

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. MARCH 11, 1854.

NO. 10.

THE BATTLE OF CITALE.

The Turks went out of Kalifat
In a bold determined way,
With rifles, want to chase the foe,
For they've a debt to pay;
And they gave the Russians tit for tat
Before they returned to Kalifat!

So the fight began, and the Moslem fought
In a terrible kind of way;
And in every stroke, and gun that spoke,
"Remember," they seemed to say—
"Remember Sinope, think of that!
Wipe out the score at Kalifat!"

They wiped it out. What a heap of dead!
Making a fleshy way,
Bring up more men—again, and again,
The avenging arm to stay!
A bloody monument was that
Which rose on high near Kalifat!

And so Citale's field was won
In a glorious kind of way;
And the Russian fleet, and left his dead
To moulder and decay;
And he cried as he ran. "I was a flat
To come so near to Kalifat!"

—Diogenes.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions written in the fifteenth century:—

In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent will assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

In twice two hundred years again,
Let Ishmael know and fear.
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear.

WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.

A bold and curious attempt to impart geographical knowledge to the million was made, during the past year, in London, by Mr. James Wyld, geographer to the Queen, by the construction of an immense globe, or model of the earth, executed on the most gigantic scale, and with the most scrupulous regard to geographical accuracy. This colossal figure of the earth is modelled on a scale of ten geographical miles to one degree horizontal, or six inches to a degree; and it is one mile to an inch vertical, while the diameter was no less than sixty feet. The circumference of the model is one hundred and eighty feet, and the extent of surface ten thousand feet. It is made up of some thousands of raised blocks or castings in plaster, from the original models, of mountain and valley, sea and river, in clay, the fitting of which has been one of the principal difficulties which the constructor has had to encounter. Recollecting that only a limited portion of the sphere can meet the eye at once, it occurred to Mr. Wyld that, by figuring the earth's surface on the interior instead of the exterior of his globe, the observer would be enabled to embrace the distribution of land and water, with the physical features of the globe, at one view; and in this he succeeded: while, from the great size, the examiner of detail is

completely, it was found impossible to place a model of the intended magnitude therein, and a site was sought for the erection of a building expressly fitted to receive it. An appropriate edifice was, therefore, erected in Leicester-square, in which the model is exhibited. The entrance is under a Grecian portico into a vestibule, whence the visitor is introduced to a circular corridor round the exterior of the globe. This corridor is very appropriately decorated, and is embellished with maps of different countries: but, to obtain a view of the earth, the visitor must pass through the crust of the globe. An entrance is effected through the Antarctic sea, which leads him to four tiers of galleries rising one above the other, to the top of the building. The great panorama or map of the world is here spread out before him, and the effect is extremely striking and beautiful. The best idea that can be given of the design is, to conceive a gigantic hollow globe, with all the mountains, rivers, elevations and depressions in relief, and then suppose this globe turned inside out, and the spectator standing in the centre of the interior.

Upon first entering, this view is limited to the southernmost parts of Africa and America, magnified, in comparison with the delineations of ordinary globes, to proportions almost beyond recognition. A stair-case conducts to a zone where the central parts of these vast continents are seen broadly expanded, and exhibiting the diversities of mountains and valleys in bold relief, and of deserts and verdant plains, oceans, lakes and rivers represented as they might be supposed to appear when seen from a great elevation. At the next ascent, the spectator is placed on the equinoctial line; a gallery above corresponds in position with the tropic of Cancer, and a still higher zone places in sight the whole of Europe, and most of the civilized countries of the globe. The higher the ascent the more interesting and more extended the view: and, by the time the spectator has arrived at the highest zone, he becomes accustomed to the concave form, which, at first, is rather perplexing, as the exterior surface of the globe is seen from the interior. There is no writing on the globe: the land is of as natural a tint as possible, to represent the temperature of the various zones, and the sea is colored blue. The earth's form, as a whole, is shown, its general aspect, the relative quantity and position of its several parts, the bearing of its hills, the flow of its great waters, and the seats of its rich dales and barren wastes. The volcanoes are distinguished by their fiery red tint: and those mountains within range of perpetual snow, are vividly represented in the frosty glittering garments with which nature clothes herself in these ice-bound regions. The relative heights of the several mountains are given, and the course of the rivers may be distinctly traced. The top of the globe is made the north pole, and the bottom the south, without any regard being paid as to what is known as the inclination of the ecliptic. The circular corridor, which surrounds the lower part of the globe, is tastefully hung with maps and charts of a most valuable description; and the walls and pillars decorated in arabesque painting, being exact copies from some of the ornamental works in the Alhambra.

MARSHAL NEY.

On the 7th of December, 1815, a dismal scene was enacted in the vicinity of the Astronomical Observatory at Paris. On that day when the hands of the great clock of the Luxembourg indicated twenty minutes past nine, an unarmed man appeared under the escort of a file of soldiers, and moved with martial step and erect, towards one of the sides of the esplanade. There he turned to the soldiers and placed one knee on the ground. The officer in command of the detachment issued his order—the glistening tubes fell to a horizontal line—the flames burst from the muzzles, and the kneeling man fell, never to rise again! This man was Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moscow, Michael Ney, surnamed by Napoleon, the "bravest of the brave."

None of his comrades disputed the justice of this title, for of all the brilliant constellations that formed the staff of the modern Caesar, no one could boast of utter fearlessness and contempt of danger so complete as the gallant marshal. The first in the charge, he was the last in the retreat. Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia witnessed the prodigies of his valour. He was the last man of the Rear-guard, that covered the retreat from Russia, of the shattered remnant of that mighty army, whose numbers almost equalled the hosts of the mighty monarch of the East in the days of the Roman Republic. Wherever death reaped the richest harvest, there was Marshal Ney. His white plume and his brilliant example recalled the scattering or wavering hosts of battle.

At Waterloo—when his master's hopes rested on the Old Guard, Ney dismounted, drew his sword, advanced on foot to the head of the column, and led it into the withering fire, "seeking but not finding death." He had been in a hundred fearful battles, and shot and steel had spared his chivalrous heart. It was destined to bleed at the hands of Frenchmen! Tried by the Chamber of Peers for treason to Louis XVIII to whom he had sworn allegiance on the abdication and retirement of Napoleon to Elba he was found guilty and sentenced to death. Louis might have pardoned him but the friends of the throne were so zealous in their loyalty that they insisted on the execution of the sentence. He was doomed, and fate was satisfied.

We have been led to these reminiscences by noticing in late foreign papers, accounts of the inauguration of a statue to Marshal Ney, on the 7th of December, 1853, the anniversary of his death, on the spot where he fell. The inauguration took place under the auspices of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, whose policy it is to glorify the men and the deeds of the days of the first Empire.

Not one death by railroad accident occurred in France since the summer of 1851.

J. B. GOUGH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The mission of this renowned champion of temperance seems to have been entirely successful in England and Scotland. He has done a great

J. B. GOUGH IN THE CITY HALL GLASGOW.

On Wednesday night this great advocate of temperance re-appeared in Glasgow. The City Hall, capable of seating about three thousand, was crammed half-an-hour before the time—many of the audience standing in the passages. The dense mass of human beings, who had rushed to hear the far-famed orator, was a most interesting sight. The audience appeared to be a most respectable one, and we were glad to see the fair sex fully represented on the occasion. Exactly at eight, the chairman, Archibald Livingston, Esq., the President of the United Abstinence Association, came on the platform accompanied by Mr. Gough and a numerous body of the friends of temperance amongst which were a few ministers. Mr. Livingston, who occupied the chair, called on the Rev. Hope Waddell, late of Calabar, to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Gough then rose and was welcomed with tremendous cheers. His oration occupied more than an hour and a half in the delivery, and was received with unbounded applause. Mr. Gough seemed to be considerably worn out—no doubt from the previous evening's exertions in Lanfield Hall, and his heavy campaign in the east. There was a tremendous rush for tickets at the close for Friday last night. We append the following:

SKETCH OF J. B. GOUGH.

[By Beta.]

I had read and heard much of Gough, the reputed Champion of Temperance, and it was with high—very high expectations that I wended my way to the City Hall on Wednesday evening last. In common with others, I looked for a display of oratory, such as I had never before witnessed; though I had listened ere now to the fervent eloquence of Chalmers, the polished periods of Macaulay, the rousing and laboured climax of Vincent, and the thrilling appeals of the famed Italian Padre. I expected Gough to please me more than any or all of these. Nor was I disappointed. I entered the spacious hall at half-past seven, and found it already crowded with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, a vast assemblage of men and women, seemingly of the intelligent and cultivated classes of society. I thought within myself, if Gough can fascinate this multitude, and fill their minds with impulsive emotions, he is more than qualified to address a rabble, whatever a certain Newcastle editor may say to the contrary.

Precisely at eight, the hour advertised in the bills, the applause of the assembled thousands announced the occupation of the platform. My eye involuntarily ranged over the gentlemen on it: as one by one they took their seats. I soon guessed which was Gough, and at first sight I did feel chagrined. Dark in expression, and sombre in the cast of his countenance, he did not appear to be the man likely to entrance an audience, such as that before him. But rather thoughts of this kind were checked, for a worthy minister of God who has laboured for the salvation of souls in the swamps of Calabar, rose to ask the Divine blessing on the meeting, and the cause which had assembled it, and his petition is in keeping with the occasion.



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. MARCH 11, 1854.

NO. 10.

THE BATTLE OF CITALE.

The Turks went out of Kalifat
In a bold determined way,
With rifles, want to chase the foe,
For they've a debt to pay;
And they gave the Russians tit for tat
Before they returned to Kalifat!

So the fight began, and the Moslem fought
In a terrible kind of way;
And in every stroke, and gun that spoke,
"Remember," they seemed to say—
"Remember Sinope, think of that!
Wipe out the score at Kalifat!"

They wiped it out. What a heap of dead!
Making a fleshy way,
Bring up more men—again, and again,
The avenging arm to stay!
A bloody monument was that
Which rose on high near Kalifat!

And so Citale's field was won
In a glorious kind of way;
And the Russian fled, and left his dead
To moulder and decay;
And he cried as he ran, "I was a flat
To come so near to Kalifat!"

—Diogenes.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions written in the fifteenth century:—

In twice two hundred years, the Bear
The Crescent will assail:
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

In twice two hundred years again,
Let Ishmael know and fear.
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear.

WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.

A bold and curious attempt to impart geographical knowledge to the million was made, during the past year, in London, by Mr. James Wyld, geographer to the Queen, by the construction of an immense globe, or model of the earth, executed on the most gigantic scale, and with the most scrupulous regard to geographical accuracy. This colossal figure of the earth is modelled on a scale of ten geographical miles to one degree horizontal, or six inches to a degree; and it is one mile to an inch vertical, while the diameter was no less than sixty feet. The circumference of the model is one hundred and eighty feet, and the extent of surface ten thousand feet. It is made up of some thousands of raised blocks or castings in plaster, from the original models, of mountain and valley, sea and river, in clay, the fitting of which has been one of the principal difficulties which the constructor has had to encounter. Recollecting that only a limited portion of the sphere can meet the eye at once, it occurred to Mr. Wyld that, by figuring the earth's surface on the interior instead of the exterior of his globe, the observer would be enabled to embrace the distribution of land and water, with the physical features of the globe, at one view; and in this he succeeded: while, from the great size, the examiner of detail is hardly aware that he is gazing on a concavity. It was first intended that the great globe should form part of the contents of the Exhibition building; but as the plan developed itself more

completely, it was found impossible to place a model of the intended magnitude therein, and a site was sought for the erection of a building expressly fitted to receive it. An appropriate edifice was, therefore, erected in Leicester-square, in which the model is exhibited. The entrance is under a Grecian portico into a vestibule, whence the visitor is introduced to a circular corridor round the exterior of the globe. This corridor is very appropriately decorated, and is embellished with maps of different countries: but, to obtain a view of the earth, the visitor must pass through the crust of the globe. An entrance is effected through the Antarctic sea, which leads him to four tiers of galleries, rising one above the other, to the top of the building. The great panorama or map of the world is here spread out before him, and the effect is extremely striking and beautiful. The best idea that can be given of the design is, to conceive a gigantic hollow globe, with all the mountains, rivers, elevations and depressions in relief, and then suppose this globe turned inside out, and the spectator standing in the centre of the interior.

Upon first entering this view is limited to the southernmost parts of Africa and America, magnified, in comparison with the delineations of ordinary globes, to proportions almost beyond recognition. A staircase conducts to a zone where the central parts of these vast continents are seen broadly expanded, and exhibiting the diversities of mountains and valleys in bold relief, and of deserts and verdant plains, oceans, lakes and rivers represented as they might be supposed to appear when seen from a great elevation. At the next ascent, the spectator is placed on the equinoctial line; a gallery above corresponds in position with the tropic of Cancer, and a still higher zone places in sight the whole of Europe, and most of the civilized countries of the globe. The higher the ascent the more interesting and more extended the view: and, by the time the spectator has arrived at the highest zone, he becomes accustomed to the concave form, which, at first, is rather perplexing, as the exterior surface of the globe is seen from the interior. There is no writing on the globe: the land is of as natural a tint as possible, to represent the temperature of the various zones, and the sea is colored blue. The earth's form, as a whole, is shown; its general aspect, the relative quantity and position of its several parts, the bearing of its hills, the flow of its great waters, and the seats of its rich dales and barren wastes. The volcanoes are distinguished by their fiery red tint: and those mountains within range of perpetual snow, are vividly represented in the frosty glittering garments with which nature clothes herself in these ice-bound regions. The relative heights of the several mountains are given, and the course of the rivers may be distinctly traced. The top of the globe is made the north pole, and the bottom the south, without any regard being paid as to what is known as the inclination of the ecliptic. The circular corridor, which surrounds the lower part of the globe, is tastefully hung with maps and charts of a most valuable description; and the walls and pillars decorated in arabesque painting, being exact copies from some of the ornamental works in the Alhambra.

HEAVY VERDICT.—Mrs. Dandreaux, has received a verdict of \$20,000 against the New Orleans Railroad Company, in the suit for damages for the death of her husband.

MARSHAL NEY.

On the 7th of December, 1815, a dismal scene was enacted in the vicinity of the Astronomical Observatory at Paris. On that day when the hands of the great clock of the Luxembourg indicated twenty minutes past nine, an unarmed man appeared under the escort of a file of soldiers, and moved with martial step and erect, towards one of the sides of the esplanade. There he turned to the soldiers and placed one knee on the ground. The officer in command of the detachment issued his order—the glistening tubes fell to a horizontal line—the flame burst from the muzzles, and the kneeling man fell, never to rise again! This man was Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moscow, Michael Ney, surnamed by Napoleon, the "bravest of the brave."

None of his comrades disputed the justice of this title, for of all the brilliant constellations that formed the staff of the modern Caesar, no one could boast of utter fearlessness and contempt of danger so complete as the gallant marshal. The first in the charge, he was the last in the retreat. Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia witnessed the prodigies of his valour. He was the last man of the Rear-guard, that covered the retreat from Russia, of the shattered remnant of that mighty army, whose numbers almost equalled the hosts of the mighty monarch of the East in the days of the Roman Republic. Wherever death reaped the richest harvest, there was Marshal Ney. His white plume and his brilliant example recalled the scattering or wavering hosts of battle.

At Waterloo—when his master's hopes rested on the Old Guard, Ney dismounted, drew his sword, advanced on foot to the head of the column, and led it into the withering fire, "seeking but not flinching death." He had been in a hundred fearful battles, and shot and steel had spared his chivalrous heart. It was destined to bleed at the hands of Frenchmen! Tried by the Chamber of Peers for treason to Louis XVIII to whom he had sworn allegiance on the abdication and retirement of Napoleon to Elba he was found guilty and sentenced to death. Louis might have pardoned him; but the friends of the throne were so zealous in their loyalty that they insisted on the execution of the sentence. He was doomed, and fate was satisfied.

We have been led to these reminiscences by noticing in late foreign papers, accounts of the inauguration of a statute to Marshal Ney, on the 7th of December, 1853, the anniversary of his death, on the spot where he fell. The inauguration took place under the auspices of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, whose policy it is to glorify the men and the deeds of the days of the first Empire.

Not one death by railroad accident occurred in France since the summer of 1851.

J. B. GOUGH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The mission of this renowned champion of temperance seems to have been entirely successful in England and Scotland. He has done a great amount of good there. 3000 have taken the total abstinence pledge on his books. He has addressed 100,000 persons in English towns and cities and 30,000 in London. We subjoin from Scottish papers some of his proceedings there.—*Edinr.*

J. B. GOUGH IN THE CITY HALL GLASGOW.

On Wednesday night this great advocate of temperance re-appeared in Glasgow. The City Hall, capable of seating about three thousand, was crammed half-an-hour before the time—many of the audience standing in the passages. The dense mass of human beings, who had rushed to hear the far-famed orator, was a most interesting sight. The audience appeared to be a most respectable one, and we were glad to see the fair sex fully represented on the occasion. Exactly at eight, the chairman, Archibald Livingston, Esq., the President of the United Abstinence Association, came on the platform accompanied by Mr. Gough and a numerous body of the friends of temperance amongst which were a few ministers. Mr. Livingston, who occupied the chair, called on the Rev. Hopo Waddell, late of Calabar, to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Gough then rose and was welcomed with tremendous cheers. His oration occupied more than an hour and a half in the delivery, and was received with unbounded applause. Mr. Gough seemed to be considerably worn out—no doubt from the previous evening's exertions in Fairfield Hall, and his heavy campaign in the east. There was a tremendous rush for tickets at the close for Friday (last night). We append the following.

SKETCH OF J. B. GOUGH.

[By Beta.]

