and so am 'bliged to go souf, where he 'periences warmer longitude," was the philosophic reply.

"I'MBRO you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his mistress. "Pooh, pooh," said she, "so you'd say if you did not think so." "And so you'd think," he answered, "if I did not say so."

SOME lone bachelor editor away out of Missouri, is guilty of the following: "Why is the heart of a lover like the sea-serpent?" "Because it is the creature (sea-creatur) of great sighs (size)." Dreadful, wasn't it?



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE HOUR FOR LOVE.

When twinkling twilight weeps o'er day,
And balmy breezes sigh,
When star by star lights up the way,
O'er which the angels fly;—
That is, oh Love! the holiest hour
That earth revolves for thee;
For greatest then thy thrilling power,
And blest its ecstasy.

Let others tread the gay saloon,
Or seek thee in the dance,
And tell their tale 'twixt step and tune,
Or momentary glance:
Be my saloon the vernal sod,
Its canopy the sky,
My chandeliers the stars of God,
That twinkle upon high!

Bytown. H. KEMPTVILLE.

PROFESSOR AGASSIS' AMERICAN THEORY.

We mentioned in our last issue his opinion that the American continent is very old—older than Europe, and so on in the coal period. This may extend back millions of years. It is a curious enquiry to make—Was the continent inhabited during that period by animals, and when by man? Have nations lived

high up in the mountains. The fossils of the Lake Ontario have not been so long perhaps for 100,000 years—perhaps for twice that period. Yet over 70 feet above the low water level, and 30 feet on the bank, a skeleton in part of the mighty mammoth was found. Other bones are found all over America, very deeply embedded in the earth. In America, as well as her coal-fields, did animals then inhabit her beautiful wilds? Certainly they do, and of different species from those now seen. Yet there seems to be strong evidence to show that other portions of the globe were inhabited by man when the great bony deep-rolled miles deep over North America. The ocean once covered (the remains of the bottom are still to be seen all over Canada, two feet below the soil) the highest parts of Canada. This was millions of years ago. Since then the coal period existed—then the mammoth period.

THE ENGLISH STARLING AND CANADIAN BLACKBIRD.

Some time ago we examined a stuffed specimen of the bird called the English starling. Writers on ornithology assert that our red-winged blackbird is of the starling species. This may be; but it is rather a far-drawn comparison. The starling of England is very dissimilar to our red-winged blackbird, in various things. The form of the bird is more square and plump—rather larger—the tail shorter and square. The beak more slender at the base. The color is, a blackish ground color, with a green shade, spotted with whitish specks. The legs and beak are of a flesh color. The English starlings are field birds—do not necessarily live near the water. On the other hand, the American red-winged blackbird is, in the spring and summer, always found near marshes and swamps, in which it builds its nest. In the autumn it feeds, in large flocks, in wheat fields, and roosts at night in the bushes that grow in swamps,—flying, towards evening, through the air, from west to east, in flocks. In wet weather they assemble in large flocks, and seem delighted with the rain. The color of the male is a pure black, with a red color on the shoulders of the wings. The legs and beak are strong and black. The tail is long. The beak is thick at the base, and very pointed. The female is of a dusky brown color, marked with spots and lines of a lighter color.

THE LARGER OR CROW BLACKBIRD is evidently much more like, in its habits and color, to the red-winged blackbird, than the English starling. It is much larger, however,—of a deep black on most parts of the body, especially in the female. The male is, however, on the breast, neck, head and back, ornamented with shades of a beautiful bottle-green color. The tail is long and strong—the eye golden colored. The beak and legs black, and just like those of the red-wing. It associates with the latter in the autumn, and is very fond of the water, near which it is generally found. We were once very unjustly charged with want of knowledge of ornithology, in stating that these species of birds were of the same genus. We maintain this opinion, however, firmly.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE we assert, contrary to the assertions of some naturalists, not to be of the same genus with the red-winged blackbird—at least not more so than the robin or bluebird. The color, form and habits of the bird, are quite dissimilar. In the first place, it never frequents water—lives entirely on worms and flies—comes to Canada late, and leaves very early. The bill and feet are differently formed. The red-winged and crow blackbird live on grain in the autumn. The oriole builds a hanging nest of peculiar construction, in forest trees, and has a whistling song; also a chattering cry. Its colors are very splendid. The beak is long and thin like singing birds,—legs slender. The neck has an orange ring around it. The head, throat, upper part of the neck, top of back, tops of wings, and a part of the tail feathers, are of a splendid orange color. The upper parts of plumage are black. Four tail feathers orange—two longest ones black. Feet and bill and eyes black. Bird is smaller than the red-wing. We would class this bird with the singing birds.

ERRORS.—We were absent last week, at London, until the day of issue of this paper; consequently some part of it did not get its usual revision. The editor, of course, cannot be everywhere. The neglect of subscribers to pay will cause our absence on collecting tours a good deal this autumn. Last week several errors occurred in the article, on the literary page, about the *Old Countryman*. The word "proper" being substituted for "popular" in the manuscript; and the word "his" is used for "its." The sentence "and there is a total disregard" should read "These are, a total disregard." In some other parts of the paper small typographical errors occurred. Generally this paper is very free from such errors.

Sir Edmund Head has gone to Washington.

Agricultural, &c

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—It is not often we meet with more good common sense, clothed in words which jingle, than the following coming from a "wild and laughing girl" of "sweet sixteen." We are mistaken, or the young farmer of Chester county, will compare favourably in grace, intelligence and manly beauty, with those of any other county in the Union—and perhaps a little more so!—and we are sure the following lines will be quite refreshing to them this hot weather.—*New York Paper, August.*

A FARMER'S WIFE I'LL BE.

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen.
As full of mischief and of fun, as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beams for me—
If ever I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life, I love the joyous breeze
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make sweet music for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plough,
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow—
I love to walk in meadows where the bright stream-lets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town
Midst dusty walls and dirty streets, to ramble up and down:
But flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
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[COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.]

