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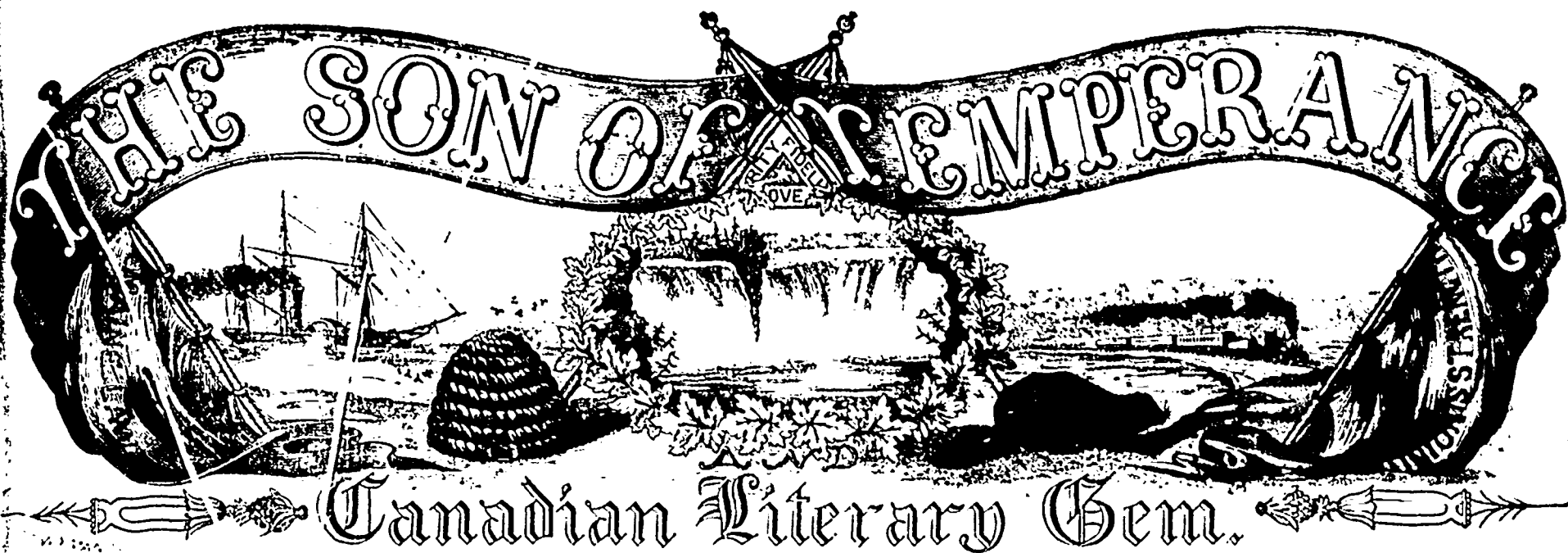
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

NO. 8.

THE SONG OF THE SNOW-SPRIT.

In the polar seas, where the wild waves freeze,  
Congealed in their billowy might,  
And the iceberg rides o'er the gleaming tides,  
In the flush of the Northern Light.

Pale gems embossed with a silvery frost,  
Are the spray of the glittering brine,  
And the jeweled strand by that fairy land  
Yields a part of its wealth to thine.

The gift I bring, on my broad, white wing,  
And it falls in a feathery snow,  
When dense clouds lie in the leaden sky,  
And the turt is brown below.

When, stripped and bound, on the bare hills round,  
The shivering trees complain,  
And the slumbering stream in a moaning dream  
Still gnaws at his icy chain.

When Autumn grieves o'er the golden leaves—  
The hoard of a life of cares—  
But, locked from sight in a casket white,  
I will keep them for his heirs.

Though the merry Spring is a spendthrift thing,  
In the flesh of her youthful hours,  
And the gathered gold will be pledged and sold  
By her, for a wreath of flowers

But the precious trust of the hoarded dust  
Shall be safe beneath my wing:  
From the eagle's nest on the mountain crest,  
I will watch for the fair young thing.

Till, bursting again from its silver chain,  
The brook leaps high to the shore,  
And the trees rejoice at the welcome voice  
Of their feathered friends once more!

Till the violet waves o'er the sodden graves,  
Where the mourner knelt in prayer,  
And hope springs up, like the crocus cup,  
From the wreck of an old despair.

Wendell, N. Y. Jan. 1st, 1824. F. M. C.

A REMARKABLE STORY.—THE EVIL OF TRUSTING TO CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Jonathan Bradford kept an Inn in Oxfordshire, on the London road to Oxford. He bore a respectable character. Mr. Hayes, a gentleman of fortune, being on the way to Oxford on a visit to a relation, put up at Bradford's. He there joined company with two gentlemen, with whom he supped, and in conversation unguardedly mentioned that he had about him a considerable sum of money. In due time they retired to their respective chambers: the gentlemen to a two-bedded room, leaving, as is customary with many, a candle burning in the chimney-corner.