I had read and heard much of Gough, the reputed champion of Temperance, and it was with high—very high expectations that I wended my way to the City Hall on Wednesday evening last. In common with others, I looked for a display of oratory, such as I had never before witnessed; though I had listened ere now to the fervent eloquence of Chambers, the polished periods of Macaulay, the rousing and laboured climax of Vincent, and the thrilling appeals of the famed Italian Paolo. I expected Gough to please me more than any or all of these. Nor was I disappointed. I entered the spacious hall at half-past seven, and found it already crowded with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, a vast assemblage of men and women, seemingly of the intelligent and cultivated classes of society. I thought within myself, if Gough can fascinate this multitude, and fill their minds with impulsive emotions, he is more than qualified to address a rabble, whatever a certain Newcastle editor may say to the contrary.

Precisely at eight, the hour advertised in the bills, the applause of the assembled thousands announced the occupation of the platform. My eyes voluntarily ranged over the gentlemen on it: as one by one they took their seats. I soon guessed which was Gough, and at first sight I did feel chagrined. Dark in expression, and sombre in the cast of his countenance, he did not appear to be the man likely to entrance an audience, such as that before him. But rather thoughts of this kind were checked, for a worthy minister of God who has laboured for the salvation of souls in the swamps of Calabar, rises to ask the Divine blessing on the meeting, and the cause which had assembled it; and his petition is in keeping with the occasion. He sits down—Gough is introduced to the meeting. Thunders of applause hail the moral hero, cheering and loud hurrahs, a glorious welcome to a worthy man. And now the plaintiffs have subsided and Gough stands before us. He is about the

middle stature, spare in form, seemingly devoid of physical energy. His features are strikingly expressive; and as his dark hair shades in part a broad full forehead, something tells you that a firm resolve, and keen perception of character are centered in him. His face is oval, dark, and pale, and those who relish a hirsute appendage, boyish; but as he stands before you and begins to reason with you, you feel instinctively that he has in him a large and noble share of that which Dr. Isaac Watts declared to be 'the measure of the man.' He is haggard and worn; and has a jaded air about him, doubtless the result of his former dissipation, and present unwearied exertions in the abstinence cause. None who have marked Gough as attentively as I did, can fail to remember him. There is a glance in his small dark eye, as he looks upward, and battles for the nobility of human nature, which at once deeply impresses the retentive powers of his hearers.

Like all natural orators, Gough plunges at once into the heart of his subject. He holds no apologetic or introductory parley at the outset. He has confidence in his own powers to interest, and implicit self-reliance; and thus within the first five minutes has his audience interested in his favour by exciting their visible faculties. I have said that Gough is a natural orator; he acts what he speaks, and suits at once his features and action to his words. The astute editor of the *Caledonia Mercury* was reminded by Gough of the elder Kean—but he failed to remark that there is more, much more, than mere histrionic effect in the acting of the former. While Kean merely performed to suit the speech prepared for him by the Bard of Avon, Gough utters eloquence of his own composition, and interests his audience from his own intellectual resources. Kean was merely a mechanical player—I doubt not he would have shone as a star of the first magnitude on the stage, but we would in that event, have wanted his orations, which are enough to establish his fame in themselves.

It is interesting to note how the ludicrous and the beautiful, the humorous and the pathetic are blended in his lectures. He can touch every chord in the human breast, convulse with laughter or bathe the cheek with tears. His powers of imitation are immense, and all his illustrations pointed and forcible. He seems to be master of all the passions, joy, grief, hope, fear, love, hatred, admiration, pity; he can move them all, can make the cold-blooded cynic a warm enthusiast; clothe the face of misanthropy with the smile of benevolence, and bring the pearly tears to chase each other adown the cheek of beauty. His language occasionally common, is often sublime, and always serves to impress his meaning deeply on the listening mind. By my estimate, Gough has sustained his reputation of being a great and true orator. I judge him not by 'square and rule,' nor by polished language and rounded periods, but I judge him by 'nature's laws.' I consider that the man who can enchant and enchain an assemblage of three thousand, or thereabouts, of both sexes, and make them hang upon his lips—who can move their emotions to shed the tear of pity, or curl the lip of scorn—who can bring a smile or a tear to the countenance of his hearer, and impress the truth of his dogma on minds once sceptic or undecided, that he and he alone is a natural orator. None who have seen the scowl of indignation, the glance of contempt, or the bland smile of kindness on the face of Gough, and at the same time have laughed at his mirth-moving illustrations, or vibrated beneath his thrilling and fervid appeals, can doubt his claim. His descriptive powers are of the very highest order; altogether, he is a noble hero, doing battle in a noble cause.

His oration of Wednesday evening was a perfect one of its class. His paraphrase of excuses for obtaining a supply of liquor medically was humorous and truthful, and his 'Tale of Nan-tucket,' and the twelve female committees told with splendid effect. As a piece of artistic and beautiful oratory, I think his description of the city of New York, excited by the long absence of the steamer *Atlantic*, excelled anything I ever heard. It was a magnificent and eloquent delineation. But Gough must be heard to be appreciated. I conclude by hoping that he may be the honoured means of accomplishing much good in our land. As the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* foretold—'He is moving this country,' may he go on as he has begun, and may his visit to our shores mark the speedy annihilation of the deadly and

do honour to Mr. Gough. The Rev. Dr. Grey having craved the Divine blessing, tea and coffee were served up, and a military band from the castle discoursed splendid music. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Marr, informed the meeting that Mr. Gough had addressed thirteen meetings, and at least 24,000 hearers during the past month in the city, while he had also visited Kelso, Leith, Pennycuik, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, and Stirling, where he had addressed large audiences. The Edinburgh Abstinence Society had added 1,150 members to its roll, and the University and Free Church College Societies had also added largely to their membership; but this he believed was a very low estimate of the good which had resulted from the visit. The society had arranged for Mr. Gough's return in October.

The Rev. William Reid said there were many parties whose co-operation it was desirable to obtain, and when they appealed to Christian men for this, it seemed to him that all that was necessary was to show the lawfulness of their cause. Now there is no law, human or Divine, that requires them to drink intoxicants. To do it, may injure a brother, and so he is as much bound to abstain, as if it were one of the Divine commands.

The Rev. James Robertson, of Newington, said, the guest of the evening was worthy the cause, and the cause was worthy of him, and he felt they were bound to honour him whom God had honoured. Mr. Gough, in his large hearted-benevolence, deep-toned piety, and marvellous illustrative power, never dipped his arrows in gall; and from this, arose much of his commanding influence. The abstinence cause had obtained a hearing by him from many who had refused it to all preceding agents; and many began to see that moderate drinking was the life-giving and sustaining power of drunkenness.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Dalkeith, among many excellent observations, spoke of what the abstinence cause had done for Mr. Gough, and what he had done for it. He possessed a great interest in it, and he himself was possessed by it in soul, body and spirit. He impressed upon the audience the responsibility which devolved upon all who had heard Mr. Gough, and instead of relaxing they must increase in labour.

Mr. Gough was received with tremendous and long continued applause. He said he was in too good humour to venture on a regular speech. But in his excellent address, he showed what all ought to do in their respective spheres in this great enterprise. He addressed particularly young men, young women, and parents.

Mr. Marr, then, in a complimentary speech, presented Mr. Gough with a silver water jug, valued at upwards of £10, which was acknowledged in suitable terms. The proceedings were not brought to a close till near twelve o'clock.

Last night Mr. Gough delivered another oration in the City Hall. Tickets for admission could not be got yesterday morning. So numerous indeed, were the demands at the office of the Association in Glassford Street, that they had to close it early in the day. The hall was, as might be expected, crowded to the ceiling by a most respectable audience. On the right and left of the chairman, we observed the Rev. Drs. Patterson and McFarlane, Rev. Messrs. Jeffrey, McCrae, Waddell, Peters, Williams, Fraser, Russell, &c.; Bailie Smith, Mr. George Gallie, Mr. Wm. Smeal, and a great number of the friends of temperance. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Peters, after which Mr. Gough arose amid immense cheering, and delivered an address of two hours length, which was most thrilling throughout, and maintained the intensest interest without any abatement, to the close. The lecture was well fitted to convince the Christian who stands back from the movement, of the inconsistency and sin of his position.

A LOVER IS A DILEMMA.—One of the drollest occurrences in the annals of gallantry, is related of Gibbon, the historian, who was short in stature, and fat. One day, being alone with the beautiful Madamo de Cronzas, he dropped on his knees before her, and made a declaration of love in the most passionate terms. The astonished lady rejected his suit, and requested him to rise. The abashed historian remained on his knees. 'Rise Mr. Gibbon, I beseech you, rise.' Mr. Gibbon still kept in his posture. Mr. Gibbon will you

Ladies' Department.

I WILL NOT BE A FLIRT.

Don't talk to me of coquetry,
And bid me not exert
More of my woman's witchery,
I cannot be a flirt.

Oh! say not that the men are now,
All supine and inert
And that the only way to "catch,"
Is to desperately flirt.

Say not the world is sadly changed,
And all the girls are pert;
For Emma, if I never "take,"
I can't descend to flirt.

I cannot rush impetuously,
Regardless of the dirt,
To see their dogs, and race-houses,
Indeed! I cannot flirt.

I cannot faint at proper times,
Or scream if on my skirt
A wasp, or grasshopper appears,
In truth, I cannot flirt.

Then say no more my charming friend,
And bid me not inset,
My arm confidently in theirs,
I really cannot flirt.

I cannot firmly hold their hands,
Pretending I am hurt,
Or startled, press upon their arms,
As others do who flirt.

I cannot speak in accents low,
And then my head avert,
While they stoop down most tenderly,
Rejoicing in a flirt.

Then Emma if you love me, pray
Never again revert
To arts that from my soul I hate,
I will not be a flirt.

ANNA M. DENHAM.

CONNUBIAL KISSING.

"We are very willing to believe that the kissing between man and wife is a very pleasant and a very refreshing operation; but somehow, we never see it after the first year or two of wedded life—though some, by the influence of custom or obstinacy, keep it up for half-a-dozen."—EDMUND BAXTER.

"A refreshing operation!" Of course it is. If I had a husband—and I mean to have one some of these days—he should kiss me three times a day. If he refused, his stockings wouldn't get darned, his shirt buttons would fall off, and the string of his dicekeys wouldn't be anywhere. I'd teach him the sentimental part of matrimony with a vengeance! I don't mean to be a drudge for any live man.

A year or two! I should like to see my husband suspend his kisses in a year or two. No sir! He shall kiss me every day—six times a day, if I choose—till he is eighty years old.

Look like a couple of old fools should we? No matter if we did. Kissing is kissing, and if my husband didn't love me well enough to kiss me even if he was eighty years old, why he might go to grass and eat millen! I'm sure, love has nothing to do with one's age, and I don't see why my husband should object to kissing me, even after my face was a little wrinkled.

Ridiculous! No such thing! Do you know, Mr. Editor, that I think you are a barbarian? Not kiss one's wife after a year or two! You don't deserve a wife, sir! I am sure it wouldn't do any good for you to propose to me, for I wouldn't have you any more than I would Blue Beard himself. Not kiss, indeed!

I don't know but that you are a married man. If you are, I pity your wife. You don't deserve her; and if I were she, I'd turn you out of house and home—I would!

Are you not ashamed of yourself—to lead the young lady readers of the *Banner* to suppose there are no delights in matrimony—that a girl would not be kissed by her husband after she had been married a year or two? Fit for shame!

PHANNIE PHERN.

A WENSTY TERTY BABY.—About a week ago, the wife of a gentleman, living in the eastern part of the city, presented him with a baby which is regarded as a "perfect little wonder." It is a boy, still living, apparently in good health, and when born weighed just one pound. Its last bud was



Youth's Department.

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beautiful land.

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the paths of virtue,
Oft in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above!

TRUE RICHES.

A little boy sat by his mother, looking steadfastly at some distant object. He seemed to be lost in his own reflections. Then as the deep thought began to pass away, his eyes grew bright, and he spoke:—

"Mother, I wish I could be rich."

"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?"

And the child said, "Because every one praises the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. That man yesterday asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say well his lesson. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children blame him not, for they say his father is rich."

The mother saw that her child was in danger of believing that wealth might take the place of goodness, or be an excuse for indolence, or cause those to be held in honour who lead unworthy lives; so she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. Yet do tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me!"

The mother replied: "To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his plunder. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it; and they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goes forth like that of the way-side beggar, without a garment. But there is another kind of riches which is not kept in the purse: it is kept in the heart. Those who possess them are not always praised by men; but they have the praise of God."

Then said the boy, "May I begin to gather that kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?" The mother laid her hand upon his little head; and said, "To-day, if you will hear His voice; for he hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me how I can become rich before God." Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down every night and morning and ask that in your heart you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in him. Obey his word and strive all the days of your life to be good, and do good to all. So, though you may be poor in this world, you may be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of heaven."

Hops and Beans.—*Baxter's Chronicle* relates that

...and he is a person of a high order of intellect. His face is oval, dark, and pale, and those who relate a minute appendage, boyish, but as he stands before you and begins to reason with you, you feel instinctively that he has in him a large and noble share of that which Dr. Isaac Watts declared to be 'the measure of the man.' He is haggard and worn; and has a jaded air about him, doubtless the result of his former dissipation, and present unwearied exertions in the abstinence cause. Now who have marked Gough as attentively as I did, can fail to remember him. There is a glaucous in his small dark eye, as he looks upward, and battles for the nobility of human nature, which at once deeply impresses the retentive power of his hearers.

Like all natural orators, Gough plunges at once into the heart of his subject. He holds no apologetic or introductory parley at the outset. He has confidence in his own powers to interest, and implicit self-reliance; and thus within the first five minutes has his audience interested in his favour by exciting their risible faculties. I have said that Gough is a natural orator; he acts what he speaks, and suits at once his features and action to his words. The astute editor of the *Caledonia Mercury* was reminded by Gough of the elder Kean—but he failed to remark that there is more, much more, than mere histrionic effect in the acting of the former. While Kean merely performed to suit the speech prepared for him by the Bard of Avon, Gough utters eloquence of his own composition, and interests his audience from his own intellectual resources. Kean was merely a mechanical player—I doubt not he would have shone as a star of the first magnitude on the stage, but we would in that event, have wanted his orations, which are enough to establish his fame in themselves.

It is interesting to note how the ludicrous and the beautiful, the humorous and the pathetic are blended in his lectures. He can touch every chord in the human breast, convulse with laughter or bathe the cheek with tears. His powers of imitation are immense, and all his illustrations pointed and forcible. He seems to be master of all the passions, joy, grief, hope, fear, love, hatred, admiration, pity; he can move them all, can make the cold-blooded cynic a warm enthusiast; clothe the face of misanthropy with the smile of benevolence, and bring the pearly tears to chase each other adown the cheek of beauty. His language occasionally common, is often sublime, and always serves to impress his meaning deeply on the listening mind. By my estimate, Gough has sustained his reputation of being a great and true orator. I judge him not by 'square and rule,' nor by polished language and rounded periods, but I judge him by 'nature's laws.' I consider that the man who can enchant and enchain an assemblage of three thousand, or thereabouts, of both sexes, and make them hang upon his lips—who can move their emotions to shed the tear of pity, or curl the lip of scorn—who can bring a smile or a tear to the countenance of his hearer, and impress the truth of his dogma on minds once sceptic or undecided, that he and he alone is a natural orator. None who have seen the scowl of indignation, the glance of contempt, or the bland smile of kindness on the face of Gough, and at the same time have laughed at his mirth-moving illustrations, or vibrated beneath his thrilling and fervid appeals, can doubt his claim. His descriptive powers are of the very highest order; altogether, he is a noble hero, doing battle in a noble cause.

His oration of Wednesday evening was a perfect one of its class. His paraphrase of excuses for obtaining a supply of liquor medically was humorous and truthful, and his 'Tale of Nantucket,' and the twelve female committees told with splendid effect. As a piece of artistic and beautiful oratory, I think his description of the city of New York, excited by the long absence of the steamer Atlantic, excelled anything I ever heard. It was a magnificent and eloquent delineation.—But Gough must be heard to be appreciated. I conclude by hoping that he may be the honoured means of accomplishing much good in our land.—As the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin foretold—'He is moving this country; may he go on as he has begun, and may his visit to our shores mark the speedy annihilation of the deadly and damning customs which he wars against.'

SOIREE IN HONOUR OF MR. J. B. GOUGH.

A vast number of the citizens of Edinburgh assembled in Tanfield Hall on Tuesday evening to

...Mr. Gough's meeting. Mr. Gough had held thirteen meetings, and at least 24,000 hearers during the past month in the city, while he had also visited Kelso, Leith, Pennington, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, and Stirling, where he had addressed large audiences. The Edinburgh Abstinence Society had added 1,150 members to its roll, and the University and Free Church College Societies had also added largely to their membership; but this he believed was a very low estimate of the good which had resulted from the visit.—The society had arranged for Mr. Gough's return in October.

The Rev. William Reid said there were many parties whose co-operation it was desirable to obtain, and when they appealed to Christian men for this it seemed to him that all that was necessary was to show the lawfulness of their cause. Now, there is no law, human or Divine, that requires a man to drink intoxicants. To do it, may injure a brother, and so he is as much bound to abstain, as if it were one of the Divine commands.

The Rev. James Robertson, of Newington, said, the guest of the evening was worthy the cause, and the cause was worthy of him, and he felt they were bound to honour him whom God had honoured. Mr. Gough, in his large hearted-benevolence, deep-toned piety, and marvellous illustrative power, never dipped his arrows in gall; and from this, arose much of his commanding influence.—The abstinence cause had obtained a hearing by him from many who had refused it to all preceding agents; and many began to see that moderate drinking was the life-giving and sustaining power of drunkenness.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Dalkeith, among many excellent observations, spoke of what the abstinence cause had done for Mr. Gough, and what he had done for it. He possessed a great interest in it, and he himself was possessed by it in soul, body and spirit. He impressed upon the audience the responsibility which devolved upon all who had heard Mr. Gough, and instead of relaxing they must increase in labour.

Mr. Gough was received with tremendous and long continued applause. He said he was in too good humour to venture on a regular speech.—But in his excellent address, he showed what all ought to do in their respective spheres in this great enterprise. He addressed particularly young men, young women, and parents.