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Our stay here was very pleasant. We went up on the Hamilton and London Railway on Wednesday the 23rd of September, at eight o'clock, and returned at eight o'clock on Friday the 25th. There were over 2000 persons on the train on the first open day. The weather was (unusually) fine. The roads were crowded with living masses of human beings. The train was perfectly crammed. It may be easily imagined when we say, that 2000 persons came on one train from the east, which was a mile long, 1500 persons went east, and 5000 took us down on Thursday. The weather was still more. The receipts of the Western Railway, during the three days, were \$12000, cash, from Hamilton to London, we are told. The weather was delightful, rather indeed too warm. All the cars were very crowded. On Wednesday thousands could get no beds, and occupied bar-rooms, bars, and many walked the streets all night. \$1 (two in a bed) was thought a very reasonable sum for a bed.

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LIST OF DIVISION COURTS FOR THE AUTUMN, 1854.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Day, Date. Includes Toronto, Do., Berwick, Richmond Hill, Newmarket, Brampton, Albion, Sand Hill, Streetsville.

The Divisions are altered as to Divisions—part of Scarborough is in Unionville. The Division at Brampton for Chingacoucy is entirely new.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts considerably, comes into effect on the 1st October inst.

There is a Court established at Weston and Unionville. We will hereafter give the time of their sessions.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

THE GROGSELLER.

Who, formed by Heaven for nobler ends Has death's pale standard wide unfurl'd? Who, like a fallen angel, spends His strength to spoil this nether world? The Grog-seller.

Who blasts young genius, opening bright, Or changes to unhallow'd flame Those fires which might a nation light To deeds of glory, virtue, fame? The Grog-seller.

Who makes the hoary head to reel, The mother weep, the daughter sigh? Who grasps for gold, but ne'er can feel The anguish of the orphan's cry? The Grog-seller.

Who withers beauty by his power, And spreads the mantle of despair Round homes once happy as the bower Of love—now desolate and bare? The Grog-seller.

Who weeps not when the drunkard's bier Goes passing onward to the tomb, When widow'd misery drops a tear, And horror shrouds the pall in gloom? The Grog-seller.

Who fills th' asylum and the grave, And deluges the world with woe? Who fires the soul of every knave, Gives murderers wrath to deal the blow? The Grog-seller.

Who stands to blot fair nature's brow, To wither all that's lovely here, To damp affection's sweetest glow, And break soul-links which bind so dear? The Grog-seller.

Who stands beneath the scowl of Heaven, While vengeance thunders round his ear; Yet from his post can not be driven, Though storms and hurricanes appear? The Grog-seller.

I would not have my soul encased Within thy frame—a tenant vile, For all the wealth that ever graced Britannia's rum-degraded isle; Poor Grog-seller.

Oh! heav'n and earth cry out aloud Against thy deeds,—time's bell has rung Thy doom;—see yonder thy death-roud;— Fly, ere thy funeral dirge is sung; Poor Grog-seller.

Lebo, Sept. 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

The following hints (sent us and generally sent to the Canadian divisions) are worthy of immediate attention.—Ezer Sax.

persons by whom they are proposed, but Divisions are not precluded from charging a fee. Visiting members are not to be numbered with contributing members, and Divisions are not required to pay per centage on their account.

The visiting members, or sisters, hold the position of honorary members. They have no legal right to speak, or vote in Divisions, but still Divisions are not precluded from extending to them the privilege of a fall, and free interchange of thought, and sentiment.

It is not intended that the Ladies should be admitted by the Regular Password, nor wear the Regalia, yet Divisions may give them a Password, or a neat card of Certificate, and also provide, if deemed advisable, a suitable Regalia for their fair visitors; all of which would be within the law.

All the law, and all the forms for the admission of Females or visiting members, have been printed on cards, which will be furnished from this office at fourpence; two cards complete a set.

OBSERVE THAT IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER.

1st. The whole subject of Initiation Fees, Weekly Dues and Benefits, is now entirely under the control of Divisions, and they can determine their own rates on such a scale as may be adapted to their wants, and the condition of circumstances in their own localities.

2nd. Females can be admitted to all of our meetings as visiting members.

3rd. Youths over 16 years of age can now be admitted as members.

These changes afford provision for maintaining in every place a most effective Temperance Organization. The expense need not go much beyond the cost of room rent, light and fuel, and the percentage to G. D., and these Associations have many advantages, among others may be mentioned, of being a part of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, an Order widely extended, influential, and by the late alterations extremely inexpensive; and further, this Institution has proved very efficient in promoting the Temperance Reform, especially in this Province.

The subject of the Institution of Degrees, cannot be acted upon, until the next Session of the Grand Division; when the Degree Ritual, and Price, will receive due attention.

The adjudicators have awarded the Prize for the best Essay, "advocating the adoption of a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and in accordance with a Resolution of the G. D. the edition to be printed will be proportioned to the quantity required by Subordinate Divisions, therefore, please state the number of copies the Division will take of the Prize Essay, of 8 pages. Price about 3s per 100. Forward your order early.

Please forward the September Return by the 12th of October at the latest, to enable me to make my Report to the Grand Division. Insert on the Return the Representatives names elected to the G. D., and if your Division is Incorporated, please write the word "Incorporated" on the Return.

The next Annual Session of the G. D. will be held at Bytown, on Wednesday 25th October next, at which business of importance will be transacted. Representatives are earnestly invited to attend. EDWARD STACEY, Grand Scribe.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

OXFORD COUNTY,

PRINCETON, September, 22nd, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you for the first time, thinking that perhaps you would be pleased to hear of the prosperity of the good cause with us. Total Abstinence was at a very low ebb here in May last, when we attempted to organize a Lodge of Good Templars, and though the season of the year was unfavorable, as we are an agricultural community, and the labour of the day unfits us for going far in evenings, yet we have reason to be gratified with our success, as we number upwards of fifty, and expect as soon as the evenings become longer to receive large additions. We have some good staunch working members, and hope to do great things in our crusade against the demon, Alcohol. We are now engaged in circulating petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Our member, D. Matheson, is pledged to support the measure, and our hearts beat high with hope that our efforts may have some influence perhaps in saving our country from the fearful destroyer. We constantly find incentives to labour on, as even in our own quiet country homes the victims are not few. A short time before we organized, two of our neighbours retired to bed drunk and could never be roused till they awoke in the drunkard's eternity. Another, a young man, hung himself when drunk. Since our efforts one was found drowned or smothered in a pool of shallow water. Another, four weeks ago, was taken in a fit and died in a few hours in extreme agony. And yet another, sad to say, a naturally fine talented young man, (27 years of age) in a fit of delirium tremens escaped from those who were watching him imagining that he was pursued by demons and when he found that flight was vain, cut eleven gashes in his throat with a dull pocket knife and died the same day raving, and declaring that life was an insupportable burden to him.