Mr. Marr, then, in a complimentary speech, presented Mr. Gough with a silver water jug, valued at upwards of £40, which was acknowledged in suitable terms. The proceedings were not brought to a close till near twelve o'clock.

Last night Mr. Gough delivered another oration in the City Hall. Tickets for admission could not be got yesterday morning. So numerous indeed, were the demands at the office of the Association in Glassford Street, that they had to close it early in the day. The hall was, as might be expected, crowded to the ceiling by a most respectable audience. On the right and left of the chairman, we observed the Rev. Drs. Patterson and McFarlane, Rev. Messrs. Jeffrey, McCrae, Waddell, Peters, Williams, Fraser, Russell, &c.; Bailie Smith, Mr. George Gallic, Mr. Wm. Smeal, and a great number of the friends of temperance. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Peters, after which Mr. Gough arose amid immense cheering, and delivered an address of two hours length, which was most thrilling throughout, and maintained the intensest interest without any abatement, to the close. The lecture was well fitted to convince the Christian who stands back from the movement, of the inconsistency and sin of his position.

A LOVER IN A DILEMMA.—One of the drollest occurrences in the annals of gallantry, is related of Gibbon, the historian, who was short in stature, and fat. One day, being alone with the beautiful Madame de Cronzas, he dropped on his knees before her, and made a declaration of love in the most passionate terms. The astonished lady rejected his suit, and requested him to rise. The abashed historian remained on his knees. 'Rise Mr. Gibbon, I beseech you, rise.' Mr. Gibbon still kept in his posture.—'Mr. Gibbon, will you have the goodness to get up?' 'Alas, madam, faltered the unlucky lover, 'I cannot.' He was too fat to regain his feet without assistance. Madame de Cronzas rang the bell, and said to her servants, 'Lift up Mr. Gibbon.'

At that moment a voice from the women's wardrobe said, 'I cannot be a flirt.'
Oh! say not that the men are so—
All supine and inert
And that the only way to "catch,"
Is to desperately flirt.
Say not the world is sadly changed,
And all the girls are pert;
For Emma, if I never "take,"
I can't descend to flirt.
I cannot rush impetuously,
Regardless of the dirt,
To see their dogs, and race-horse,
Indeed! I cannot flirt.
I cannot faint at proper times
Or scream if on my skirt
A wasp, or grasshopper appears—
In truth, I cannot flirt.
Then say no more my charming heart,
And bid me not inset,
My arm confidently in theirs,
I really cannot flirt.
I cannot firmly hold their hands,
Pretending I am hurt,
Or startled, press upon their arms,
As others do who flirt.
I cannot speak in accents low,
And then my head avert,
While they stoop down most tenderly,
Rejoicing in a flirt.
Then Emma if you love me, pray
Never again revert
To arts that from my soul I hate,
I will not be a flirt.

ANNA M. DETHM.

CONJUGIAL KISSING.

"We are very willing to believe that the kissing between man and wife is a very pleasant and a very refreshing operation; but somehow, we never see it after the first year or two of wedded life—though some, by the influence of custom or obstinacy, keep it up for half-a-dozen."—*EDITOR BANNER.*

"A refreshing operation!" Of course it is. If I had a husband—and I mean to have one some of these days—he should kiss me three times a day. If he refused, his stockings wouldn't get darned, his shirt buttons would fall off, and the string of his diceys wouldn't be anywhere. I'd teach him the sentimental part of matrimony with a vengeance! I don't mean to be a drudge for any live man.

A year or two! I should like to see my husband suspend his kisses in a year or two. No, sir! He shall kiss me every day—six times a day, if I choose—till he is eighty years old.

Look like a couple of old fools should we? No matter if we did. Kissing is kissing, and if my husband didn't love me well enough to kiss me even if he was eighty years old, why he might go to grass and eat mullen! I'm sure, love has nothing to do with one's age, and I don't see why my husband should object to kissing me, even after my face was a little wrinkled.

Ridiculous! No such thing! Do you know, Mr. Editor, that I think you are a barbarian? Not kiss one's wife after a year or two! You don't deserve a wife, sir! I am sure it wouldn't do any good for you to propose to me; for I wouldn't have you any more than I would Blue Beard himself. Not kiss, indeed!

I don't know but that you are a married man. If you are, I pity your wife. You don't deserve her, and if I were she, I'd turn you out of house and home—I would!

Are you not ashamed of yourself—to lead the young lady readers of the *Banner* to suppose there are no delights in matrimony—that a girl would not be kissed by her husband after she had been married a year or two? 'Tis for shame!

PHANIE PHERR.

A WRENTY TERNY BAB.—About a week ago, the wife of a gentleman, living in the eastern part of the city, presented him with a baby which is regarded as a "perfect little wonder." It is a boy, still living, apparently in good health, and when born weighed just One pound. Its first bed was made of a common sized dinner-plate. The parents are very proud of the little fellow, and have had his daguerreotype taken. Half the women in town have been to see him, and the other half are getting ready to go.—*Dayton Gazette.*



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous land.

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the paths of virtue,
Oft in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above!

TRUE RICHES.

A little boy sat by his mother, looking steadfastly at some distant object. He seemed to be lost in his own reflections. Then as the deep thought began to pass away, his eyes grew bright, and he spoke:—

"Mother, I wish I could be rich."
"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?"

And the child said, "Because every one praiseth the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. That man yesterday asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say well his lesson. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children blame him not, for they say his father is rich."

The mother saw that her child was in danger of believing that wealth might take the place of goodness, or be an excuse for indolence, or cause those to be held in honour who lead unworthy lives; so she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. Yet do tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me!"

The mother replied: "To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his plunder. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it; and they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goes forth like that of the way-side beggar, without a garment. But there is another kind of riches which is not kept in the purse: it is kept in the heart. Those who possess them are not always praised by men; but they have the praise of God."

Then said the boy, "May I begin to gather that kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?" The mother laid her hand upon his little head; and said, "To-day, if you will hear His voice; for he hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me how I can become rich before God." Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down every night and morning and ask that in your heart you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in him. Obey his word and strive all the days of your life to be good, and do good to all. So, though you may be poor in this world, you may be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of heaven."

HOPS AND BEER.—Baker's *Chronicle* relates that Hops and Beer were first introduced into England in the year 1524: added to which is the following descriptive couplet:

Turkeys, carps, hoppers, peccanell and beere
Came to England all in one yeare.



THE LITERARY GEM.

BUTTERFLIES ON THE ALPS.

"The diffusion of animal life is only one degree less extensive than that of vegetable existence. The lofty heights of the atmosphere, and the dark and rayless depths of the ocean, are tenanted by animals of beautiful organization and wonderful powers. Vast flights of butterflies, the emblems of summer and sunshine, may sometimes be seen above the highest peaks of the Alps, almost touching with their fragile wings the hard surface of the never-melting snow. The gigantic condor or vulture has been seen to soar on its widely expanded wings far above the highest peak of Chimborazo, where the barometer would have sunk below ten inches."—Carpenter's Animal Physiology.

Whence have you come, ye lovely things,
And whither do you fly?
Unfitted are your fragile wings
To brave an Alpine sky.

No rich sweet flowers are blooming here,
Nor sunny warmth is felt;
But icy peaks all around appear,
And snows that never melt.

The vulture, on his sails of power,
O'er heights like those may sweep;
But you—poor beauties of an hour—
To lower flights should keep.

Your home is the scented vale,
Where balmy breezes play;
Children of summer, gorgeous, frail,
You've wandered far astray.

Ah! ere you reach your bowers again,
You'll helpless fall and die;
Far from the sisters of your tram,
Your withered forms shall lie.

—Globe. JUNIUS.

The late fire at Quebec destroyed nearly all the property of the Historical Society of Quebec—among the rest a choice and well assorted museum of stuffed Canadian Birds. This loss is deeply to be regretted. The society is again trying to recruit its literary matter. General Scott is writing his Autobiography.

ANOTHER MEGALOTHERIUM.—A discovery of great interest to the science of palaeontology has lately been made at the gates of Constantia (Algeria) while making a cutting for the improvement of the approaches to the city, where a great part of the skeleton of some gigantic animal was found. The thigh and leg bones, the vertebrae, the ribs the upper part of the head, and several teeth, were in a very good state of preservation. The head is not less than 85 centimetres from the teeth to the nape, and 48 across the bone of the forehead. The front part of the upper jaw has long teeth and also tusks, similar to those of a wild boar. The legs of the animal are about the size of those of a horse, and, from the bend of the ribs, it is supposed that its size must have been about four times that of an ordinary ox. Its head is somewhat similar to that of the hippopotamus, and its mouth must have been of extraordinary power. No name can be assigned to this animal, but it is considered probable that it may belong to the numerous family of antediluvian pachydermes. The ground where it was found is composed of a soft calcareous rock of tertiary formation. It is expected that the Government will order some further excavations to be made on the same spot, which may lead to other discoveries interesting to science.

MARKHAM.—We give to-day a long letter on the subject of Markham and its resources. We propose giving others on the adjacent townships. Markham has got the name of being a disorderly and vicious township. This arises from the fact that an Irishman an inhabitant of Toronto, named Turney, only a few months resident in Markham, committed a murder there some years

ago, by some unknown persons and suspicious having fallen on some of the residents of Markham they were tried and acquitted. We believe the township of Markham will be found to be, taking its dense population into consideration, as moral a township as any in Canada. Its inhabitants are industrious, wealthy and orderly. It is said the Division Court will be held in Markham Village—the most eligible location.—Editor Non

MARKHAM

The township of Markham, in the County of York, in area extends to 75000 acres of heavy clay land, for the most part in a good state of cultivation, contains nearly 8000 inhabitants. The first settlers following Yonge Street, settled on the first concession. About 55 years ago a considerable number of Germans, under the superintendence of Mr Berezy (grand uncle to Charles Berezy of Toronto) settled on the 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions. Nearly at the same period, some Pennsylvania Dutch made an inroad into the Township, and settled themselves down on the 8th concession. These old men are all gone—their descendants in some instances occupy the same farms. As a class, these Dutch are not intelligent, they adhere to old customs and are averse to improvement. They are, however, industrious, and very frugal: on the whole, good settlers.

There are several villages in the Township, the principal of which is Markham village, situated on the front of the 8th concession, distant from the City of Toronto 20 miles. Has a good plank road intersecting the Kingston road, east of Gate's tavern and extending thence north through the village of Stouffville a distance of 17 miles—contains 800 inhabitants, 141 children over 5 and under 10 years of age; and, this day, there is an attendance at school of 100.

The village has within its bounds, one Brick School House, 36 by 46 feet, built two years ago and with improved seating cost £350; 4 churches an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational and a Methodist with 4 resident clergymen; 7 Merchant shops, 2 Taverns, 1 Distillery, having also a barley Mill connected, 2 Grist Mills, having each 3 run of Burr Stones, 1 Fulling and Cloth Dressing Establishment having 100 Spindles therein, 3 Tanneries, 3 Saddle and Harness Makers, 5 Waggon and Carriage Makers, 7 Blacksmith's Shops having 16 fires, 2 Foundries 1 Machine shop, 1 Sash, Blind and Door Factory, 7 Shoe-Maker's Shops, 5 Bricklayers and Masons, 6 Carpenters and Joiners, 3 Coopers, 1 Watch-maker, 3 Butchers, 2 Doctors, 1 Lawyer. A Brick Lick up, fitted up for a Court House, 1 Chair Bedstead and Rake Factory. 1 large Temperance Hall.

A large business is done in the village in the manufacturing line.

From Wright's foundry there were turned out last year 800 ploughs, of that patent. These ploughs are highly approved, and command a ready sale in every part of the county, and in that of Peel, Simcoe, and Ontario.

From Forrester's foundry, there has been turned out 20 thrashing machines, and any amount of repairs.

S. Knight and Sons have turned out from their establishment of Wood shop and Blacksmith shop, 80 lumber waggons—all sold at an average of \$65.

Wm. Hall has turned out from his establishment 24 lumber waggons, 30 Buggies single and double, 80 cutters all of which have been ironed by Wales. From this establishment the best Buggies and nearest Cutters have been made, beating any other shop in the County for neatness, comfort and durability.

Morgan Brothers, Blacksmiths, have turned out and sold 60 wooden Scotch Ploughs; 8 iron do.; 30 Lumber Waggons; 6 Buggies; 10 Lumber Sleighs; 6 Cutters; and a great amount of Job Work.

Mr. Ramer turned out last year from his Factory, 4000 Hay Rakes; 3000 common Chairs, at from 1s. 9d to 2s.; 2000 patent Bedsteads; a great many Bureaus, besides a great amount of Cabinet work. Mr. Ramer is the most enterprising Dutchman in Markham—being self-taught in mechanics. He has had great difficulties to contend against,—so greatly do his people set their faces against all innovations.

I have inquired of the Postmaster, and I find that more than 300 newspapers are weekly delivered. Does not this prove us to be a reading, and I am sure we are a moral people?

There are several other Villages in the Township, but of little importance. Queensville, on the 6th Concession, contains 2 Taverns and 1 shoe-maker. Hagerman's Corners,—1 Tavern, 1 Merchant's shop, 1 Chair-maker, 1 Shoe-maker, and 2 other Houses. Unionville, a place of some pretensions, contains 1 Tavern, 1 Groggery, 3 Merchant shops, 1 Grist Mill, 1 Saw Mill, 2 Shoe makers, 1 School House and 5 or 6 other Houses, 1 of which holds Mr. Alexander Anderson's, the inventor and Patentee of the Potat. Planter, a very useful invention. This village has 3 school Trustees, and 1 Magistrate learned in the Law.

The next village in importance is Barkerville—a thriving little place.

The township is well supplied with Post Offices, having no less than 10:—Thornhill and Richmond Hill, on the Street; Barkerville, on the 4th; Unionville and Crosby's Corners, on the 6th; Corny's Corners, on the Township of Whitechurch.



Agricultural.

GIVE ME, LORD, MY DAILY BREAD.

BY ALICK CARRY

My house is low and small;
But, behind a row of trees,
I catch the golden fall
Of the sunset in the seas:

And a stone wall, hanging white
With the roses of the May,
Were less pleasant to my sight
Than the fading of to-day.

From a brook a heifer drinks,
In a field of partridge ground,
With wild violets and pinks,
For a border, all around.

My house is small and low;
But the willow of the door
Doth a cool, deep shadow throw,
In the summer, on my floor.

And, in long and rainy nights,
When the limbs of leaves are bare,
I can see the window heights
Of the homesteads elsewhere.

My house is small and low;
But, with pictures such as these—
Of the sunset, and the row
Of illuminated trees,

And the heifer, as she drinks
From the field of meadow ground,
With the violets and pinks,
For a border, all around—

Let me never, foolish, pray
For a vision wider spread;
But, contented, only say,
Give me, Lord, my daily bread.

SUGAR-MAKING WEATHER.

The 3rd and 4th of March were excellent sugar-making, or, rather, sap-running days. This favorite occupation of old Canadians, and the natives of America, is carried on mostly in March. There is something in it very agreeable and healthy. In the March air, in the woods, there is often a stillness, broken only by the chirping of the little woodpecker, the cry of the jay, or the gambols of the squirrels, which pleases the thoughtful mind. The woods begin to smell like spring, the sap to mount the trunks of the trees, and hence the buds to swell. The autumn leaves crackle under the feet, and the snow lies in patches over the forest. In the back townships, it lies still unthawed in the dense forests, awaiting April suns. The country boys and girls delight to spend a few hours each day about the sugar-bush. *Sugaring-off* has delights for the country swains, which city gentility knows little of. Here many a future rustic match commences; and love plays his pranks over the bowl of maple sugar. The girls are invited to the sugar-bush, at the sugaring-off; and, in turn, invite their male favourites to the Canadian quilting-bee. Live on and love, ye happy country girls; for, while you know not the cares, vanity and nonsense of city life, health, happiness and contentment dwell in your hearts.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st ult., a supper was given by the Toronto Horticultural Society, at the North American Hotel, Toronto, and a number of speeches made. Mr. Geo. T. Allan made an excellent speech. Horticulture should be encouraged by every citizen. It is a most interesting science. The culture of flowers and vegetables, what can be more useful and at the same time more interesting and intellectual?

THE WEATHER.

The 3rd of March was a beautiful spring day—wind blowing strongly from the west: snow melting very fast. Thermometer in the morning, 40; at noon, in the shade, in the wind, 55. Saturday was a fine sunny day: wind, north-west: some colder than yesterday: thermometer, 36 in the wind, 46 in the shade: wind cool. At noon the thermometer stood at 51 in the shade. In the evening, the wind turned to the north, and it blew violently, and became cold. Sunday 5th. wind, north-west

and winter. The sun generally sets in a clear, red, yellowish sky. The air is still and the trees stand on the horizon like great pyramids. The only difference is that we see no insects flying in the air. Monday, cloudy and cold: wind northwest: thermometer in the morning, 29 above zero. In the evening there was a beautiful distinct rainbow-like circle round the moon. Thermometer 35. Tuesday, in the morning, cloudy warm: wind east: thermometer 39 very warm all day. Wednesday, raining from the east: wind, south east: thermometer 38. Thursday, wind east still warm: thermometer, 36 in the morning. It rained a good deal yesterday. Ice in the bay breaking up. Winter fairly broken. Vessels run from this to Rochester. Rained on Thursday evening.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

On the receipt of the late news by the Atlantic, Bread-stuffs and provisions again rose considerably in New York;—wheat advanced 2 1/2 a bushel, and flour 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Canadian flour is quoted at 40s. to 41s. per bbl. The tendency of every thing, in the provision line, is upwards;—wheat \$1 75 cts. per bushel, oats 50 cts. barley \$1 60 cts.; Pork \$15 32 cts.; Beet buoyant.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 10.