Poor fellows! those who might have been

valuable time, I remain ever sincerely and truly yours in temperance bonds.

A GOOD TEMPLAR Of Prince Albert Lodge, Princeton. MEETING AT BYTOWN.

We recommended the proposal of this circular to all men belonging to the order. The well-known zeal and enterprise of the Bytown Sons are the best guarantee that all they say will be faithfully performed. Let the attendance at this meeting from the west be as large and as enthusiastic as possible. It is again necessary that a vigorous and united attempt be made to carry a Maine Law in Canada in this Parliament.—[L.D. FOX.]

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

The annual session of the grand division of our beloved Order in Western Canada will be held in the City of Bytown, during the fourth week of October. The Session will be opened at Eleven o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday the 25th of this month.

The Railway between Bytown and Prescott will be completed throughout at that date and arrangements have been made with the Company, by which Brethren will be conveyed from Prescott to Bytown in two hours, and return in the same time for the sum of half-a-dollar each way, for which Tickets can be procured at Prescott, on presenting their Credentials, or furnishing their names and stating that they are Representatives.

Brethren coming from the Westward will meet the S. A. M. Train from Prescott after the arrival of the American morning line of Steamers from Kingston, and the 10 o'clock Train after the arrival of the Canadian Mail Steamer at Prescott.

Arrangements will be made to secure comfortable accommodation, at reasonable rates, for all who visit us.

On Wednesday, a Demonstration of the Strength of the Order in the Ottawa Country (vicinity of Bytown) will take place. The Procession will move from the Hall of the G. D. at 12 o'clock, noon, and proceed through the principal streets of the Town.

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VIRGINIA.—Encouraging reports reach us from

County is wheeling into the ranks of prohibition.

INDIANA.—The "Star of Hope," publishes an interesting letter from Shelby County, which, it assures us, "is all right on the temperance question." The friends of prohibition have not been idle for several months past, but by frequent discussions of the questions, have secured, as they believe, a majority of the voters of the County in its favour. As a consequence, they expect to elect their candidate to the Legislature by a triumphant vote, defying all competition.

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The Division are... Scarborough is in Unionville. The Division at Brampton for Chingacousy is entirely new. Mr. C. M. Keller, formerly of Richmond Hill, has gone to Unionville; Mr. Grievs is the new Clerk at Richmond Hill, and Mr. Button the Bailiff; Mr. Paul is the Clerk at Weston, and an excellent man he is. The Judge will hold no Court in King until the 2nd December, there being no business there. The second Fall Court for Berwick will be the 1st December.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts considerably, comes into effect on the 1st October inst.

There is a Court established at Weston and Unionville. We will hereafter give the time of their sessions.



The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it is in 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, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

THE GROGSELLER.

Who, formed by Heaven for nobler ends
Has death's pale standard wide unfurled?
Who, like a fallen angel, spends
His strength to spoil this nether world?
The Grogseller.

Who bleats young genius, op'ning bright,
Or changes to unhallow'd flame
Those fires which might a nation light
To deeds of glory, virtue, fame?
The Grogseller.

Who makes the hoary head to reel,
The mother weep, the daughter sigh?
Who grasps for gold, but never can feel
The anguish of the orphan's cry?
The Grogseller.

Who withers beauty by his power,
And spreads the mantle of despair
Round homes once happy as the bower
Of love—now desolate and bare?
The Grogseller.

Who weeps not when the drunkard's bier
Goes passing onward to the tomb,
When widow'd misery drops a tear,
And horror shrouds the pall in gloom?
The Grogseller.

Who fills th' arylum and the grave,
And deluges the world with woe?
Who fires the soul of every knave,
Gives murderers wrath to deal the blow?
The Grogseller.

Who stands to blot fair nature's brow,
'Tis woe that all that's lovely here,
To damp affection's sweetest glow,
And break soul-links which bind so dear?
The Grogseller.

Who stands beneath the scowl of Heaven,
While vengeance thunders round his ear;
Yet from his post can not be driven,
Though storms and hurricanes appear?
The Grogseller.

I would not have my soul encased
Within thy frame—a tenant vile,
For all the wealth that ever graced
Britannia's rum-degraded Isle;
Poor Grogseller.

Oh! heav'n and earth cry out aloud
Against thy deeds,—time's bell has rung
Thy doom;—see yonder thy death-shroud;—
Fly, ere thy funeral dirge is sung;
Poor Grogseller.

Lobo, Sept. 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

The following hints (sent us and generally sent to the Canadian divisions) are worthy of immediate attention.—EDITORS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T., O. W. Kingston, 28th August, 1854.

RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF FEMALES INTO DIVISIONS.

It is not intended that Females should pay an initiation fee, and as they are visiting members it would be ungracious to tax either them, or the

It is not intended that the Ladies should be admitted by the Regular Password, nor wear the Regalia, yet Divisions may give them a Password, or a neat card of Certificate, and also provide, if deemed advisable, a suitable Regalia for their fair visitors; all of which would be within the law.

All the law, and all the forms for the admission of Females or visiting members, have been printed on cards, which will be furnished from this office at four-pence; two cards complete a set.

OBSERVE THAT IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER.

1st. The whole subject of Initiation Fees, Weekly Dues and Benefits, is now entirely under the controul of Divisions, and they can determine their own rates on such a scale as may be adapted to their wants, and the condition of circumstances, in their own localities.

2nd. Females can be admitted to all of our meetings as visiting members.

3rd. Youths over 16 years of age can now be admitted as members.

These changes afford provision for maintaining in every place a most effective Temperance Organization. The expense need not go much beyond the cost of room rent, light and fuel, and the percentage to G. D., and these Associations have many advantages, among others may be mentioned, of being a part of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, an Order widely extended, influential, and by the late alterations extremely inexpensive; and further, this Institution has proved very efficient in promoting the Temperance Reform, especially in this Province.

The subject of the Institution of Degrees, cannot be acted upon, until the next Session of the Grand Division; when the Degree Ritual, and Price, will receive due attention.

The adjudicators have awarded the Prize for the best Essay, "advocating the adoption of a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and in accordance with a Resolution of the G. D. the edition to be printed will be proportioned to the quantity required by Subordinate Divisions, therefore, please state the number of copies the Division will take of the Prize Essay, of 8 pages. Price about 3s per 100. Forward your order early.

Please forward the September Return by the 12th of October at the latest, to enable me to make my Report to the Grand Division. Insert on the Return the Representatives names elected to the G. D., and if your Division is Incorporated, please write the word "Incorporated" on the Return.

The next Annual Session of the G. D. will be held at Bytown, on Wednesday 25th October next, at which business of importance will be transacted. Representatives are earnestly invited to attend.

EDWARD STACEY,
Grand Scribe

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

OXFORD COUNTY,

PRINCETON, September, 22nd, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you for the first time, thinking that perhaps you would be pleased to hear of the prosperity of the good cause with us. Total Abstinence was at a very low ebb here in May last, when we attempted to organize a Lodge of Good Templars, and though the season of the year was unfavorable, as we are an agricultural community, and the labour of the day unfits us for going far in evenings, yet we have reason to be gratified with our success, as we number upwards of fifty, and expect as soon as the evenings become longer to receive large additions. We have some good staunch working members, and hope to do great things in our crusade against the demon, Alcohol. We are now engaged in circulating petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Our member, D. Matheson, is pledged to support the measure, and our hearts beat high with hope that our efforts may have some influence perhaps in saving our country from the fearful destroyer. We constantly find incentives to labour on, as even in our own quiet country homes the victims are not few. A short time before we organized, two of our neighbours retired to bed drunk and could never be roused till they awoke in the drunkard's eternity. Another, a young man, hung himself when drunk. Since our efforts one was found drowned or smothered in a pool of shallow water. Another, four weeks ago, was taken in a fit and died in a few hours in extreme agony. And yet another, sad to say, a naturally fine talented young man, (27 years of age) in a fit of delirium tremens escaped from those who were watching him imagining that he was pursued by demons and when he found that flight was vain, cut eleven gashes in his throat with a dull pocket knife and died the same day raving, and declaring that life was an insupportable burden to him.

Poor fellows! those who might have been the noble-gifted, kind blessings to their families, and ornaments to society, happy here and hereafter, at the beck of the destroyer have gone, gone to the drunkard's loathsome, dishonoured grave, and we awfully fear to the drunkard's hell, for "no drunkard shall inherit heaven" says the Holy Book.

Apologising for trespassing so long on your

well-known... the best... performed... Let the... from... It is again necessary that a vigorous and united attempt be made to carry a Maine Law in Canada in this Parliament.—[L. S.]

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION

The annual session of the grand division of our beloved Order in Western Canada will be held in the City of Bytown, during the fourth week of October. The Session will be opened at Eleven o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday the 25th of this month.

The Railway between Bytown and Prescott will be completed throughout at that date and arrangements have been made with the Company, by which Brethren will be conveyed from Prescott to Bytown in two hours, and return in the same time for the sum of half-a-dollar each way, for which Tickets can be prepared at Prescott, on presenting their Credentials, or furnishing their names and stating that they are Representatives.

Brethren coming from the Westward will meet the 9 A.M. Train from Prescott after the arrival of the American morning line of Steamers from Kingston, and the 10 o'clock Train after the arrival of the Canadian Mail Steamer at Prescott.

Arrangements will be made to secure comfortable accommodation, at reasonable rates, for all who visit us.

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VIRGINIA.—Encouraging reports reach us from this state and authorize the hope that the triumph of prohibition is not far distant. "The Messenger," published at Stanton, says: "From unerring indications, coming from every part of the State, we feel assured that the temperance cause is onward." "It also adds, that much of the best talent, in the various professions, and of both political parties, is actively enlisted in its behalf and that County after

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The regiment of Royal Canadian Rifles are to leave Toronto for Kingston immediately. There has been a Protestant and German Roman Catholic riot in the city of Cincinnati about a protestant school. 140 persons have died at the Sault Ste. Marie canal of cholera. The Newspapers in Cincinnati have raised their price \$1 in addition per year. Texas contains 500,000 people and increases 160,000 per year.



POLITICAL NOTES OF IMPORTANCE.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—Clouds of opposition begin to rise in the distance. The secularization of these lands now promised by McNab, the representative of the family compact and High Church of Upper Canada, and by Morin, the representative, avowedly, of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Lower Canada, as we said last week, is yet among the contingencies of the times. Why, it may be asked, is this the case? Have they not, and has not Hincks, their secret master, all promised immediate secularization? Yes they have, if there be any meaning in words. It is an old saying, "Put not thy trust in princes." Much more appropriate would it be to say, "PUT NOT THY TRUST IN COLONIAL GOVERNORS OR THEIR TOOLS IN THE SHAPE OF MINISTERS." The Canadian Governors, prior to 1840, had as tools C. J. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bishop Strachan, and a few others. Sydenham, after that, had his tools—among them, Draper, Hincks, and others. Lord Elgin has his in Hincks. Now we hope and trust we may be mistaken, but fear that some means will be found to divide the Reserves among the churches, thus to corrupt them for State uses. Clouds of opposition are arising, in immense efforts now being made below, by the Roman Catholic priesthood, to induce the Lower Canada members to oppose secularization. A similar effort will be made in Upper Canada by the same church, joined by the Church of England. We have heard whispers of it. We have heard that a meeting will be called in Toronto soon on this subject. May there not be a secret understanding that an agitation of this kind shall be got up, and then the question designedly delayed for a future consideration? May not a new election be called for further popular expression in January? Canadians were worse deceived in this matter in 1832-4, than they would be were all this to take place. Is this a time for so corrupt a politician as McNab to be at the head of affairs? If we had a Sicotte-McDonnell Cabinet this would not be so.

A MASTERLY STROKE OF POLICY it would be, were Lord Elgin and Hincks sincere in letting the Tories carry these popular measures—thus stultifying their actions for four years. In future times Canadians could say, This was the work of your own hands,—complain not of the sacrilege. Lord Elgin could say to the mother church at home, Your colonial children cut their own throats—they despoiled the church of its property. It was not the radicals, but the Tories that did this deed. But we fear Lord Elgin has McNab in for a contingency, and that there is a WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

"A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL."—This reminds us of an expression that a very old Canadian citizen used to us last week at London. He is a large manufacturer in Canada—a man of great property. Says he, "So long as our present system of government lasts, we will never have good government. There is now and has always been a wheel within a wheel." Yes, seeming to govern ourselves, we yet are governed, on great and vital questions, by others. Lord Elgin and his tools would not like to part with the help of the churches, or of their patronage; for it is through them they work the "wheel within the wheel."