Eggs in great demand; 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. readily offered. Turkeys, and poultry of all kinds, very high. Turkeys bring from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Potatoes have been selling, during the week, at from 3s. 3d. to 4s.; carrots 2s. per bushel; turnips 1s. 6d.—scarce; Peas, common 3s. 9d., marrowfats 5s. to 5s. 6d.; oats—very little in—2s. 11d. to 3s. offered; barley 4s. to 4s. 2d. Wheat, during the week, has sold for from 6s. to 6s. 3d. Flour—miller's best 33s. 9d. to 35s.; farmer's 28s. 9d. to 30s., offered during the week. Hay 70s. to 80s. per ton—80s. the average price. Straw 30s. to 30s. brought 92s. Straw plenty; 45s. to 55s. per ton. Large Pork sells readily at 32s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Beef averages \$6 per 100 lbs. Sheep bring fair prices. Butter 11d. to 1s. in rolls; tub 9d. to 9 1/2. Calves from \$4 to \$7. No lambs in market yet.

The Turks have a garrison of 30,000 men in Kalifat Omer Pacha has hung two Greek spies. The armed militia of England are to be raised to 30,000 men. Austria is arming and fears are entertained that she is secretly playing the traitor to the Allies, and will join Russia. Arcep the Russian General who commanded at Citala has been disgraced and sent to Asia. A great battle has been fought in Asia and 2,000 Russians were killed by the Turks near Shafkatel. Prices of grain and provisions had rather an upward tendency again. Innumerable preparations for war are going on in England, recruits are easily found. The *Sarnia Shield* says that the By-law prohibiting the sale of liquor in that township has just come into force and that the Temperance men are determined to carry it out. Let it be done manfully—cool and right are with the cause. Lord John Russell has made a great speech in favour of Prince Albert in the House of Commons. It is well for him to do so. The Queen of England is an excellent sovereign and woman and her servant Lords, do well to please her. But there was a mystery—a hesitancy about British diplomacy last autumn, which the smooth speeches of Lord John cannot do away with. Who caused this? It may be very well to say that the Cabinet did not want to be hasty. What made Lord Palmerston resign? What refused a new change in the Cabinet on his resolution? How did Russia and Austria know English State secrets? Why are the Armen and Navies now all alive, yet when Russia sent 80,000 men into Turkish Territories last fall, not one manly step was taken to stop her. A change has come over the dreams of some cabinet councillors and they see with very different eyes. There are under-currents in Courts, as with all other bodies. Great difficulties exist between the whites and Indians in California. The mines are prosperous. Over 2,000 emigrants arrived in San Francisco in January. Mr Charles March, an Alderman of this city, was entrapped he says, into one of the low Inns of this city, on the 28th February and severely beaten, and made to sign notes to the amount of \$1,000 before he could get released. The tavern people say he attempted to assault the Inn-keeper's wife. Behold the fruits of low laws.

The Russian Emperor has refused all further terms. Breadstuffs and Provisions are again rising in England flour advanced 6d per bbl. 3000 troops left Liverpool late in February for Turkey. The Greeks in Macedonia have been induced to rise against Turkey to the number of 6,000, through the instigation of Russian spies. France threatens if Austria does not declare herself against Russia to march 100,000 men into her territories—to march 100,000 into Italy and concentrate 100,000 on the Rhine frontier. It is reported that Russia has destroyed 7 Turkish vessels. England and France are alive with warlike preparations.

Several robberies have been committed within the last week in Toronto. The Grand Jurors have



THE LITERARY GEM.

BUTTERFLIES ON THE ALPS.

The diffusion of animal life is only one degree less extensive than that of vegetable existence. The lofty heights of the atmosphere, and the dark and rayless depths of the ocean, are tenanted by animals of beautiful organization and wonderful powers. Vast flights of butterflies, the emblems of summer and sunshine, may sometimes be seen above the highest peaks of the Alps, almost touching with their fragile wings the hard surface of the never-melting snow. The gigantic condor or vulture has been seen to soar on its widely expanded wings far above the highest peak of Chumborazo, where the barometer would have sunk below ten inches.—*Carpenter's Animal Physiology.*

Whence have you come, ye lovely things,
And whither do you fly?
Unfitted are your fragile wings
To brave an Alpine sky.

No rich sweet flowers are blooming here,
Nor sunny warmth is felt;
But icy peaks all around appear,
And snows that never melt.

The vulture, on his sails of power,
O'er heights like those may sweep;
But you—poor beauties of an hour—
To lower flights should keep.

Your home is the scented vale,
Where balmy breezes play;
Children of summer, gorgeous, frail,
You've wandered far astray.

Ah! ere you reach your bowers again,
You'll helpless fall and die;
Far from the sisters of your train,
Your withered forms shall lie.

—Globe.

Justus.

The late fire at Quebec destroyed nearly all the property of the Historical Society of Quebec—among the rest a choice and well assorted museum of stuffed Canadian Birds. This loss is deeply to be regretted. The society is again trying to recruit its literary matter. General Scott is writing his Autobiography.

ANOTHER MEGALOTHERIUM.—A discovery of great interest to the science of paleontology has lately been made at the gates of Constantia (Algeria), while making a cutting for the improvement of the approaches to the city, where a great part of the skeleton of some gigantic animal was found. The thigh and leg bones, the vertebrae, the ribs, the upper part of the head, and several teeth, were in a very good state of preservation. The head is not less than 85 centimetres from the nape, and 48 across the bone of the forehead. The front part of the upper jaw has long teeth and also tusks, similar to those of a wild boar. The legs of the animal are about the size of those of a horse, and, from the bend of the ribs, it is supposed that its size must have been about four times that of an ordinary ox. Its head is somewhat similar to that of the hippopotamus, and its mouth must have been of extraordinary power. No name can be assigned to this animal, but it is considered probable that it may belong to the numerous family of antediluvian pachyderms. The ground where it was found is composed of a soft calcareous rock of tertiary formation. It is expected that the Government will order some further excavations to be made on the same spot, which may lead to other discoveries interesting to science.

MARKHAM.—We give to-day a long letter on the subject of Markham and its resources. We propose giving others on the adjacent townships. Markham has got the name of being a disorderly and vicious township. This arises from the fact that an Irishman an inhabitant of Toronto, named Turney, only a few months resident in Markham, committed a murder there some years ago. Then again, because a few lurking thieves, not old residents of the township, committed a few thefts on the honest farmers, a few years ago. Lastly, a murder was committed in Toronto, last

... will be held in Markham Valley
the most probable location.—*Editor Sun*

MARKHAM

The township of Markham in the County of York, in area extends to 75000 acres of heavy clay land, for the most part in a good state of cultivation, contains nearly 8000 inhabitants. The first settlers following Yonge Street, settled on the first concession. About 55 years ago a considerable number of Germans, under the superintendency of Mr. Borey (German, under the superintendency of Mr. Borey of Toronto) settled on the 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions. Nearly at the same period, some Pennsylvania Dutch made an incursion into the Township, and settled themselves down on the 8th concession. These old men are all gone—their descendants in some instances occupy the same farms. As a class these Dutch are not intelligent, they adhere to old customs, and are averse to improvement. They are, however, industrious, and very frugal; on the whole, good settlers.

There are several villages in the Township, the principal of which is Markham village, situated on the front of the 8th concession, distant from the City of Toronto 20 miles. Has a good plank road intersecting the Kingston road, east of Gate's tavern, and extending thence north through the village of Stouffville a distance of 17 miles—contains 800 inhabitants. 141 children over 5 and under 10 years of age; and, this day, there is an attendance at school of 100.

The village has within its bounds, one Brick School House, 36 by 46 feet, built two years ago and with improved seating cost £350; 4 churches, an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational and a Methodist with 4 resident clergymen; 7 Merchant shops, 2 Taverns, 1 Distillery, having also a barley Mill connected, 2 Grist Mills, having each 3 run of Burr Stones, 1 Filling and Cloth Dressing Establishment having 100 Spindles therein, 3 Tanneries, 3 Saddle and Harness Makers, 5 Waggon and Carriage Makers, 7 Blacksmith's Shops having 16 fires, 2 Foundries, 1 Machine shop, 1 Sash, Blind and Door Factory, 7 Shoe-Maker's Shops, 5 Bricklayers and Masons, 6 Carpenters and Joiners, 3 Coopers, 1 Watch-maker, 3 Butchers, 2 Doctors, 1 Lawyer. A Brick Lock up, fitted up for a Court House, 1 Chair Bedstead and Rake Factory. 1 large Temperance Hall.

A large business is done in the village in the manufacturing line.

From Wright's foundry there were turned out last year 800 ploughs, of that patent. These ploughs are highly approved, and command a ready sale in every part of the county, and in that of Peel, Simcoe, and Ontario.

From Forrester's foundry, there has been turned out 20 thrashing machines, and any amount of repairs.

S. Paight and Sons have turned out from their Establishment of Wood Shop and Blacksmith shop, 80 lumber waggon—all sold at an average of \$65.

Wm. Hall has turned out from his establishment 24 lumber waggons, 30 Buggies, single and double 80 entries, all of which have been ironed by Wades. From this establishment the best Buggies and most Cutters have been made, beating any other shop in the County for neatness, comfort and durability.

Morgan Brothers, Blacksmiths, have turned out and sold 60 wooden Scotch Ploughs; 8 iron do.; 30 Lumber Waggons; 6 Buggies; 10 Lumber Sleighs; 6 Cutters; and a great amount of Job Work.

Mr. Ramer turned out last year from his Factory, 4000 Hay Rakes; 3000 common Chairs, at from 1s. 9d. to 2s.; 2000 patent Bedsteads; a great many Barrels, besides a great amount of Cabinet work. Mr. Ramer is the most enterprising Dutchman in Markham—being self-taught in mechanics. He has had great difficulties to contend against, so greatly do his people set their faces against all innovations.

I have inquired of the Postmaster, and I find that more than 300 newspapers are weekly delivered. Does not this prove us to be a reading, and I am sure we are a moral people?

There are several other Villages in the Township, but of little importance. Queensville, on the 6th Concession, contains 2 Taverns and 1 shoe-maker. Hagerman's Corners.—1 Tavern, 1 Merchant's shop, 1 Chair-maker, 1 Shoe-maker, and 2 other Houses. Unionville, a place of some pretensions, contains 1 Tavern, 1 Groggery, 3 Merchant shops, 1 Grist Mill, 1 Saw Mill, 2 Shoe makers, 1 School House and 5 or 6 other Houses, 1 of which holds Mr. Alexander Anderson's, the inventor and Patentee of the Potato Planter, a very useful invention. This village has 3 school Trustees, and 1 Magistrate learned in the Law.

The next village in importance is Barkerville—a thriving little place.

The township is well supplied with Post Offices, having no less than 10.—Thornhill and Richmond Hill, on the Street; Barkerville, on the 4th; Unionville and Crosby's Corners, on the 6th; Gornah's Corners, on the Townline of Whitechurch; Markham and Milne's Ville, on the 8th, Belford on the Townline of Pickering; and Stouffville, on the Townline of Whitechurch, situate on the 9th con. Markham.

MARKHAM.

Agricultural.

GIVE ME, LORD MY DAILY BREAD.

BY ALICE CARRY

My house is low and small;
But, behind a row of trees,
I catch the golden fall
Of the sunset in the seas:

And a stone wall, hanging white
With the roses of the May,
Were less pleasant to my sight
Than the fading of to-day

From a brook a heifer drinks,
In a field of pasture green,
With wild violets and pinks,
For a border, all around.

My house is small and low,
But the willow of the door
Doth a cool, deep shadow throw,
In the summer, on my floor.

And, in long and rainy nights,
When the limbs of leaves are bare,
I can see the window heights
Of the homesteads elsewhere

My house is small and low;
But, with pictures such as these—
Of the sunset, and the tow
Of illuminated trees,

And the heifer, as she drinks
From the field of meadow ground,
With the violets and pinks,
For a border, all around—

Let me never, foolish, pray
For a vision wider spread;
But, contented, only say,
Give me, Lord, my daily bread.

SUGAR-MAKING WEATHER

The 3rd and 4th of March were excellent sugar-making, or, rather, sap-running days. This favorite occupation of old Canadians, and the natives of America, is carried on mostly in March. There is something in it very agreeable and healthy. In the March air, in the woods, there is often a stillness, broken only by the chirping of the little woodpecker, the cry of the jay, or the gambols of the squirrels, which pleases the thoughtful mind. The woods begin to smell like spring, the sap to mount the trunks of the trees, and hence the buds to swell. The autumn leaves crackle under the feet, and the snow lies in patches over the forest. In the back townships, it lies still unthawed in the dense forests, awaiting April suns. The country boys and girls delight to spend a few hours each day about the sugar-bush. *Sugaring-off* has delights for the sugar-swains, which city gentility knows little of. Here many a future rustic match commences: and love plays his pranks over the bowl of maple sugar. The girls are invited to the sugar-bush, at the sugaring-off; and, in turn, invite their male favourites to the Canadian quilting-bee. Live on and love, ye happy country girls; for, while you know not the cares, vanity and nonsense of city life, health, happiness and contentment dwell in your hearts.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st ult., a supper was given by the Toronto Horticultural Society, at the North American Hotel, Toronto, and a number of speeches made. Mr. Geo. T. Allan made an excellent speech. Horticulture should be encouraged by every citizen. It is a most interesting science. The culture of flowers and vegetables, what can be more useful and at the same time more interesting and intellectual?

THE WEATHER.

The 3rd of March was a beautiful spring day—wind blowing strongly from the west: snow melting very fast. Thermometer in the morning, 40; at noon, in the shade, in the wind, 55. Saturday was a fine sunny day: wind, north-west: some colder than yesterday: thermometer, 36 in the wind, 46 in the shade: wind cool. At noon the thermometer stood at 51 in the shade. In the evening the wind turned to the north, and it blew violently, and became cold. Sunday, 5th, wind, north-west, cold, cloudy: thermometer, 29 in the wind—31 in the shelter. We have had so far, during this month, beautiful March weather. March is the winter and spring, what November is the fall

... Friday in the morning, cloudy, with a
wind east, decreasing to very warm all day
Wednesday, raining from the east wind, south
west thermometer 34. Thursday wind east, still
warm thermometer, 36 in the morning. It rained
a good deal yesterday. Ice in the bay breaking
up. Winter fairly broken. Vessels run from this
to Rochester. Rained on Thursday evening.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wednesday, March 8.

On the receipt of the late news by the Atlantic, Bread-stuffs and provisions again rose considerably in New York. Wheat advanced 2½ a bushel, and flour 1½, to 7½. Canadian flour is quoted at 40¢ to 41¢ per 100. The tendency of every thing, in the provision line, is upwards; wheat \$1 75 to 18¢ per bushel, oats 75¢, barley \$1 60 to 15¢, Pork \$15 32 to 16¢, Beef 10¢.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Friday March 10.

Eggs in great demand; 1¢ 3d. to 1¢ 6d. readily offered. Turkeys, and poultry of all kinds very high. Turkeys bring from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Potatoes have been selling during the week, at from 3s. 3d. to 4s. carrots 2s. per bushel, turnips 1s. 6d.—scarce; Peas, common 3s. 9d., marrowfat 5s. to 5s. 6d., oats—very little in—2s. 11d. to 3s. offered, barley 4s. to 4s. 2d. Wheat, during the week, has sold for from 6s. to 6s. 3d. Flour—miller's best 33s. 9d. to 35s.; farmer's 28s. 9d. to 30s., offered during the week. Hay 70s. to 90s. per ton—80s. the average price; some samples brought 92s. Straw plenty, 4s. to 5s., per ton. Large Pork sells readily at 32s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Beef averages \$6 per 100 lbs. Sheep bring fair prices. Butter 11d. to 1s. in rolls; tub 9d. to 9½. Calves from \$4 to \$7. No lambs in market yet.

The Turks have a garrison of 30,000 men in Kalitat Omer Pacha has hung two Greek Spies. The armed militia of England are to be raised to 30,000 men. Austria is arming and tears are entertained that she is secretly playing the traitor to the Allies, and will join Russia. Arneg the Russian General who commanded at Citala has been disgraced and sent to Asia. A great battle has been fought in Asia and 2,000 Russians were killed by the Turks near Shafkatel. Prices of grain and provisions had rather an upward tendency in England. Immense preparations for war are going on in England. Recruits are easily found. The *Sarum Shield* says that the Bye-law prohibiting the sale of liquor in that township has just come into force and that the Temperance men are determined to carry it out. Let it be done manfully—God and right are with the cause. Lord John Russell has made a great speech in favour of Prince Albert in the House of Commons. It is well for him to do so. The Queen of England is an excellent Sovereign and woman and her servant Lords, do well to please her. But there was a mystery, a hesitancy about British diplomacy last autumn, which the smooth speeches of Lord John cannot do away with. Who caused this? It may be very well to say that the Cabinet did not want to be hasty. What made Lord Palmerston resign? What infused a new change in the Cabinet on his resolution? How did Russia and Austria, know English State secrets? Why are the Austrians and Navies now all alive, yet when Russia sent 80,000 men into Turkish Territories last fall, not one manly step was taken to stop her. A change has come over the dreams of some cabinet councillors and they see with very different eyes. There are under-currents in Courts, as with all other bodies. Great difficulties exist between the whites and Indians in California. The mines are prosperous. Over 2,000 emigrants arrived in San Francisco in January. Mr Charles March, an Alderman of this city, was entrapped he says, into one of the low Inns of this city, on the 25th February and severely beaten, and made to sign notes to the amount of \$1,000 before he could get released. The tavern people say he attempted to insult the Inn-keeper's wife. Behold the fruits of low Inns. The Russian Emperor has refused all further terms. Breadstuffs and Provisions are again rising in England flour advanced 6d per brl. 3000 troops left Liverpool late in February for Turkey. The Greeks in Macedonia have been induced to rise against Turkey: the number of 6,000, through the instigation of Russian spies. France threatens if Austria does not declare herself against Russia to march 100,000 men into her territories—to march 100,000 into Italy and concentrate 100,000 on the Rhine frontier. It is reported that Russia has destroyed 7 Turkish vessels. England and France are allied with warlike preparations.

Several robberies have been committed within the past week in Toronto. The Czar of Russia has sent a very impudent letter to the Emperor of France to a conciliatory one from the latter. 20,000 British by this time have left England for Turkey. The Baltic fleet consists of about 40 war steamers.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE COMPOSITION OF BEER—ITS POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.

In a conversation had a few days since with a practical Canadian distiller and beer-maker, we learnt some of the secrets of beer-making. They are given for the benefit of those who are always prating the innocent qualities of beer. The guzzlers of beer and whiskey little know the substances that they put into their stomachs when they drink them. The drinking of pure or mixed alcohol is not the only evil connected with the drinking customs. A still greater one exists in the fact, that nearly all of our beers, whiskeys, and wines, are adulterated with poisonous and unwholesome substances, which alone are enough to destroy health and life in a few years. To make good wholesome beer, if it can be called such, barley in certain quantities and hops only are required. It requires a certain quantity of barley to give beer the right colour and strength; yet beer-makers often stint the beverage, and bring up the colour by using deleterious substances, withdrawing often a bushel of malt from a barrel of beer. Here the cheating commences. Then, to give the beer a good brown colour, and also a soporific effect the deadly juice of tobacco is used! Think of persons drinking the juice of tobacco! Another trick is, to use salt. Salt has a double effect: it clarifies and preserves the liquor, and also makes the guzzlers drink the more. One glass leads to another, and so on. The tobacco stupifies, and the salt increases the thirst. Again, isinglass, a substance very injurious to the stomach, taken in quantities, is used in beer-making. This person informed us that he had often known dead animals, that would not be eaten as food, thrown into the kettles in which whiskey and beer were being made. The hind quarters of a dead horse were mentioned. We were told before by a very intelligent person, that the whiskey-makers are in the habit of using many very disgusting substances, such as old turnips, potatoes, meats and vegetables. Beer contains about two parts of whiskey to three of other substances. About 25 per cent. of beer is alcohol; about 75 per cent. of whiskey is alcohol. Beer contains nourishment; but it will be seen that it contains a very large portion of alcohol. Now such a beverage cannot be healthy. When we drink pure clear water, we know what it is. So it is with milk, or with tea or coffee prepared under our eyes, or by our families. When we drink the foreign wines, or the home-made whiskeys and beers, we may be taking into our systems the vilest poisons!

THE COUNCIL OF TORONTO AND THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The following is a continuation of the recent discussion on the Bill, proposed by Mr. Rowell, to reduce the number of Inns. The prospect is, that we will have an early spring—early warm weather. Our city is crowded with poor tenements—poor families, with laborers on the public works; and we warn all that the cholera may appear amongst us, and make great ravages. Should such be the case, it would be found to have been a wise step to reduce the low inns that now infest Toronto. On the second debate, on Mr. Rowell's Bill, ALDERMAN CARR, of St. Andrew's Ward, who was supported by very many strict temperance men, and who promised to support Mr. Rowell's plan of reducing Inns, has refused to do so. He spoke about the tyranny of the measure. Who can expect our city to be made what it should be, in a temperance point of view, so long as such tavern-loving delegates are sent by the people to represent them? One of the Councillors has frequently appeared in the Council, the worse of liquor. A city of sober men must be healthy and moral; a city full of small taverns must be unhealthy and vicious. The best evidence of the state of morals in a city, are its taverns. If it is full of low inns, be sure it has a population of police customers.

regulation of taverns. Alderman LEE in the chair Friday, the 24th February, 1854.

The proposed bill repealed the following clauses of the present act:—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 19th, and 22nd. The second clause of the new bill reduced the houses of public entertainment to 100, which number they were not to exceed. The fourth enacted that the number of confectioners' shops, licensed to sell spirituous liquors, beer, &c., should not exceed seven in number; and that beer shops should be licensed to sell beer only and not exceed twenty in number; the fifth, that the sum to be paid for a license to keep a tavern, &c., where liquor would be sold, should be over and above the sum imposed by the Imperial Act 14th George 3rd, chapter 40; the sixth, that all tavern or hotel keepers and confectioners, where spirituous liquors would be sold, should keep their bar-rooms or shops closed on the Lord's Day; and that it should be unlawful for the keepers of taverns, hotels, confectionaries or beer shops, or other houses or places of public entertainment, herein described, to have their bar-rooms or shops lighted up on the evening of the Lord's Day; the ninth specified the accommodations to be kept in temperance houses; the 13th imposed a penalty of not less than £2 10s., nor more than £5, on any tavern or hotel-keeper, confectioner or keeper of a beer shop, or other house of public entertainment, where spirituous liquors would be sold, or any keeper of a temperance house for the accommodation of travellers, or a victualling house licensed under the Act, who should suffer gambling on their premises, or allow to be kept any bagatelle table or other instruments for playing games; the 19th pertained to the duties of Inspectors.

Alderman PLATT was opposed to the bill, as the revenue of the city would be injured by it to the amount of £1,000. The influx of immigrants would also render necessary the maintenance of a large number of houses of public entertainment to afford shelter to the friendless.

Alderman MORRISON said there were now in the city 213 licensed Hotels, and the question naturally arose, how could they be done away with in so short a time as that contemplated? Supposing that the number were reduced to 100, what would become of the remainder? He should have that explained before the bill would receive his support. He hoped every member would feel himself imperatively called upon to express his opinion on a subject which involved a principle now discussed throughout the Province—and the world.

Alderman CARR was not afraid to give his opinion, nor record his vote either. He did everything above board. Let the papers publish what they pleased, he did not care—the bill would be impossible to be carried out. The better way would be to appoint a committee to bring in a reasonable bill and not throw one hundred people on the world without giving them the ways and means of living. He has changed his tune.

Councillor ROWELL would not wish to reflect on any of his friends for attempting to have the bill thrown out. He brought in the bill before men whom he had hoped would do justice by dealing with it on its merits. He felt assured that were the question put to members of the Council individually, every one of them would admit that there were too many taverns, the prolific sources of evil and vice. If the Council would acknowledge the correctness of the great principle involved in the Bill, and frame one better adapted than that before them, he would give it his hearty support. The amount of drunkenness in the city was awful. He would express his opinion candidly, and it was not exaggeration to say that there were hundreds of families looking to the Council that night for help. He had no doubt but that a large number of the city taverns were illegal according to the statute, and were an incubus on the progress of the city. The principle use of taverns should be for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling community; and it is a well-known fact that not one half of the present number are in a proper state for the reception of travellers. Half of the present number, properly constituted, would amply meet the demands of the public as well as considerably reduce the expenditure attending the maintenance of our Police force. He was safe in saying that two-thirds of the criminal expenses of the city were traceable directly or indirectly to the prevalence of taverns or groggeries. The inspectors are not perhaps, of that class which it would be desirable to have, but that might be remedied. He hoped that the Council would remove the crying evil of intemperance and tempta-

of two hundred taverns were considered enough when the act was passed, there should be more required now owing to the increase of population. The taverns it should be remembered, were not for the accommodation of travellers alone, but also for the accommodation of boarders resident in the city. If any scheme were to be propounded to check drunkenness, it ought to be to increase the respectability of houses of public entertainment by raising the licenses.

After some further remarks from Aldermen Cameron and Romain, and Councillor Rowell, the Committee rose, and the bill was negatived by a small majority, when the Council resumed.

On motion of Alderman Morrison, Aldermen Platt, Morrison, Dunn, Lee and Carr, and Councillors Wright and Rowell were appointed a Committee to revise the existing law on Licenses, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Council then adjourned.

LOAFERISM.—How often, when we look at the drunkard as he staggers in the street, we hear it said, "he is nothing but a drunken loafer." But we ask, Who has made him a loafer? Was he always one? No; we emphatically answer? He was, perhaps, some loving mother's son, around which parental affection clustered. His auburn hair floated in such profusion around his lovely shoulders as he sported on the village green. His eye sparkled with intelligence; and his mind was pure. But what is he now? What many are pleased to call "a loafer?" We ask again, what is it that has made him so degraded? All must answer, alcohol. Yes, alcohol has dimmed that bright galaxy of virtues which once shone in his mind, and sent him forth to the world a reeling, drunken sot!

F. B. R.

Paris, C.W.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and a brother of the late Governor of that State, died a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. He had been picked up from the gutter in a state of intoxication, and sent to the vagrant department of the work-house, where he ended his sad career. His fate is but the fate of hundreds of others equally as talented as he was, who have been carried off by the fast principles of a loose class of the community, who are pampered in their vices through the existence of license laws, allowing one man to poison another. Well may the *New York Herald* say, that the Maine law would be a blessing to the city of Washington.

A. H. St. G.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Sunday traffic in Boston is said to be nearly annihilated. The Maine Law at Albany drags itself along very slowly: the members are all making gassy speeches—many afraid to come out boldly. What a miserable thing it is to see legislators trimming in this way. A clause has been incorporated in the Bill, allowing the sale of cider to the extent of (not less than) twenty-eight gallons. The Bill will pass in some shape. The Woman's Rights Convention have presented a petition to the Albany Legislature, which referred it to select committees. The editor of the *Cayuga Chief* says that the Maine Law is now undergoing a discussion in Wisconsin. The Common Council of the city of Washington have passed a resolution, asking Congress to pass a law authorizing the Council to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their limits. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, it is said, have not, as yet, declared the Maine Law CONSTITUTIONAL. It was reported otherwise. Every Judge in Tennessee is said to be a Son of Temperance. Mr. Garneau, in his history of Lower Canada says, that, in a few years, the great Canadian tribe of Indians, the Algonquins, were reduced from 2000 to 200. That it was "firewater," more than the British arms, which destroyed the Indians of North America, between 1700 and 1800. The same thing can be said of the United States. Alcohol has destroyed the Indian races. The Grand Division of Western New York, at its late session, instructed their representatives to the National Division to vote for the admission of females into Divisions, as spectators; also, for the institution of degrees into the order. The Grand Division of California are agitating for a Maine Law; and a State convention is to meet in that State, in April.

SAND-HILL DIVISION, ALBION.—We learn from D.G.W.P. McKenzie, of Albion, that this

From the *Graphic Herald* we learn that a new Division was formed in Arthur, by the Rev. H. Reid, on the 18th ultimo. It is styled the "Arthur Advance Division, No. 413."

It is said that the Judges in Michigan are equally divided as to the constitutionality of the Michigan Liquor Law.

The matter has not yet been settled in Massachusetts. This setting aside of the Legislature by courts in the United States is something very disgraceful. One would suppose, in a free country, if the people want a law to exist, it should be free from interference of the quibbles of law.

The *Kingston Commercial Advertiser* says, "The Municipal Council of the township of Adolphustown have passed a 'Maine Law' prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the bounds of the township under severe penalties. If Parliament do not enact a Maine Law for the whole country before another year, the majority of the townships in the Midland District will enact prohibitory laws for themselves."

MISSISSIPPI.—A prohibitory Liquor Law has passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature; but has to go back to the House for concurrence in the amendments of the Senate.

"Tremont Temple of Honour," of Boston, celebrated their anniversary at 46, Washington Street, on Friday evening last. Addresses were made by his Honour Mayor Smith, and others. The speech of the Mayor was to the point, and entirely satisfactory. He took occasion to remark, that he used nothing stronger than tea and coffee, and that his official influence should be given in the enforcement of the laws, and in the attempt to close the liquor shops of the city.

TEMPERANCE IN TRAFALGAR—OAKVILLE SOIREE.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The Grand Demonstration, to which the friends of the Cause in this town had so ardently looked forward, took place on the 8th inst., in the spacious Temperance Hall; and was all, and some more, than the most sanguine amongst us could have anticipated. The sable clouds, that mantled the heavens, and the sleety snow that ushered from their womb, during the greater part of the day, portended a tremendous disappointment, and caused heart-felt night to perch on the countenances of many of our citizens; but, to the honour of the friends of humanity be it spoken, notwithstanding snow and rain, old and young, male and female, turned out, to strengthen the hands and to encourage the hearts of the Oakville Division. A splendid procession was formed, at four o'clock, which, under the supervision of two marshalls, mounted on richly caparisoned, high-mettled, champing steeds, and headed by the Oakville Brass Band, marched, with banners waving, and music playing, through the principal streets of the town, presenting an imposing spectacle, as it moved forward, "firm as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm,"—a glorious fraternity, breathing full destruction, and the complete demolition of the drinking customs and tipping establishments of Canada. As I gazed upon the procession, advancing with the force of determined energy, composed of the respectability, the talent, and the moral worth of the surrounding country,—when I contemplated the lofty, benevolent and philanthropic designs of the temperance movement, my heart exulted at the thought that I stood identified with the order of the Sons, that had effected such mighty changes in public opinion, since its origin; that had embellished the cause with the trappings of influence, fashion, wealth and respectability; that had elevated abstinence high above the regions of tempest and storm; and surrounded it with the means and influences necessary for the attaining of its final victory. In the evening, the dark lowering clouds vanished and disappeared; the elements of nature ceased to struggle; the blue vault of heaven appeared in all its characteristic glory and sublimity, garnished with the twinkling stars, which shed a soul-cheering aspect on the snow-clad fields of Trafalgar. At half-past six, the spacious Hall was crowded to excess, with intelligent and elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The building, consequently, presented a most animating scene; and forcibly reminded the observer of the meetings, Gough was wont to address in Roaf's Church, in Toronto, in 1851.

A galaxy of talent, influence, eloquence and patriotism occupied the platform. The well-disciplined occupants of the orchestra, at intervals poured forth their enchanting strains, which, like the modulated notes of Orpheus, enraptured the auditory. The proceedings of the evening were opened by our public spirited townsman, David Duff, Esq., taking the chair, who set forth the business of the night in a judicious and business-like speech. After the eatables had been duly tasted and apparently much appreciated, appropriate addresses and orations on the grandeur, glory, and triumphs of the movement, were delivered by the Rev. Messrs.

The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE COMPOSITION OF BEER—ITS POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.

In a conversation had a few days since with a practical Canadian distiller and beer-maker, we learnt some of the secrets of beer-making. They are given for the benefit of those who are always praising the innocent qualities of beer. The guzzlers of beer and whiskey little know the substances that they put into their stomachs when they drink them. The drinking of pure or mixed alcohol is not the only evil connected with the drinking custom. A still greater one exists in the fact, that nearly all of our beers, whiskeys, and wines, are adulterated with poisonous and unwholesome substances, which alone are enough to destroy health and life in a few years. To make good wholesome beer, if it can be called such, barley in certain quantities and hops only are required. It requires a certain quantity of barley to give beer the right colour and strength; yet beer-makers often stint the beverage, and bring up the colour by using deleterious substances, withdrawing often a bushel of malt from a barrel of beer. Here the cheating commences. Then, to give the beer a good brown colour, and also a soporific effect the deadly juice of tobacco is used! Think of persons drinking the juice of tobacco! Another trick is, to use salt. Salt has a double effect: it clarifies and preserves the liquor, and also makes the guzzlers drink the more. One glass leads to another, and so on. The tobacco stupifies, and the salt increases the thirst. Again, isinglass, a substance very injurious to the stomach, taken in quantities, is used in beer-making. This person informed us that he had often known dead animals, that would not be eaten as food, thrown into the kettles in which whiskey and beer were being made. The hind quarters of a dead horse were mentioned. We were told before by a very intelligent person, that the whiskey-makers are in the habit of using many very disgusting substances, such as old turnips, potatoes, meats and vegetables. Beer contains about two parts of whiskey to three of other substances. About 25 per cent. of beer is alcohol; about 75 per cent. of whiskey is alcohol. Beer contains nourishment; but it will be seen that it contains a very large portion of alcohol. Now such a beverage cannot be healthy. When we drink pure clear water, we know what it is. So it is with milk, or with tea or coffee prepared under our eyes, or by our families. When we drink the foreign wines, or the home-made whiskeys and beers, we may be taking into our systems the vilest poisons!

THE COUNCIL OF TORONTO AND THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The following is a continuation of the recent discussion on the Bill, proposed by Mr. Rowell, to reduce the number of Inns. The prospect is, that we will have an early spring—early warm weather. Our city is crowded with poor tenements—poor families, with laborers on the public works; and we warn all that the cholera may appear amongst us, and make great ravages. Should such be the case, it would be found to have been a wise step to reduce the low inns that now infest Toronto. On the second debate, on Mr. Rowell's Bill, ALDERMAN CARR, of St. Andrew's Ward, who was supported by very many strict temperance men, and who promised to support Mr. Rowell's plan of reducing Inns, has refused to do so. He speaks about the tyranny of the measure. Who can expect our city to be made what it should be, in a temperance point of view, so long as such tavern-loving delegates are sent by the people to represent them? One of the Councillors has frequently appeared in the Council, the worse of liquor. A city of sober men must be healthy and moral; a city full of small taverns must be unhealthy and vicious. The best evidence of the state of morals in a city, are its taverns. If it is full of low inns, be sure it has a population of police customers and ignorant and vicious people.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the bill amending the law for the licensing and

of the inns, which number they were not to exceed the fourth enacted that the number of confectioners' shops, licensed to sell spirituous liquors, beer, &c., should not exceed seven in number, and that beer shops should be licensed to sell beer only, and not exceed twenty in number; the fifth, that the sum to be paid for a license to keep a tavern, &c., where liquor would be sold, should be over and above the sum imposed by the Imperial Act 14th George 3rd, chapter 40; the sixth, that all tavern or hotel keepers and confectioners, where spirituous liquors would be sold, should keep their bar-rooms or shops closed on the Lord's Day; and that it should be unlawful for the keepers of taverns, hotels, confectionaries or beer shops, or other houses or places of public entertainment herein described, to have their bar-rooms or shops lighted up on the evening of the Lord's Day; the ninth specified the accommodations to be kept in temperance houses; the 13th imposed a penalty of not less than £2 10s., nor more than £5, on any tavern or hotel-keeper, confectioner or keeper of a beer shop, or other house of public entertainment, where spirituous liquors would be sold, or any keeper of a temperance house for the accommodation of travellers, or a victualling house licensed under the Act, who should suffer gambling on their premises, or allow to be kept any bagatelle table or other instruments for playing games; the 19th appertained to the duties of Inspectors.