THE SPARTANS HELD a skillfully executed and concealed theft was a noble act. Some politicians hold it is right skillfully to deceive the people. So do many of the churches. This is the grand sin of Roman Catholicity. The world has been skillfully deceived by it for 1400 years. Corrupt politicians make use of all forms of government to skillfully deceive, the aim being selfish aggrandizement of families.

MALCOLM CAMERON.—This gentleman we saw last week, acting the toadie to Hincks and Elgin at London. He went up in the boat from Toronto, and by the cars to London, with us. We spoke not to him, but came face to face often, and, in our conversations with others, let him know very freely what we thought of Canadian politics.

IT IS SAID THERE COULD BE NO REFORM MINISTRY FORMED—that it would have been degrading for Morin to take in the Rouges, or for Lord Elgin to send for McDonald or Sicotte. If this be the case, why was it not degrading in 1851 to send for Rolph, one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1837? Why did not Elgin then send for McNab, and Hincks advise him? No: Hincks could see his way clear to power, (Bald-

ence him to send for leading reformers to form a ministry. Wilson of London, McDonald of Cornwall, and Sicotte, were available, or Young of Montreal. The Upper Canada liberals could have brought at least fifty to the Government, including several liberal conservatives. Lower Canada could have brought thirty. Here would have been a strong party on the right side. Then the great issues would have been safe.

THE ROUGE PARTY of Lower Canada are no more socialist in their views than the other party. This is a mere gammon cry of Tories and Government tools. The real socialist party are the Roman priests and their tools.

SIR ALLAN McNAB'S TREACHERY

A man who will desert his principles, what he considers truth, is not to be trusted when he goes over to the enemy. Hear what he says on the Clergy Reserve question:—

"The only question that separated moderate men of all parties from a junction was the Clergy Reserves. My opinions on this subject have never been concealed. I was in favor of holding the statute of 1841 as a final settlement, and I have in Parliament voted against the abrogation of that settlement.

Before the last Election, and immediately after the prorogation in June, the Conservative members of the House met in Quebec, and they resolved that this should be made an open question, and if the voice of the people was clearly expressed in favor of appropriating the Reserves for secular purposes, it would be neither wise nor statesman-like to oppose it. The decision of the people has been expressed "in no equivocal manner." It has been ascertained that at least three-fourths of the Members of the Assembly are in favor of Secularization, and it only remains for me to bow to their decision, and submit to their deliberate judgment. (How VERY DEMOCRATIC). I have done so, and it shall be my endeavour to aid in carrying SUCH A MEASURE FOR THE SECULARIZATION of the Reserves, as will be most satisfactory to the country and conducive to its prosperity."

Now such a measure as will be SATISFACTORY TO THE COUNTRY may mean a subdivision—may mean something different from what reformers do. It may mean adjustment, or a giving portions of the funds of the Clergy Reserves to the churches. A man who will FOR OFFICE! abandon what he considers the sacred rights of his CHURCH and of PROPERTY, may not be slow to abandon, on the first convenient occasion, his new promise to the reformers.

We hope, however, that he may keep it. It is, nevertheless, our opinion that the reform party might and should have carried this question. The cause of their not doing so lies in the spite and treachery of Hincks, who, sooner than let the power pass into their hands, gave it to McNab.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

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shocking state. J. H. Cameron has introduced a sort of mortgage and bankrupt act—a very good one seems. Something of this sort is required. Larwill has introduced a motion to have the account of the sale of the lands at Rowden to Col. Prince laid before the House. Mr. Dorian, of Montreal, has introduced a Bill to provide for the Canadian and British Government, in relation to the union of the British American Provinces. The Lower Canadian Roman Catholic priests are petitioning the House of Assembly against a contemplated law with Roman Catholic property in that part of Canada. WILL THIS NOT AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE SECULARIZATION MEASURE? J. A. McDonald and H. Smith, members of the new Government, are elected without opposition. Mr. Brown has introduced a Bill to abolish the Rectories. Mr. Drummond has introduced a Bill to secularize the Clergy Reserve lands. Many Bills to increase the capital of Canadian Banks have been introduced. Mr. Vorn has introduced the Bill to make the Legislative Council elective as below. A Bill to build a railroad from Amherstburgh to the Niagara River has been introduced by Mr. Merritt. A Bill to amend the law of marriage by Dr. Rolph and one by Mr. Wight, also. Mr. Cameron moved for the appointment of a committee to revise the Canadian Statutes.

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and 53,000 of them were Irish. These Irish carry to excess the universally prevailing Catholic spirit. They are, almost without exception, Catholics, and support a paper—the Boston Pilot—which boasts that the foreign population is now, 1854, in a majority in Boston, and urges them as Catholics, not as republicans, to become naturalized without delay with a view to their ultimate attainment of the political control of the city. This advice has been consistently followed by the foreign Catholics. In 1850 there were no less than 20,000 naturalized voters in the whole city. Now there are three times that number.—Boston paper.

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POLITICAL NOTES OF IMPORTANCE

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—Clouds of opposition begin to rise in the distance. The secularization of these lands now promised by McNab, the representative of the family compact and High Church of Upper Canada, and by Morin, the representative, avowedly, of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Lower Canada, as we said last week, is yet among the contingencies of the times. Why, it may be asked, is this the case? Have they not, and has not Hincks, their secret master, all promised immediate secularization? Yes they have, if there be any meaning in words. It is an old saying, "Put not thy trust in princes." Much more appropriate would it be to say, "PUT NOT THY TRUST IN COLONIAL GOVERNORS OR THEIR TOOLS IN THE SHAPE OF MINISTERS." The Canadian Governors, prior to 1840, had as tools C. J. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bishop Strachan, and a few others. Sydenham, after that, had his tools—among them, Draper, Hincks, and others. Lord Elgin has his in Hincks. Now we hope and trust we may be mistaken, but fear that some means will be found to divide the Reserves among the churches, thus to corrupt them for State uses. Clouds of opposition are arising, in immense efforts now being made below, by the Roman Catholic priesthood, to induce the Lower Canada members to oppose secularization. A similar effort will be made in Upper Canada by the same church, joined by the Church of England. We have heard whispers of it. We have heard that a meeting will be called in Toronto soon on this subject. May there not be a secret understanding that an agitation of this kind shall be got up, and then the question designedly delayed for a future consideration? May not a new election be called for further popular expression in January? Canadians were worse deceived in this matter in 1832-4, than they would be were all this to take place. Is this a time for so corrupt a politician as McNab to be at the head of affairs? If we had a Sicotte-McDonell Cabinet this would not be so.

A MASTERLY STROKE OF POLICY it would be, were Lord Elgin and Hincks sincere in letting the Tories carry these popular measures—thus stultifying their actions for four years. In future times Canadians could say, This was the work of your own hands,—complain not of the sacrilege. Lord Elgin could say to the mother church at home, Your colonial children cut their own throats—they despoiled the church of its property. It was not the radicals, but the Tories that did this deed. But we fear Lord Elgin has McNab in for a contingency, and that there is a WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

"A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL."—This reminds us of an expression that a very old Canadian citizen used to us last week at London. He is a large manufacturer in Canada—a man of great property. Says he, "So long as our present system of government lasts, we will never have good government. There is now and has always been a wheel within a wheel." Yes, seeming to govern ourselves, we yet are governed, on great and vital questions, by others. Lord Elgin and his tools would not like to part with the help of the churches, or of their patronage; for it is through them they work the "wheel within the wheel."

THE SPARTANS HELD a skillfully executed and concealed theft was a noble act. Some politicians hold it is right skillfully to deceive the people. So do many of the churches. This is the grand sin of Roman Catholicity. The world has been skillfully deceived by it for 1400 years. Corrupt politicians make use of all forms of government to skillfully deceive, the aim being selfish aggrandizement of families.

MALCOLM CAMERON.—This gentleman we saw last week, acting the toadie to Hincks and Elgin at London. He went up in the boat from Toronto, and by the cars to London, with us. We spoke not to him, but came face to face often, and, in our conversations with others, let him know very freely what we thought of Canadian politics.

IT IS SAID THERE COULD BE NO REFORM MINISTRY FORMED—that it would have been degrading for Morin to take in the Rouges, or for Lord Elgin to send for McDonald or Sicotte. If this be the case, why was it not degrading in 1851 to send for Rolph, one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1837? Why did not Elgin then send for McNab, and Hincks advise it? No: Hincks could see his way clear to power, (Baldwin and Price out of the way,) and he had no character to whitewash. It was the duty of Hincks, as a reform leader, to recommend Lord Elgin, or to influ-

THE REFORM PARTY of Lower Canada are no more consistent in their views than the other party. They are a mere gammon cry of Tories and Government tools. The real socialist party are the Roman priests and their tools.

SIR ALLAN McNAB'S TREACHERY

A man who will desert his principles, what he considers truth, is not to be trusted when he goes over to the enemy. Hear what he says on the Clergy Reserve question—

"The only question that separated moderate men of all parties from a junction was the Clergy Reserves. My opinions on this subject have never been concealed. I was in favor of holding the statute of 1841 as a final settlement, and I have in Parliament voted against the abrogation of that settlement.

Before the last Election, and immediately after the prorogation in June, the Conservative members of the House met in Quebec, and they resolved that this should be made an open question, and if the voice of the people was clearly expressed in favor of appropriating the Reserves for secular purposes, it would be neither wise nor statesman-like to oppose it. The decision of the people has been expressed "in no equivocal manner." It has been ascertained that at least three-fourths of the Members of the Assembly are in favor of Secularization, and it only remains for me to bow to their decision, and submit to their deliberate judgment. (How VERY DEMOCRATIC). I have done so, and it shall be my endeavour to aid in carrying such a measure for the SECULARIZATION of the Reserves, as will be most satisfactory to the country and conducive to its prosperity."

Now such a measure as will be SATISFACTORY TO THE COUNTRY may mean a subdivision—may mean something different from what reformers do. It may mean adjustment, or a giving portions of the funds of the Clergy Reserves to the churches. A man who will FOR OFFICE! abandon what he considers the sacred rights of his CHURCH and of PROPERTY, may not be slow to abandon, on the first convenient occasion, his new promise to the reformers.

We hope, however, that he may keep it. It is, nevertheless, our opinion that the reform party might and should have carried this question. The cause of their not doing so lies in the spite and treachery of Hincks, who, sooner than let the power pass into their hands, gave it to McNab.

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GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, CANADA WEST.

THE Annual Session of this Body will be held in Bytown, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth of October next, at Eleven o'clock A.M.

By order, E. STACEY, G.S. September 1, 1854.

REMOVAL.

McGLASHAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets,

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

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

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

ON Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, a Lease for one year, of Lots 44, 45, and 46, situated in the South end of the St. Lawrence Market, on Front Street, opposite to the City Hall.

Conditions made known at Sale. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain. Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854.

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,

LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Boud Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

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.

NEW STORE, By Improving an Old One!

Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally

now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the people are; and here pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of a great variety of dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, lace goods, silks, satins, flowers, flannels, sheetings, shirtings, tickings, prints, ginghams, linens, handkerchiefs, roach cloths, ladies' cloths, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, window-bollanias, &c., together with a general assortment of seasonal goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTTOES.—A humble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently

No Second Price.

A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.

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

The Toronto House, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

WANTED,

A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—

In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.

In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in ARTS:

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

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

During the Academical 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. Fornieri, 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.

AN ACT

TO Authorize the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkerly Streets in the City of Toronto.

Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £27,491. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

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

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Standing Committee, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, August, 10th, 1854.



STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

Table listing routes and times: 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; Toronto to Detroit, in 15 hours; Toronto to Cincinnati, in 20 hours.

The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at Six o'clock, A.M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M., for

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

Alteration of Time.

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

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

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

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

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.

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

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

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

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

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

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron

RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

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

Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

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

Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D. Medical Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED,

TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required.

Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED,

A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, September 4, 1854.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.

1854.

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

Mail Train at 7, 00 A. M. Accommodation at 4, 35 P. M.

Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 6, 05 A. M. Mail Train at 6, 30 P. M.

Both Trains stop at Flag Station. The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point!

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

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past

REMOVAL.

McGLASHAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, **Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets,** lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand **SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER;** from their Acton Tannery, superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leathers, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smead skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854. 39.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

J. B. RYAN,
Importer of English and American HARDWARE.
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
(Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE,** consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-1f

ON Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the premises, will be offered by Public Auction, a Lease for one year, of **Shops 44, 45, and 46,** situated in the South end of the St. Lawrence Market, on Front Street, opposite to the City Hall.
Conditions made known at Sale.
A. T. McCORD,
Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1854.