Alderman PLATT was opposed to the bill, as the revenue of the city would be injured by it to the amount of £1,000. The influx of immigrants would also render necessary the maintenance of a large number of houses of public entertainment to afford shelter to the friendless.

Alderman MORRISON said there were now in the city 213 licensed Hotels, and the question naturally arose, how could they be done away with in so short a time as that contemplated? Supposing that the number were reduced to 100, what would become of the remainder? He should have that explained before the bill would receive his support. He hoped every member would feel himself imperatively called upon to express his opinion on a subject which involved a principle now discussed throughout the Province—and the world.

Alderman CARR was not afraid to give his opinion, nor record his vote either. He did everything above board. Let the papers publish what they pleased, he did not care—the bill would be impossible to be carried out. The better way would be to appoint a committee to bring in a reasonable bill and not throw one hundred people on the world without giving them the ways and means of living. He has changed his tune.

Councillor ROWELL would not wish to reflect on any of his friends for attempting to have the bill thrown out. He brought in the bill before men whom he had hoped would do justice by dealing with it on its merits. He felt assured that were the question put to members of the Council individually, every one of them would admit that there were too many taverns, the prolific sources of evil and vice. If the Council would acknowledge the correctness of the great principle involved in the Bill, and frame one better adapted than that before them, he would give it his hearty support. The amount of drunkenness in the city was awful. He would express his opinion candidly, and it was not exaggeration to say that there were hundreds of families looking to the Council that night for help. He had no doubt but that a large number of the city taverns were illegal according to the statute, and were an incubus on the progress of the city. The principle use of taverns should be for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling community; and it is a well-known fact that not one half of the present number are in a proper state for the reception of travellers. Half of the present number, properly constituted, would amply meet the demands of the public as well as considerably reduce the expenditure attending the maintenance of our Police force. He was safe in saying that two-thirds of the criminal expenses of the city were traceable directly or indirectly to the prevalence of taverns or grogeries. The inspectors are not perhaps, of that class which it would be desirable to have, but that might be remedied. He hoped that the Council would remove the crying evil of intemperance and temptation to vice.

Alderman CAMERON opposed the bill on the same grounds as Councilman Platt, adding that

any change was to be propounded to check drunkenness, it ought to be to increase the respectability of houses of public entertainment by raising the licenses.

After some further remarks from Aldermen Cameron and Rowell, and Councillor Rowell, the Committee rose, and the bill was negatived by a small majority, when the Council resumed.

On motion of Alderman Morrison, Aldermen Platt, Morrison, Dunn, Lee and Carr, and Councillors Wright and Rowell were appointed a Committee to revise the existing law on Licenses, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Council then adjourned.

LOAFERS.—How often, when we look at the drunkard as he staggers in the street, we hear it said, "he is nothing but a drunken loafer." But we ask, Who has made him a loafer? Was he always one? No; we emphatically answer? He was, perhaps, some loving mother's son, around which parental affection clustered. His Auburn hair flouted in such profusion around his lovely shoulders as he sported on the village green. His eye sparkled with intelligence; and his mind was pleased to call "a loafer!" We ask again, what is it that has made him so degraded? All must answer, alcohol. Yes, alcohol has dimmed that bright galaxy of virtues which once shone in his mind, and sent him forth to the world a reeling, drunken sot!

P. B. R.

Paris, C.W.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and a brother of the late Governor of that State, died a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. He had been picked up from the gutter in a state of intoxication, and sent to the vagrant department of the work-house, where he ended his sad career. His fate is but the fate of hundreds of others equally as talented as he was, who have been carried off by the fast principles of a loose class of the community, who are pampered in their vices through the existence of license laws, allowing one man to poison another. Well may the *New York Herald* say, that the Maine law would be a blessing to the city of Washington.

A. H. Sr. G.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Sunday traffic in Boston is said to be nearly annihilated. The Maine Law at Albany drags itself along very slowly: the members are all making gassy speeches—many afraid to come out boldly. What a miserable thing it is to see legislators trimming in this way. A clause has been incorporated in the Bill, allowing the sale of cider to the extent of (not less than) twenty-eight gallons. The Bill will pass in some shape. The Woman's Rights Convention have presented a petition to the Albany Legislature, which referred it to select committees. The editor of the *Cayuga Chief* says that the Maine Law is now undergoing a discussion in Wisconsin. The Common Council of the city of Washington have passed a resolution, asking Congress to pass a law authorizing the Council to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their limits. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, it is said, have not, as yet, declared the Maine Law CONSTITUTIONAL. It was reported otherwise. Every Judge in Tennessee is said to be a Son of Temperance. Mr. Garneau, in his history of Lower Canada says, that, in a few years, the great Canadian tribe of Indians, the Algonquians, were reduced from 2000 to 200. That it was "firewater," more than the British arms, which destroyed the Indians of North America, between 1700 and 1800. The same thing can be said of the United States. Alcohol has destroyed the Indian races. The Grand Division of Western New York, at its late session, instructed their representatives to the National Division to vote for the admission of females into Divisions, as spectators; also, for the institution of degrees into the order. The Grand Division of California are agitating for a Maine Law; and a State convention is to meet in that State, in April.

SAND-HILL DIVISION, ALBION.—We learn from D.G.W.P. McKenzie of Albion, that this Division, formed last fall, has progressed very rapidly. It was formed with 14 members, and now contains over 40. There are dozens of localities in Canada, where similar efforts might be made.

quality divided. The constitutionality of the Michigan Liquor Law.

The matter has not yet been settled in Massachusetts. This setting aside of the Legislature by courts in the United States is something very disgraceful. One would suppose, in a free country, if the people want a law to exist, it should be free from interference of the quibbles of law.

The *Kingston Commercial Advertiser* says, "The Municipal Council of the township of Adolphustown have passed a 'Maine Law' prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the bounds of the township under severe penalties. If Parliament do not enact a Maine Law for the whole country before another year, the majority of the townships in the Midland District will enact prohibitory laws for themselves."

MISSISSIPPI.—A prohibitory Liquor Law has passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature; but has to go back to the House for concurrence in the amendments of the Senate.

"Tremont Temple of Honour," of Boston, celebrated their anniversary at 46, Washington Street, on Friday evening last. Addresses were made by his Honour Mayor Smith, and others. The speech of the Mayor was to the point, and entirely satisfactory. He took occasion to remark, that he used nothing stronger than tea and coffee, and that his official influence should be given in the enforcement of the laws, and in the attempt to close the liquor shops of the city.

TEMPERANCE IN TRAFALGAR—OAKVILLE SOIREE.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The Grand Demonstration, to which the friends of the Cause in this town had so ardently looked forward, took place on the 8th inst., in the spacious Temperance Hall; and was all, and some more, than the most sanguine amongst us could have anticipated. The sable clouds, that mantled the heavens, and the sleety snow that ushered from their womb during the greater part of the day, portended a tremendous disappointment, and caused heart-felt regret to perch on the countenances of many of our citizens; but, to the honour of the friends of humanity be it spoken, notwithstanding snow and rain, old and young, male and female, turned out, to strengthen the hands and to encourage the hearts of the Oakville Division. A splendid procession was formed, at four o'clock, which, under the supervision of two marshalls, mounted on richly caparisoned, high-mettled, clamping steeds, and headed by the Oakville Brass Band, marched, with banners waving, and music playing, through the principal streets of the town, presenting an imposing spectacle, as it moved forward, "firm as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm,"—a glorious fraternity, breathing full destruction, and the complete demolition of the drinking customs and tipping establishments of Canada. As I gazed upon the procession, advancing with the force of determined energy, composed of the respectability, the talent, and the moral worth of the surrounding country,—when I contemplated the lofty, benevolent and philanthropic designs of the temperance movement, my heart exulted at the thought that I stood identified with the order of the Sons, that had effected such mighty changes in public opinion, since its origin; that had embellished the cause with the trappings of influence, fashion, wealth and respectability; that had elevated abstinence high above the regions of tempest and storm; and surrounded it with the means and influences necessary for the attaining of its final victory. In the evening, the dark lowering clouds vanished and disappeared; the elements of nature ceased to struggle; the blue vault of heaven appeared in all its characteristic glory and sublimity, garnished with the twinkling stars, which shed a soul-cheering aspect on the snow-clad fields of Trafalgar. At half-past six, the spacious Hall was crowded to excess, with intelligent and elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The building, consequently, presented a most animating scene; and forcibly reminded the observer of the meetings, Gough was wont to address in Roaf's Church, in Toronto, in 1851.

A galaxy of talent, influence, eloquence and patriotism occupied the platform. The well-disciplined occupants of the orchestra, at intervals poured forth their enchanting strains, which, like the modulated notes of Orpheus, enraptured the auditory. The proceedings of the evening were opened by our public spirited townsman, David Duff, Esq., taking the chair, who set forth the business of the night in a judicious and business-like speech. After the eatables had been duly tasted and apparently much appreciated, appropriate addresses and orations on the grandeur, glory, and triumphs of the movement, were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Morrison and Ryerson of St. Catherine's. A. Mc Kinnon and Dr. Stewart. The vast audience dispersed at 11 o'clock much delighted with the night's entertainment, and wishing many similar successful anniversaries. The Oakville Division is in a most

flourishing condition and rapidly increasing numbers. On the 14th the main body of the meeting met for the transaction of business in this place and in compliance with the earnest prayers of more than 100 petitioners, took into their most serious consideration the propriety of amending the law causing of ergs-shops, and after due deliberation passed a by-law which is to be submitted to the rate-payers on the 27th of March when their vote pro and con will be taken at the poll to prohibit the granting of any license after the 31st of next Dec. I feel fully convinced that the bye-law will be sustained by a surprising majority. A. McKinnon, Rev. Mr. Shrimpton of New Jersey, U.S. and others addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Temperance Hall last night. A considerable number signed the pledge. What is the league doing? I fear your prognostications are on the eve of being verified.

A MEMBER OF OLD ONTARIO,
NOW IN OAKVILLE,
OAKVILLE, 20th Feb 1854

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Dundas, February 26th, 1854.

Mr Editor,—Knowing that you feel interested in all that relates to the well being and prosperity of the order of the Sons of Temperance I take the liberty of sending you a brief account of the celebration of the joint Anniversary of the Dundas and Desjardins Divisions, Sons of Temperance, of this town, on the 17th instant, by a Soiree in the town Hall.

The Chair was ably filled, by Robert Spence, Esq., ex-Warden of the United Counties, who I may state is a thorough-going son of Temperance. The platform was occupied by Judge Marshall of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr. Lennon the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. Davis, Barton, and others. The Meeting having been opened by the Rev. R. McKinnon and refreshments served round, the chairman introduced his honour Judge Marshall, who gave us one of his clear logical and argumentative Lectures every sentence of which told with the weight of a sledge hammer: after which we had a few words from the Rev. Mr. Howard, with a very lively speech from P. W. P. Davis and a few remarks from P. W. P. Thornton, and P. W. P. Barton. The Ancaster Band played some of their most sprightly airs and acquitted themselves to admiration. The Hall was well filled, and all seemed to enjoy the festivities of the evening.

Before concluding however, I cannot omit telling you of a circumstance, in connection with our beautiful little Town. The Council for 1853, shortly before retiring from office, thought proper to rent the basement story of the Market-house for a Grog Shop; and that in the face of a remonstrance signed by the most respectable rate-payers of the town.

It is now in the course of being fitted up, and in a few days will be ready to take in the raw material, which when manufactured, they have only to take up stairs to his worship the Mayor to be disposed of as the law directs. You are aware that the Market House and Town Hall, stand in the centre of a triangle, seven out of the eight buildings sell intoxicating drinks, and the Market House represents the Star, truly we may say this is a great country.

Yours in P. L. & F. K.

THE CONDUCT OF POSTMASTERS.—We have been much annoyed by the omission of Postmasters to do their duty; and have sometimes given old subscribers and ourselves much trouble in correspondence, by the neglect of Postmasters to notify this office of the refusal of subscribers to take the first number of 1854. We have sent six and even eight numbers this year to old subscribers, supposing they were still continuing the paper; and the next thing we hear is, that they refused the first No. of 1854, of which fact we have had no notice from the Postmaster. An instance of this kind has just occurred at the Stewartrtown Post Office, in a paper sent to Mr. E. Clarke there. Dozens of other instances have occurred. We believe it is the duty of a Postmaster, when a paper is refused, to notify at once, and when four papers remain uncalled for, to notify. If all publishers lose as much this way as we do, their losses are very great. Why don't the press notice this neglect in Postmasters? In some parts of Canada, we have lost as much as two pounds in one locality—having sent a paper even for a year without receiving any notice.

RUN-ROW-RUN.—We are informed that a Mr. Grinnell, Innkeeper at Newtown, in a drunken freak a short time since, turned his wife and son out of doors threatening at the same time to shoot his wife. She fled for refuge, and has not returned. This is one of several instances that have come to our notice, in which wives and children have fled from their homes because two public enemies Rum and Whiskey, had found their way to their domestic circles! And pitiful to say Christian Councilmen have not the moral courage when they have the power, to restrict these enemies to the narrowest limit. Good Heavens! what will this earth come to. When will the...



THE PETERBORO' REVIEW

We intended to have alluded to some remarks made by this paper, the only one which has taken a view hostile to us in Canada on the postage question last week, but room did not permit. We now only intend to refer shortly to the subject. The Review has taken occasion to criticize the conduct of this paper on several occasions, very unnecessarily. It has been treated in a very friendly, and perhaps injudicious way to us at Quebec, in the Gough Division. His conduct on the great Catholic question had caused us to overlook this, but recently we see the old enemy leaking out. We noticed him some time ago making a very rash attack on Mr. McKenzie and in the article alluded to he has been equally unjust towards the Globe. A politician so young, and who knows so little of Upper Canada, should be cautious how he attacks the friends of good measures in the Province. The Review complains that Mr. Brown in the Globe has refused to give the Hon. Malcolm Cameron credit for the new postage rules, and has unjustly attacked him for the rule in reference to temperance papers. It had long been in contemplation to reduce the postage on newspapers, and it only happened, owing to the present prosperity of Canada, that such a reduction was made in Mr. Cameron's time. Any other Postmaster General would have done the same. As for his rule about temperance papers, it is evidently very defective. There are few, if any, exclusively temperance papers,—nearly all of them give miscellaneous news. This fact should rather recommend than exclude their insertion in temperance papers is even now a complaint. It has been objected against ours a hundred times, and a thousand times against the Advocate. We have been advised by the best friends of temperance to make this a good family paper and to give the news of the day. Yet it is because we do this that Mr. Cameron excludes it. His letter says I exclude your paper because it is not "exclusively devoted to temperance." He does not allege, that it is because we are at times hostile to the present ministry. The excuse, would not do, even if it were the secret one. Now a sensible rule would have been so large as to have included any paper, whose leading object and design, was temperance. Every man knows that the leading object of this paper is temperance. Political matters and news are collateral—only secondary. The objects of this paper are temperance and literature. Mr. Cameron's rule would exclude in the United States nine tenths of their sterling temperance papers. General Carey's Ohio Organ included. Can such a rule be said to be just? There must have been an object in the framing the rule thus, or stupidity and want of forethought are uppermost in the author's mind? The Review to show that this paper is unworthy of exemption copies a short article in reference to Messrs. Hinks and Ross as railway schemers. There is not one line of that article that is not positively true, that one who loves his country should hesitate to utter. We find the Review in his article saying that the "MINISTRY HAD NO CALL UPON THE CLIMAX OF THEIR TREACHERY." Well we find the Editor of the Review has been pointed out his abuse of Dr. Rolph—we find him keeping a studied silence as to the faults of Hinks and Ross—even in one instance upholding the Point Levy, which Mr. Cameron at Perth, pronounced to be the only Ministerial job which he thought reprehensible. To conclude Mr. Cameron's rule about temperance papers should have been wholly omitted (the better course perhaps) or have been made more comprehensive.

POLITICIANS ON THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE TRYING TO MAKE ORANGEMEN A SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY.

At a late meeting held in Toronto, called the Loyal Orange Source of Lodge 136, several of the aspiring leading political Conservatives of Toronto made speeches. These men (viz., the Rev. Mr. Lett, and Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Gowan, and Vankoughnet), tried hard to make Orangemen believe it was their duty to plot politically in their Lodges—that Orangism in a Protestant kingdom, was essentially a political as well as religious institution. The danger of such a dogma has not been noticed as it should have been by the Canadian Press. We say this is dangerous in the dogma to the public. If several scores of 2000 political men, under such a...