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, Burlington, 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'ARIDE,
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

NEW STORE,
By Improving an Old One!
Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. CHARLESWORTH
GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely supplied with all that is new, and likely to meet the taste of his customers.
J. C. Sattlers himself, and from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is

The Ministry Department will offer unusual inducements on many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTTOES.—A humble existence is better than a showy shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently
No Second Price.
A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
No. 60, King Street East.
The Toronto House,
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

WANTED,
A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on **THURSDAY, November 21.**
The following **SCHOLARSHIPS** are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—
In **LIT.**—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.
In **MEDICINE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **ARTS**—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **CIVIL ENGINEERING**—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **AGRICULTURE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In addition to these, there are offered for competition in **ARTS**:
Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.
Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.
Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible *ad eundem*, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.
Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.
All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.
Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.
Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 21.
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. 36

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

of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.
Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committee, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.
2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.
3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.
4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.
The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Council.
Clerk's Office, Toronto,
August, 10th, 1854.

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.
Toronto to Detroit,.....in..... 15 hours.
Toronto to Cincinnati,.....in..... 20 hours.

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

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.
August 21st, 1854.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.
PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable.
Toronto. **M. SCOTT, Leader.**
N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

cepted).—
FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 30, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.
SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Road, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Peerless* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.
J. SPAULDING,
Engr. and Supt.
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron
RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toronto the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.
Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.
Toronto, July 25, 1854.

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

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

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.
WANTED,
TWO DAY NURSES, and **ONE HOUSEMAID.**
Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required.
Apply at the Asylum.
Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.
WANTED,
A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given.
Apply at the Asylum.
Toronto, September 4, 1854. 36

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.
1854.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—
Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).
Mail Train at - - - - - 7, 00 A.M.
Accommodation at - - - - - 4, 35 P.M.
Returning, leave Barrie Station,
Accommodation at - - - - - 6, 05 A.M.
Mail Train at - - - - - 6, 30 P.M.
Both Trains stop at Flag Station.
The Mail Train connects with the steamer *Morning* which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point!
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.
Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.
Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.
Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.
Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (*Kaboolah*), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.
Toronto, July 6, 1854.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole 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 Costiveness, 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, Cheapbooksellers, London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Sole Wholesale Agent in British America. Toronto, April 3, 1854. 14

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his LAW OFFICE is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his professional engagements 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. 59 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.

Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO, FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor.

No 87, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUGAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS! ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at 7 00 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M. Leave London at 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor at 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

REMOVAL.

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

THE STEAMER KAZOOLAH,

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

Returning.—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.

CHARLES THOMPSON. In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of returning from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

CHARLES THOMPSON. Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

W. HAMILTON,

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

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 Brought. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places. January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Apertent 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 Apertent and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is a most specific.

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE

At 104 Yonge Street,

50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS 75 barrels do do do 20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar 250 Half-chests Tea comprising the best extra fine Young Hyson Gunpowder, &c. 154 Cattes do. put up for family use, 1 lb. each. 59 bags Rice, Patna, 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 50 dozen Patent Pails, 23 crates assorted Crockery.

—ALSO—

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

ALSO,

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

SOHO FOUNDRY

AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS,

Mill Castings,

FORGINGS,

and all kinds of

MACHINERY,

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

AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1854.

HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER AT-LAW, &c., &c., has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Tricings, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering else here.

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

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

READY-MADE

Men's Over Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Siliustria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.

Men's Shooting Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Siliustria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests,

Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers,

Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Ettoffe, Satinett and other fashionable materials.

Boy's Coats,

All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.

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, SHOVELLS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES. S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods. MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, NINGES, VILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

May 11, 1854.

S. SHAW & SON.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c., Manufactured and kept in a very immediate proximity from the best materials.

attacks, sick-headaches, indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated humors, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and in 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 at

S. F. URQUHARTS
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

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Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.

No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Toronto, April 28, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854,

Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

Leave Windsor at - - - - 10 00 A. M.

Leave London at - - - - 2 30 A. M.

Leave Hamilton at - - - - 6 10 P. M.

Arrive at the Falls at - - - - 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave London at - - - - 7 00 A. M.

Leave Hamilton at - - - - 10 50 P. M.

Arrive at the Falls at - - - - 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at - - - - 10 30 A. M.

Leave Hamilton at - - - - 12 50 P. M.

Leave London at - - - - 4 05 P. M.

Arrive at Windsor at - - - - 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at - - - - 12 15 P. M.

Leave Hamilton at - - - - 2 45 P. M.

Arrive at London at - - - - 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the

Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

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

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Mamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

REMOVAL.

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, Browne's, & all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

Returning—Will leave South for the Maria every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

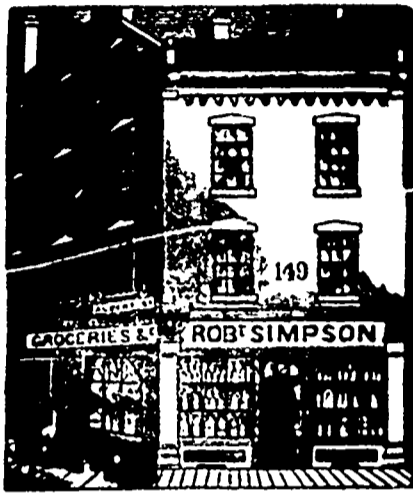
Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.
Toronto, 21 January, 1853. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and St. Albert St., 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. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House &c. Lite, 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.

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crockets, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white locking trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.
DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

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

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

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

S. F. URQUHART,

General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., 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.

20 barrels Lard, and 100 lbs. tallow
200 lbs. best Tea
100 Yards Hoop Iron
100 Cakes Soap
50 large Rose Paper
250 boxes Window Glass
50 dozen Patent Paper
2 crates assorted Candles

Rainco, Curran's Spices, Mace, Candles, Soap, Bone, Island, Star, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers, With a general assortment of fresh groceries, Oil, a Glass, and Earthenware, Weave and Retail.

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

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Beavers, Coats, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Tricotees, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have been made to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

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

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and 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,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silustria, Siberian, Salmett, Canada Whitney, Etioffe, and other Cloths

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.

Men's Shooting Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silustria, Siberian, Salmett, Canada Whitney, Etioffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests.

Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers.

Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Etioffe, Salmett, and other fashionable materials.

Boy's Coats.

All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.

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, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.	S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, 2d SIGN OF THE AXE, &c. CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, HINGES, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

May 11, 1854.

S. SHAW & SON.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH

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

HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.

2d CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO SECOND PRICE! &c.

Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE.

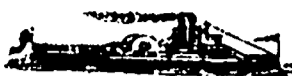
HAT AND FUR STORE

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

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 at a large and commodious shop on Richmond St., doors East of Yonge St., where he will execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has distinguished him. He is also a dealer in all kinds of Paints, Oils, &c.
GILBERT PEARCY
Toronto, 2d Jan. 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, Patent Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. Also, Writing, 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 Extirminator, Jolly's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

THE PLEASURE STEAMER



CITIZEN,

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing and Quarters and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Maitland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been refitted by considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. J. A. Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the satisfaction of visitors, and he trusts the public will give the same liberal patronage, as well as his predecessors.

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

Protection from Lightning,

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

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition not so hard as the rods, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby; Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Royalce, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarria; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Lawrence, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; 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; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Equeusing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. E. Wood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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

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

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 5s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

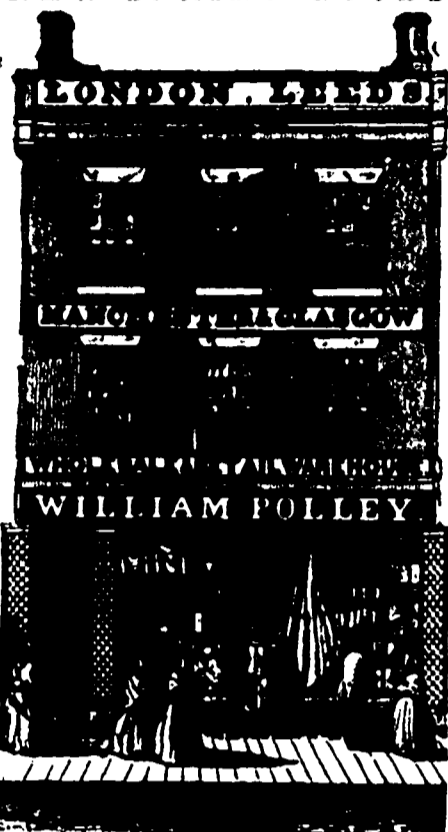
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

The "SON OF A GEM" will be regularly issued weekly.

NEW SPRING GOODS



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Barges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarisnets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Nettis, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade. Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality. Terms Cash. No Abatement.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse,
66, King St. East
Toronto, April 19, 1854.

W. STEWARD.

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

A CARD.

CHARLES COFFBURN, (Ratiff 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.

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM DOLLOND'S.) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers.
54 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES. In great variety; Spectacles to cure all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted.
Wm. S. B. L. A. 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, Cloths, Matting, 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. THE BENJAMIN HOPE'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND THE CURE OF LOWEL COMPLAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER can well 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 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.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

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

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

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

C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works," Toronto. N. B.—Any responsible person acting as Local Agent for this establishment, will be supplied with a full and liberal supply of all the above mentioned articles, at the same low prices as at the Works.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, 47 Adelaide St. East, opposite Court House. Cor. of Pine, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, and all kinds of Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Bath Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the most approved material and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

PRATT'S Temperance House, 1 Division Street, near the Wharf Colbourn. Good Stealing attached.
Colbourn 2d January 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, Clothier, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonial Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on 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 choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber 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 ENAMELED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN

Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c. **Parian Statuettes:** Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'O'ray'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 }

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.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:

To all whom these presents may concern.

WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.
JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor.

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

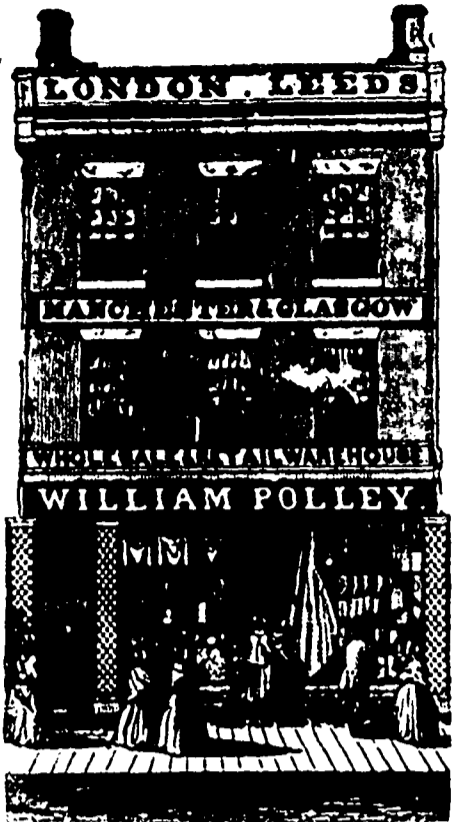
NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.

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

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. These wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain

Hamilton, 24 Jan. 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE Lyman, Brothers & Company, 51, LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers. 41, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

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.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West of the corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto. Toronto, January 2d 1854.

JOHN PARKIN, FURNISHER & GAS FITTER, 41, King Street East, Opposite Court House. Gas, Lead, Iron or Gutta Percha Pipes, Gas, Water, Steam Apparatus, Boilers, Water Closets, &c. &c. supplied with the most approved materials and on the most liberal terms.

PRATT'S, Temperance House, 1, Dundas Street, near the Wharf Colongue. Good Strong attached. Toronto, 2d January 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street. Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material.

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HAVING recently improved both for Sailing and for the comfort of the Cabin, regularly every week, between Montreal and Toronto, the Hotel having been refitted with the most approved furniture, and the grounds attached well kept, and the expense of the fare reduced, the Proprietor, J. H. H. Hotel, as well as the Superior Table under the Superintendence of Mr. J. H. H. Hotel, who will devote the whole of his time to the service of his patrons, and be ready to receive the liberal patronage of his friends and the public.

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Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyson, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Muddock, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarvis; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Laroche, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; J. W. Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterloo; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; 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. Moxon, Binbrook; H. D. Lock, Fontbill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Esquimaux—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. E. Wood, Kemptonville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spenceville.

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