...the present ministry. In this he errs as he has done in the past. He is galled here by the Rev. Mr. White's sermon. He refuses to be galled by the Apostle's words. Nothing is gained in the present ministry by the sacrifice of any share of principle. It will be better at once to take a bold stand against us, and against Catholic usurpation, than to play false before them in order to gain expected gain. Independent of anything that George Brown ever did, they would never consent to secularization. They were determined on this policy before Mr Brown commenced his anti-pope campaign—that is in the time of Ligoniere in 1849. Set aside personal prejudices and jealousies and let the truth be spoken Means Editors

The North American of the 23rd March, says that Mr. James Lesslie is proposed as a candidate for the County of Grey at the next election, and strongly recommends him. Mr. Lesslie during a portion of 1853 seemed to side too much with the ministry, but we have no hesitation in saying his editorial career has been, upon the whole, very straight-forward and honest. He would be a useful and valuable member in 1855. The North American in the same paper attacks Mr. George Brown very furiously for desiring an amalgamation with the non-office seeking portion of the Conservatives of Canada at the coming election. He says Mr Brown is not a Reformer at all—but a Tory in disguise. Now if Mr. McDougall had no political motives in his own eye, it might be very well for him to talk of, and require uniform consistency in others, but this is not the case. He says Mr Brown opposes elective institutions—the outlet, biennial parliaments. We believe Mr. Brown is not right on these important reforms. It is a pity a man who wields so powerful a pen as Mr. Brown—a man of so much mind and with a circulation for his paper of 11,000 should not come out in favour of these reforms. The reason is he thinks their adoption would injure the British constitution, now attempted to be carried out in Canada. As trying to gain over the more moderate and sensible Conservatives Mr. Brown is right, and it is only what Mr. McDougall, Peter Perry, and many of the Reformers of 1849 recommended. There are thousands of Conservatives who desire to reform as much as self-dubbed reformers do, and who would go as far in it too. These are the men with the honest old reformers of 1836 who should govern Canada. Mr. McDougall cannot fail to remember, speaking of elective institutions, Court of Chancery attachment, and independence of parliaments, that whilst Brown and McKenzie were striving to carry one or other of these things in 1852, at Quebec, he was supporting by silence or approving, a ministry who voted down all of them. His opposition only commenced again last September. Mr. Brown is right on some questions, especially the Catholic question, where Mr. McDougall and McKenzie are wrong. Mr. Brown has done great service for 1854 years to many important reforms, and it is very proper to relax him with tones. Our principles are what they have always been, but we must confess that the political distinction between the honest reformers and conservatives is daily becoming less. Rather than widen it, we would recommend friendly union of political action for the good of Canada, so long as great principles are not compromised. We would not trust any man in the ministry who had as lately as three years ago acted dishonestly as a politician. All who knew our sentiments in 1851, knew that we were opposed to trusting Hauck's organ. Mr. Brown is a most trustworthy man, the old industry and should be at once elected in 1854, and fill some office in the ministry. The antecedents of men must be looked at. A man might make a good member who should not be trusted in the cabinet.

The Message of the 21 March contains a long list of names of the Canada Christian Advocate written by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon. We are glad to see that the Bathurst Courier stultifies itself in its last issue by saying that it misreported Cameron's speech. He made the speech, went to Quebec, and there, probably, got a sound lecturing, and immediately sent word to have his true speech belied. What a contemptible position does this place the menial Courier in, whipped into a lie by an ignorant patron. A servile press is a contemptible thing. The City Council of Bytown has passed resolutions to have the seat of Government located there. Are the solemn pledges of the Canadian Government in this thing, and even a vote appropriating money to build Parliament buildings in Toronto, to be set at naught? We would like to see the ministry that would dare do it. Let faith be kept, or DISSOLVE THE UNION. Mr. Caughey has been preaching for some time in Quebec, and has just left for Ohio. Mr. Rogers (late editor of the Gazette) is about to start a daily paper, called the Quebec Observer, in that city. We did not like his manner of conducting the Gazette. A Mr. Cumming is creating quite a sensation in Scotland, by prophesying that all the churches of the world are to come to nothing; and that a new church universal is to take their place. Also, that Turkey will fall; and the cholera prove very destructive this year. Only a new religious enthusiast; the world, we opine, will wag on the same, notwithstanding. In the New England States 700,000 children daily attend their common schools. New Brunswick Sons.—The order in this Province seems very efficient and active. Great efforts are being made to induce the Provincial Legislature, now in session, to pass a Maine Law. numbers of petitions are being hastily got up and sent in. One, signed by 630 females, wives and daughters, all above fourteen years of age, has been sent in. There are Divisions in New Brunswick, bearing the names of "Clear Quit" and "Golden Rule." All this looks very encouraging. We regret to see that the Quebec Gazette in copying the opinions of the Nonconformist of England, speaks against the enactment of a Maine Law in Canada. What has worked this change? For our part, the facts of 1853 have rather strengthened our Maine Law feeling.—Malcolm Cameron gave a lecture lately in Quebec, in favour of the Maine Law. We also feel happy to say that he has given £100 for the payment of Lecturers on temperance. This he can well afford. What a pity it is that Mr. Cameron is not a straightforward politician. In passing judgment upon a man it is impossible to refrain from scanning his general conduct. His inconsistencies in one way, are sure to injure his efficiency in any other. Mr. Cameron has proved himself so unprincipled—has even been guilty of known falsehoods, as to his political conduct within a few years past, that it is hard to divest one's self of a belief in his advocacy of temperance for mere popularity's sake, as an engine to lift himself into a seat in Parliament, yet his temperance example is worthy of praise, in many respects. The Nashville Vessel has just arrived in New York, and brought news that Flour had declined 1s a barrel. The British and French are about to send a fleet of 46 war steamers to operate against St. Petersburg. The Russians are behaving with great cruelty to the Wallachian peasants. Thomas Kennedy, of Dundas Division, is authorized to act as agent for this paper in Dundas. The papers, ordered for Mr. Royal, are sent to Gormley's Corners. A letter from West Flamboro is received: the fac's abridged will appear in course. Br. G. Newcombe, of Owen Sound, is authorized to act as agent for this paper, in 1854. The money, \$1 sent by him, pays for two new subscribers, and his own (over-paying it 1s. 3d.) 1854. We sent the back numbers to the two new subscribers. Francis Tracy is authorized to act as agent for this paper, in Kingston. The Customs authorities in Europe and America, are opposed to the spirit-rapping phenomenon.

Nearly two thousand persons were present, last week, at a Prohibitory Liquor Law meeting, held in the village of Frankford, near Belleville, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.—Globe.

A horrible murder was committed in New York last week, by an Irishman named John Wilson, who stabbed Henry Digneyer, Grocer, in a row which originated about dice and rum. The murderer has been remanded to await his trial.

The telegraph from Washington, states that the debate in the Senate, on the Nebraska Bill, was continued till five o'clock on Saturday morning, being participated in by Cass, Bell, Dawson, Norris, Sumner, Wade, Tracy, Weller, Houston and Douglass. A few minutes after five, the vote was taken and the Bill passed—Yeas 37, Nays 14. Mr. Cass congratulated the Senate on the triumph of Squatter Sovereignty.

A melancholy instance of the effects of Intemperance occurred on Monday, in Mr. Petch's tavern, Bond's Lake. A respectable looking person, named Yeomans, who is said to live in the township of Scarborough, went to the Inn and stopped for the night. He was apparently labouring under great excitement, as he rose several times during the night, and finally lay down in the bar-room before the stove. The ostler, next morning, went into the room, and found the floor covered with blood, and a razor lying close by. The unfortunate man was roused; and it was found that he had inflicted several deep gashes on both arms with the instrument. He was taken to his brother-in-law's, in the township of King, and cared-for properly.—Globe.

It is reported in some of the United States papers that Martin Van Buren ex-president of the United States is about to turn papist. Wonders will never cease. He is the most unprincipled public man of the United States. Once a thorough flatterer and courtier of Southern influence—having been rejected by the people, he ran on a Semi-abolition ticket, for the Presidency and was beaten. He would turn anything to gain political influence or Burr-like would sell or divide his country. If he should turn Catholic it would be to gain Catholic votes not because he is sincere for he has little sincerity.

The Mississippi River was frozen over at Alton in February, a very uncommon thing. Meetings in all parts of the States continue to be held opposing the Nebraska Slave Bill. The filibusters in Seneca continue to hold the country. Recent English news speak of a meeting in Manchester of about 20,000 persons to take into consideration the political state of England. It was addressed by Messrs. Milner, Gilson, and Cobden, as principal speakers.—Strange to say both these men are in favour of Russia, they cannot see her gigantic strides at European usurpation. All this goes to prove that every man has his weak spot. The best way is to trust more to measures than men. When Cobden spoke of the insolence of Russia as he did in one case he was cheered heartily. It seems Cobden recommended a great increase in representation, triennial parliaments and vote by ballot. Infanticide is becoming very common in Canada. A case lately occurred at Shakspeare, County of Perth—another at Guelph, another at Hamilton, and another at Toronto. The Woodstock Sentinel gives an account of the death of and an inquest held on the body of a poor but once respectable man named Land-say. He seems to have been ruined by drink and lately poisoned himself. The name of Mr. Vansittart is brought in question very prominently, as the deceased's unfaithful trustee. A majority of the voters of the township of Winthly, voted lately in favour of a Bye-law to prevent the licensing of mns. We see the township of Lanark has rejected a similar By-law.

Dr. Nelson is elected Mayor of Montreal by a majority of 69. The Rhode Island Legislature recently repealed, by a decided vote, the act abolishing Capital punishment. It is to be presumed that in the judgment of the Legislature, the Act with all that was claimed for it, did not work well. The Great Western Railroad is doing a splendid business. The amount of freight daily transported over the road is immense, and the Way and through travel is already very considerable. It will no doubt be one of the best paying Roads in America. TORONTO POST OFFICE.—During the past twelve months no fewer than 55,385 money letters have been registered in the Toronto Post Office.

While the printers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other principal cities of the American Union, have had their annual celebrations in commemoration of the institutions they have established to promote the prosperity of their honorable profession,—the members of the craft in this city have also deemed it advisable to commemorate their organization with a dinner, which was given in the Ontario Hall on the 21st ult. Everything connected with the affair was managed creditably. Several excellent speeches were made, and Clarke's Brass Band was in attendance to enliven the proceedings.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Perth. J. A., Account of meetings. The Milton papers will be duly forwarded to Mr. Ross: we will look into the mistake. Poetry by D. ...

RECEIPTS—No. 9.

G. N. Owen Sent. \$1. 1841. T., Balmington, \$1. 1851 all the numbers have been sent to him from the beginning of the year. \$1 sent only pay for three months (see our terms). J. D. Bowmanville, \$34 for 1852 3, and 18 3d on 1851 the balance must be paid before we can discontinue. He should have refused the first number, having kept all the January numbers. S. L. Lobo \$2,—we will send hereafter as he desires, twenty copies in one package—all paid for 1851. F. T., Kingston, \$2. 1851. Philo Soper, London, \$14. C. Morpelt, \$10 for 1851.—pays only a part for some subscribers. R. M., Delaware, \$2—all satisfactory. J. W., Duffin's Creek, \$14. 1851: all correct. H. A., Morrisburgh, \$14. 1851. This subscriber, it seems, owes for 1853 yet. His paper will be changed, as he desires. Donald Munroe, Beavertown, \$2,—pays for 1851; and a copy, half year, will be sent for the extra \$1. We have no tracts. T. T. of Port Sarma \$1. R. C. Washington P. O. \$14 at this reason there is due \$14; and he owes a balance of 18 3d on 1852;—this pays only for nine months of 1851. J. A. Chatham, \$14.

AN ACT.

OF the Municipality of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation's Act of 1849 and the amendments thereto. To provide for the issue of debentures for the erection of three School Houses in the City of Toronto.

Whereas upon a letter from the chairman of the Board of School Trustees, bearing date the 21st day of November 1853, stating:—"The Board of Trustees for Common Schools, have decided to erect three new School Houses this year, so as to meet the requirements of the Common Schools accommodation for this city, and that the amount required by the Board for that purpose, will be £9,000 currency in debentures, of from one to twenty years' date." The standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, to whom the said letter was referred, in their report No. 2, for the current year, presented to the Council on the 20th day of February, states:—"That as the present law stands, the Council have no alternative but to comply with the application of the Board."

And Whereas the whole rateable property in 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 erection of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of a loan of £9,000, is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto.

FIRST,

That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 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 in the whole, the sum of £9,000 and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City, to be by him applied under the direction of the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, from time to time, in defraying the expenses of erecting School Houses, in the said City, or it shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain, with the consent of the Mayor, to issue such Debentures, to the Chairman of the said Board of School Trustees, to be by him applied in payment of the cost of erecting such School-Houses.

SECOND,

That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of debenture to be made out for such sum of sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £9,000, 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, or to issue such debentures to the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the purpose aforesaid; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said City, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such a manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

THIRD,

That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £150 being the one-twentieth part of the said loan, shall be payable yearly, at the same Bank.

FOURTH,

That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all 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 1851, to the year 1873, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £150 annually, with interest thereon.

FIFTH,

That the special rate raised, levied and collected under the authority of this act, shall be annually raised in connection with any other school rate which it may be necessary to impose for the purpose of maintaining Common Schools in the City of Toronto, and shall be kept by the Chamberlain, separate and apart from all other rates, and applied solely to the purpose hereinbefore recited.

Provided nevertheless, that if there be any surplus arising from the said special rate, in any one year, the same shall be applied towards the sum necessary to be raised, for the next subsequent year, for the maintenance of Common Schools in the said city.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-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 29th day of May, 1854. The Municipality of the City of Toronto, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the said By-Law, as the same appears in the original.

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

All orders promptly attended to, March, 1854

COUNTY CONTRACT. FIREWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Court House, until Eleven o'clock, A.M. on Wednesday, March 15, 1854, for the supply of Firewood, for the use of the Good and Court House of the United Counties of York and Peel, for the year commencing 1st of April, 1854 and ending 31st of March, 1855. Such wood to be full four feet long, and to consist of good, sound, hard Maple, Beech, and Birch. That portion for the use of the Court House to be well-seasoned, and that for the use of the Jail to consist of dry and green wood in equal proportions.

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

GEO. GURNETT,

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."

It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

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

ROBERT BEARD,

General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto. Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND DETROIT. BUFFALO, BRANTFORD, & GODERICH RAILWAY.

In connection with the Great Western Railway at Paris.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS will run regularly until further notice, as follows:—

GOING WEST. Leave Buffalo, 8.30, A.M. | Leave Brantford, 8.30, A.M. A connection is made at Caledonia with Stages for Hamilton, Simcoe, and Port Dover. Cais connect at Brantford with Stages for Paris, Ayr, Galt, Preston, Waterloo, Guelph, Berlin, Owen Sound, Stratford and Goderich.

GOING EAST. Mount Pleasant, Oakland, Townsend, Watford, Simcoe, Vittoria, Lake Shore Road to Aurora, Brantford, Norwichville, Berham.

Trains start from and arrive at the new Depot, Erie Street, where passengers will please procure Tickets before entering the cars.

Trains leave on Eastern Railroad time, which is 20 minutes faster than Buffalo time and 30 minutes faster than Brantford time.

WM. WALLACE,

Superintendent, Feb. 9, 1854.

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

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 15 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business, Millinery in Particular, and is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street. JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted immediately, A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers; to whom regular employment will be given. J CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, 2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such, a liberal salary will be paid. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. J. CHARLESWORTH.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

HEARN & POTTER, FROM HOLLANDS, Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers.

4 KING STREET EAST TORONTO. JEWELLERS, Opticians, and Watchmakers. Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES. In 2000 various Spectacles for all sights; Royal Admiralty Chart for St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

of the best description always on hand. Also. Electroplate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, C. W.

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

Bonnets & Millinery, Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Coloured Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Dettes, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

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

No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand) No. 73, 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. 24, 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD !!

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

stabbed Henry... originated about dice and run... been remanded to await his trial

The telegraph from Washington, states that the debate in the Senate, on the Nebraska Bill, was continued till five o'clock on Saturday morning...

A melancholy instance of the effects of intemperance occurred on Monday, in Mr. Petch's tavern, Bond's Lake. A respectable looking person, named Yeomans, who is said to live in the township of Scarborough, went to the Inn and stopped for the night...

It is reported in some of the United States papers that Martin Van Buren ex-president of the United States is about to turn papist. Wonders will never cease. He is the most unprincipled public man of the United States.

The Mississippi River was frozen over at Alton in February, a very uncommon thing. Meetings in all parts of the States continue to be held opposing the Nebraska Slave Bill.

That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 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...

Dr. Nelson is elected Mayor of Montreal by a majority of 69. The Rhode Island Legislature recently repealed, by a decided vote, the act abolishing Capital punishment.

While the printers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other principal cities of the American Union, have had their annual celebrations in commemoration of the institutions they have established to promote the prosperity of their honorable profession...

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Perth. J. A., Account of meetings. The Milton papers will be duly forwarded to Mr. Ross: we will look into the mistake. Poetry, by D., of Oshawa, is under consideration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Clerk of the Court in the Court House, and Ebenezer... Wednesday, March 15, 1851, on the supply of Firewood, for the use of the Court House...

AN ACT.

OF the Municipality of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Act of 1819 and the amendments thereto. To provide for the issue of debentures for the erection of three School Houses in the City of Toronto.

Whereas upon a letter from the chairman of the Board of School Trustees, bearing date the 21st day of November 1850, stating:—“The Board of Trustees for Common Schools, have decided to erect three new School Houses this year, so as to meet the requirements of the Common Schools accommodation for this city, and that the amount required by the Board for that purpose, will be £9,000 currency in debentures, of from one to twenty years’ date.”

And Whereas the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto, for the year 1853, was £227,491.

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

FIRST,

That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 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...

SECOND,

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 £9,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic shall agree to advance on the credit of such debentures...

THIRD,

That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £450 being the one-twentieth part of the said loan, shall be payable yearly, at the same Bank.

FOURTH,

That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all 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 1851, to the year 1873, both years inclusive...

FIFTH,

That the special rate raised, levied and collected under the authority of this act, shall be annually raised in connection with any other school rate which it may be necessary to impose for the purpose of maintaining Common Schools in the City of Toronto...

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-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 29th day of May, 1851.

CHARLES DALY. C. C. C

To, Clerk's Office, } on, Feb. 28th, 1851 }

COUNTY CONTRACT. FIREWOOD. NOTICE is hereby given that the Clerk of the Court in the Court House, and Ebenezer... Wednesday, March 15, 1851, on the supply of Firewood, for the use of the Court House...

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, “An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor.”

It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto. Toronto Feb. 23, 1851.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND DETROIT. BUFFALO, BRANTFORD, & GOMERICH RAILWAY.

TRAINS will run regularly until further notice, as follows:— GOING WEST. Leave Buffalo, 8.30, A.M. | GOING EAST. Leave Brantford, 8.30, A.M.

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

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 15 feet by 21, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business.

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street.

WANTED.

AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantle Makers: to whom regular employment will be given.

WANTED.

2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such a liberal salary will be paid.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

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

THE STORES AND MICROSCOPES. English Gold and Silver Lever Watches.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS.

SAMUEL BLAKES again respectfully returns thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business, which for twenty years, has characterized his Establishment...

Bonnets & Millinery.

Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Detrus, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

FACTORY COTTON.

White and Coloured Flannels, Gait Plaids, Furs of every description, Dooskin, Sattinet, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork. (Old Stand) No. 7, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD!!

READER, If you require of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the Largest, Best and Cheapest Establishment of the kind in the Province...

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

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

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders.

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

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.—Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. Cough Candy, and Dyspeptic Biscuit, Temperance Drinks in Great Variety, wholesale and retail.

Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods. Toronto January 2nd, 1851.

AND LITERARY GEM.

FRESH ARRIVALS! WINTER DRY GOODS.



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

PLEASE call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding Country, to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Every description of Staple Goods: viz. Superior American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Striped, Stout, Stripe, Shirtings, Suits, White and Blue Flannels, Scotch, Shirtings, Blue Cloth, King, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Linens, Towellings, Bags, and Baggings, Gingham, Denims, Debrauns, Hollands, Diapers, Table Covers, and Diapers, Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satines, Cambric Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Druggets, Moleskins, Jeans, Oilcloths, &c. &c.

A full assortment of Woolen Goods: Ladies' Shirts, Cuffs, Caps, Hosiery, Base Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. A nice quantity of Cheek, Swiss, cambrie, and Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Ladies' Edgings, Nets, Crapes, Veil Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, &c. &c. Trimmings, Buttons, Bands, &c. &c.

SMALL WARES IN ENDS & VARIETY. The Stock will be found large, and well selected. Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Caravan Spring and Winter Trade, including purchases are respectfully Solicited to examine for themselves; which for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. Cloth, Yarn (all No's) a prime article in Britain. Splendid Buck Mitts, Gloves, &c. WILLIAM POLLEY. Third door West of Church St

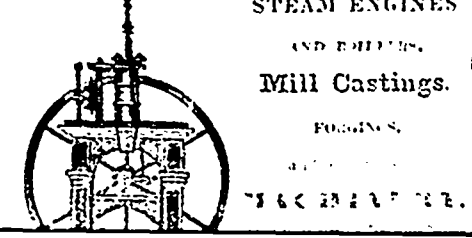
Chequered Warehouse } 66 King St. East } Toronto Jan 5, 1854. 1-11.

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co., WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 16 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 a large quantity of the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices. Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

TENDERS TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon on Wednesday, March 1st, from Builders willing to Tender for the erection of a new MARKET HOUSE, &c., at the East end of the City. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office, during office hours, after the 15th inst. CHARLES DAILY, Clerk's Office. C. C. C. Toronto, Jan. 11th 1854. 2

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Mill Castings. FOUNDRY.



A CARD. YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor. Manufactures 2,000 pieces per week, producing 20 to 40 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Pottery articles are for sale in the Upper Province, at the following prices: viz. They ask all the three pieces of an English Pottery Show, and have a great variety of other Pottery. Orders can be sent by mail, or by express, to the following: Brown Ware, and Blue Glazed Ware, for Pots, Cups, Plates, Pickles Jars, Jugs, and other Pottery. Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada, he is enabled to make them as being far better for any purpose, than any other, and white looking fresh made in some pieces. January 21, 1854. 1-1

WANTED, two Journeyman Pottery, and two Apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis, on the premises. Parents would do well to have their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well. Toronto, Feb. 11, 1854.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

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

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company. Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto. CHARLES DAILY, Clerk of the Council. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Nov. 1, 1854. }



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

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES PELLONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH TROUNDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WEIST. Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine. Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by Redding & Co., Proprietors, No. 8 State Street, Boston.

WINTER GROCERIES! CHEAP GROCERIES OF every Description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES, CAN BE HAD AT THE NEW CHEAP GROCERY STORE OF JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE, DRY GOODS, TEAS, COFFEE, CROCKERY, HAMS AND COFFEE SALT FISH, SALT MEATS, RICE, BUTTER, STARCH, SUGARS, CHEESE, Raisins, Molluscs, SLICES, SOAPS, CANDLES, NUTS, CANDLES, &c. &c.

FARMER'S PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD. REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE GROCERY. January 21, 1854. 1-11

JAMES DUFFETT KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the most reasonable rates. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit. Money refunded. CALL AND SEE Store on Yonge Street near "Bay House Inn" JAMES DUFFETT Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-11.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western Railway from Toronto to Niagara Falls, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st Dec., 1853. Trains will run as follows: GOING EAST. Leave London at 8:30 A.M. " Hamilton " 12:25 P.M. Arrived at the Falls at 2:45 P.M. GOING WEST. Leave the Falls at 11:45 A.M. " Hamilton " 2:11 P.M. Arrived at London at 6:00 P.M. The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and intermediate places. Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Suspension Bridge. Passengers can now purchase Through Tickets, at Hamilton or London, for New York, and the principal Stations on the New York Central Line. FARE FROM HAMILTON TO NEW YORK - \$50 " " " " " " " " " " \$11.25 Passengers going East will arrive in New York at 9 o'clock next morning. The Buffalo Trains will in future arrive at, and start from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Hamilton, January 1854. 14

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

(GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Broward &c. and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice. Warranted equal to any.)

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

WE Have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, and in great variety Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mounings Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Table listing clothing items and prices. Columns include item description and price. Items include Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Black Satin, Black Alpaca, Fancy Satin, Russell Cord, Holland, Fancies, Velvet, Broad Cloth, Margelies, Cashmere, Baratheo, Boy's Br'n Holland, Boy's Fancy, Che'k'do, Silk, Musklin, Satin, Tweed, Cloth, Broad Cloth, Tweed, Russel Cord, Cashmere, White Shirts, Linnen Fronts, Striped do, Men's Cloth Caps, Boy's do.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. Distinguished for professional Business at the O.T.O.P. over the Green & York Street, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging. JOHN FRANKY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past year, and intimates that he has opened a new and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St. Where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with that well known readiness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of the patronage. GILBERT FARCY. Toronto 2nd January 1854. 1-11

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 Bco and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, 154 Cattes do, put up for family use, in 8, 10, 13 lbs. each. 50 bags Rice, Patna. 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes. 50 dozen Patent Pails. 2 crates assorted Crockery. - ALSO - Raisins, Currants, Apples, 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. 1-11

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

R. BUTTERWORTH, MASTER. Carrying the Mail. Will, until further notice, leave Queen's Wharf Toronto Every Morning at Eight o'clock, and returning, leave Wellington Square Every day, at half-past One o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted) calling at the above mentioned Ports, (weather permitting) Church Street Wharf, Toronto, 3rd December, 1853. 1-11

R. H. BRETT, 181 King Street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT, - WHOLESALE. Importer of Hardware, Footwear, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c. Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

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

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

WE Have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, and in great variety Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mounings Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Table listing clothing items and prices. Columns include item description and price. Items include Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Black Satin, Black Alpaca, Fancy Satin, Russell Cord, Holland, Fancies, Velvet, Broad Cloth, Margelies, Cashmere, Baratheo, Boy's Br'n Holland, Boy's Fancy, Che'k'do, Silk, Musklin, Satin, Tweed, Cloth, Broad Cloth, Tweed, Russel Cord, Cashmere, White Shirts, Linnen Fronts, Striped do, Men's Cloth Caps, Boy's do.

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials & DRY GOODS. Made to Order, and also from 1-1 Table Linens, Quills, Counterpane, Factory Cotton, White do, Bed Tick and Towels, Blue do, Fancy Satin, Cotton Warp, Ladies Navy, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Bateau Dresses, Silk warp Alpaca.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at last...

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil...

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

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, Should be less attractive, because of its cold...

But prosperous as Canada always hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen...

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain, Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain...

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear...

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late...

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade...

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD. Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods...

NOTICE

TO Farmers and the Country Generally.—The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street...

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had...

COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE.

The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Bar Stoves...

Remember the place—No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Wareroom, under Mackenzie's "Weekly Message Office."

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton...

PRIVATE BILLS.

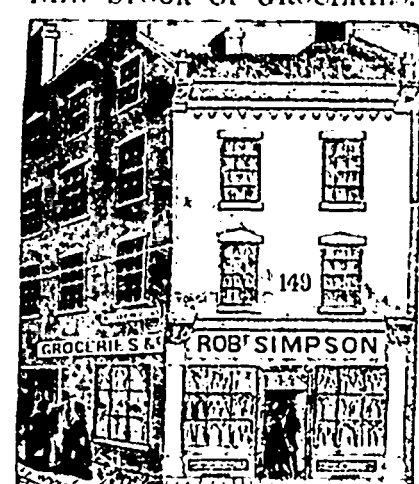
PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges...

TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory, Sign of the Golden Cap, No. 77, Yonge Street.—The Subscriber in return for grateful acknowledgements to the Trade...

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. Now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles...

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...

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON has on hand and for sale a large and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes...

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada? BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St. E. Toronto; 130, N. Ste. Dame St. Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily...

W. STEWARD,

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. Steward returns his thanks to his friends and the public...

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.

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable extent...

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETS and FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto. begs leave to inform the public that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, or will make to order, ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS, FIFTEEN'S ACROSS, &c.

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

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER. Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, or Galva Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired.

Niagara Temperance House, Near the Laboratory, Buffalo City—H. BAYLEY and L. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations in the hall at all times at this House at very moderate charges.

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., 18, Don North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto.

PRATT'S Temperance House, 11, Division Street, near the Wheat Colours, Good Stabling attached.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

CAMILL WOOD, Surgeon Dentist, 2 Doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA GLASS AND FARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.

—ALSO—Bread and Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN ENAMELED AND ENAMELLED 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, Ercolani's Bust of Nelson, D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.

Basin, or Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.

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.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

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

PLAIN SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, S. etc. Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

NEW TERMS AND POSTAGE.

We will send this paper to new Subscribers from this date to the end of the year 1854 for \$1 in advance, or payable in a month. Otherwise the credit terms to remain as they are.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cummasville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Miller, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trappalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ralpage, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKelzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet, Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin, L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Naldon; J. Bowman, Alaska Division; James Shaw, Fort Creek; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stonyville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepan; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Perry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Noxon, Babrook; F. B. Joseph, Paris; H. D. Lusk-Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Onida; T. T. Joyon, Dawn Mills, Kent; Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. McMonies, Waterdown; T. Fann, Unionville; John Holt, Esquesing; M. L. Burnham, Souda; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Finney, Cayaw; Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek; E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Own Sound.

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 Sciences—and to general and political news.

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

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. 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 in not paid to 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, 2s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—on 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, 2s. 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 copies will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

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

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

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly advertisers.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors. Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying a month after subscribing is an advance subscriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d., cy., or three for \$12, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each. Paper will not be stopped until all arrears are paid, except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854. All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy free, must comply with our terms. Any person sending 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for 1851—sending 10 new and the money, a bound copy of 1852 and copy free for 1854—12 new with the money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a book worth \$1.—15 new with the money, bound

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

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

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

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

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

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer,
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear,
A true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may
see,
By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

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

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made,
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,
And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the
eye
And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.
The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which
the following list of Prices will show:—6,000 yds.
of yard wide Prints, fast color, from 7 1/2d.
Also, a few Pieces as low as 4 1/2d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast color 4 1/2d.
1,500 " Gingham and Derrys, very heavy 6d.
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2d.
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines 7 1/2d.
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 4 1/2d.
1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2d.
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per
doz. 2s. 6d.
200 " Hosiery 4s.
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
Ladies' Saques and the new Circular Cloak.
Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices.
Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs,
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NOTICE

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

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

COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE

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

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

HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the
Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL
BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or
conferring corporate powers for commercial or other
purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or bound-
aries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights
or property of other parties,—are hereby notified that
they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules
[which are published in full in the Canada Gazette]
to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application
in some newspaper published within the County or
Union of Counties affected: sending copies of the first
and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office,
Quebec.

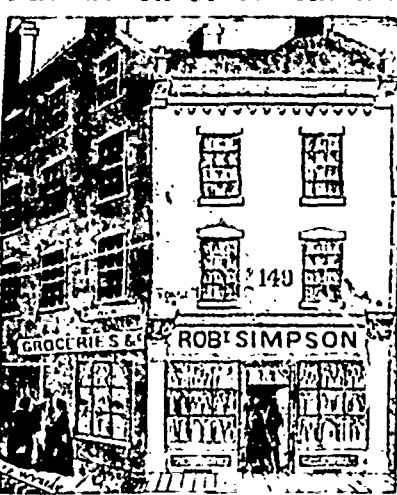
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Attention has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the greatest styles in
England, France and America. No pains are spared to
enable by the Subscriber in preparing for the present
Season, which will be found of superior quality, and
superior in quality, nearer in finish and better in
than can be had at any other Establishment in the
Continent of America. His present Stock consists of
Suk Duffin, Kossuth, Rowles, Boys and Children's
Hats, in great variety of style and colour; Suk
Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps
in endless variety of sizes and style. Having pro-
cured some of the BEST HATMAKERS IN AMERICA,
the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in
connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the
Trade with Hats of every description made of the finest
materials and finished in the latest style, at prices
less than any other House in the Trade. Samples will
be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a
large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accom-
modate the Trade. The highest price given for Cana-
dian Furs of every description. L. MARKS.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

W. STEWARD,

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

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

CASH FOR WOOL.

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

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETS and
FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange
for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.
W. A. CLARK,
No. 3, St. Lawrence Building,
(up stairs.)
Toronto, Jan., 1854.

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailliff of D. C., No. 4
in Lincoln, W. Ga.) is a licensed Auctioneer.—
Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales
attended in Town and County on short notice and
Moderate Terms
Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

JOHN Bentley, Dressing and Stationer
No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a
large and well selected stock of—Papers, Books,
Stationery, Patent Dryer, &c. Also, Writing
Paper, Vellum, Paper, School Books, Account Books,
Ledger Books, Journals and General Stationery.—
N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Pow-
der, Job's Pills, Farrer's Arabian Linctus, &c.
For particulars apply to the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d 1854. 1-1f

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber & Gas Fitter.
At the Liberty Bell, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Cop-
per Brass, Lead, Iron or Gutta Percha Pipes, fitted
up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus,
Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c. supplied with the ut-
most promptitude and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

NAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near
the Liberty Bell," Buffalo city—H. BAYLEY
and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations
to be had at all times at this House at very moderate
prices.—BOARD ONE NOT CARPER DAY.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

J. McVab, Bailister, Attorney, &c.,
J. A. 103 North of the Court House, Church Street,
Toronto.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Division Street near the Wharf Cobourg. Good
Stabling attached.
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

SAMUEL WOOD, Surgeon Dentist, 2 Doors
South from corner of Bay and King Streets, Toron-
to.
Toronto, January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

GEORGE HARCOURT, Fashion, Cloth-
ing, and General Undertaker, No. 11, North side
of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonnade Other.
Toronto. The Subscriber keeps always on hand a
large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres, Doan's, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-
mer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-
terial. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest
styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk
and Cotton Flashes, Satin and Figured Material of
almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats,
Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspensives, Mullers, and Gen-
tlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
to order. G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber have just received a large assort-
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND FARTHEN-
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.
—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN ENAMELED, AND ENAMELLED STONE,
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLI GILT CHINA
breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services.

CUT AND PLAIN

Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,
Cordial Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c. &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety
of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Building }
King Street, Toronto, } 6-w.
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.
Whitmore, Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to
invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its
vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARD-
WARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS:
Furnishing and Building Hardware,
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,
Cannon Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Black-
smiths' Tools,
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.,
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

Turkey against Russia!

ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of
Yonge and Albert Streets,
Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence
a Campaign against his well-assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will fight against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Amunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper
money, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
The Farmers Province of all kinds bought and sold.
City and country customers will find his Stock of
Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburg; John
Lynch, Curranville; Robert Balmar, Oak-
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;
Joseph Miller, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham,
Hornby, Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ra-
poleon, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George
Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John
Virt, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet,
Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer;
Edwin, L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia;
C. S. Johnson, Oterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph;
Fans Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly,
Nelson; J. Bowman, Aurora Division; James
Shaw, Fort Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford;
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham
Stouffville; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers,
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.
H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn;
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper,
Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.
Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C.
Manton, Newmarket; Levi, J. Noxon, Binbrook;
F. B. Topham, Paris; H. D. Lock-Fonthill; Edward
Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.
Layton, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,
Temperanceville—J. McMonte, Waterdown—T.
Fann, Curranville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burn-
ham, Simbra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H.
Finn, Cayuga—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—
E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning;
A. T. Oiler, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos.
Kerdy Dandus, J. Newcombe, Own Sound.

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

Single Subscribers sent by mail, or delivered in the
city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six
months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s.
cy. These sums will be considered as due and col-
lectable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and
\$1 at the end of the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs we offer these in-
ducements:—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books
in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 2s., cy.,
in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscrib-
ers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new
names, sending the money to us during the year, at
regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscrib-
ers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

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

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

The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued week-
ly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Satur-
day, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will
receive the same in Canada East and West by Satur-
day evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate
terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly ad-
vertizers.
All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Con-
tributors.
Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—
Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying
a month after subscribing in an advance Sub-
scriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than
three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d., cy,
or three for \$14, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each.
Paper will not be stopped until all arrears are paid,
except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining
first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854.
All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made
to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy
free, must comply with our terms. Any person send-
ing 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive
a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for
1851.—Sending 5 new and the money, a bound copy
of 1852 and copy free for 1854,—12 new with the
money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and
a book worth \$1,—15 new with the money, bound
copies of half 1851 and 1852, 1853, copy 1854 free,—
20 new with the money, the same as the last, and a
gold copy of the Bible,—25 new with the money, may
return \$5 out of same for trouble; or the same as the
last, with the addition of a volume of Poems worth \$1.
\$1 in addition will be added for every additional 5
subscribers.