Some hours after they went to bed, one of the gentlemen, being awake, thought he heard a groan in an adjoining chamber, and this being repeated, he softly awoke his friend. They listened together, and the groans increasing as of one dying and in pain, they both instantly arose and proceeded silently to the door of the next chamber, from which the groans had seemed to come. The door being ajar, they saw a light in the room. They entered, but it was impossible to paint their consternation on perceiving a person weltering in blood on the bed, and a man standing over him with a dark lantern in one hand and a knife, in the other. The

deaf person was the stranger with whom they had that night supped, and that the man was the thief. They seized Bradford directly, disarmed him of his knife and charged him with being the murderer. He assumed an air of innocence, positively denied the crime and asserted that he came there with the same humane intentions as themselves, for that hearing a noise, which was increased by groaning, he got out of bed, struck a light, armed himself with a knife for his defence, and but that minute entered the room before them. These assertions were of no avail; he was kept in close custody till morning, and then taken before a neighbouring Justice of the Peace. Bradford still denied the murder, but with such indications of guilt that the Justice hesitated not to make use of this extraordinary expression, on writing his mittimus, "Mr. Bradford, either you or myself committed this murder."

This remarkable affair became a topic of conversation to the whole country. Bradford was condemned by the general voice of every company. In the midst of all predetermination came the assize at Oxford. Bradford was brought to trial; he pleaded not guilty. Nothing could be stronger than the evidence of the two gentlemen. They testified to the finding Mr. Hayes murdered in his bed, Bradford at the side of the body with a light and a knife, and that knife and the hand which held it bloody. They stated that on entering the room, he betrayed all the signs of a guilty man, and that but a few minutes preceding they had heard the groans of the deceased.

Bradford's defence on his trial was the same as before; he had heard a noise; he suspected that some villainy was transacting; he struck a light, matched up a knife, the only weapon at hand, to defend himself, and entered the room of the deceased; he averred that the terrors he betrayed were merely the feelings natural to innocence, as well as guilt, on beholding so horrid a scene. The defence, however, could not but be considered as weak, contrasted with the several powerful circumstances against him. Never was circumstantial evidence so strong, so far as it went. There was little need of comment from the judge in summing up the evidence: no room appeared for extenuation; and the prisoner was declared guilty by the jury without even leaving the box.

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Yet these assertions were not untrue. The murder was actually committed by the footman of Mr. Hayes, and the assassin, immediately on stabbing his master, rifled his pockets of his money, gold watch and snuff-box, and then escaped back to his own room. This could scarcely have been effected, as after circumstances showed, more than two minutes before Bradford entered the unfortunate gentleman's chamber. The world owes this information to remorse of conscience on the part of the footman, (eighteen months after the execution of Bradford,) when he lay on a bed of sickness. It was a death-bed repentance, and by that death the law lost its victim.

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declared at supper as having a sum of money about him, and he went to the chamber of the deceased with the same dreadful intentions as the servant. He was struck with amazement on beholding himself anticipated in the crime. He could not believe his senses, and in turning back the bedclothes to assure himself of the fact, he in his agitation dropped his knife on the bleeding body, by which means both his hands and the weapon became bloody. These circumstances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after sentence, but who, it is extremely probable, would not believe them at the time.

Besides, the graver lesson to be drawn from this extraordinary case, in which we behold the simple intention of crime so signally punished, these events furnish a striking warning against careless, or it may be vain, display of money or other property in strange places. To heedlessness on this score the unfortunate Mr. Hayes fell a victim. The temptation, we have seen, proved too strong for two persons out of the few who heard his ill-timed disclosure.

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tomahawk lay before he could reload. Now, when the battle was renewed, one fired and the other reserved his fire for the Indian. By these means the Indians suffered so severely that they began to yield. At this time a reinforcement of Tories, mostly natives of Tryon county, came up. Many of these were personally known to the militia, and all their vindictive feelings were at once aroused. They fought like tigers in single combat—rolling together until pierced through with knives, or throttled by a neighbour's hand they held in each other's embrace. The Indians could hold out no longer, and precipitately fled. The Greens and Rangers under St. Leger, hearing a firing at some distance, thought they were needed elsewhere and retired, leaving the Tryon militia victors. The American account is that they lost two hundred, exclusive of wounded and prisoners. The British, that four hundred were killed, and two hundred taken prisoners. This is more likely. The British loss was little inferior. General Herkimer, wounded as he was issued orders during the whole six hours, with the most unflinching coolness and fortitude. In the course of the battle, he even took out his tinder-box, lit his pipe, and smoked composedly. After the battle, he was carried to his residence, two miles from Little Falls. The old house is still standing, and in good repair, the port-holes still remain, and the bricks seem to be almost as durable as on the day on which they were first brought from England. The General's leg having been shattered, it was unskillfully amputated, and the attendants were unable to stop the blood. His good spirits did not forsake him now. He smoked, and conversed cheerfully, after the operation, though he died that night. Feeling that death was near, he called for a Bible, read the 38th Psalm—most singularly appropriate—and died soon after with the utmost calmness. He was buried in the grave-yard at Herkimer, and Congress passed a resolution appropriating \$100 for a monument to be placed over his remains, provided a certain other sum was raised from other sources. The other sum was not raised—the monument was not erected—the original appropriation was diverted to some other object—and there is now no token whatever of the gratitude of the republic for the services of Nicholas Herkimer. The following year, the village of Herkimer, four miles up the Mohawk, was burned by the notorious Brandt. It does one good to stand when such scenes have been enacted. It reminds one of his privileges and fits him for his duties.

BABEL.

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# Canadian Literary Gem.

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The gift I bring, on my broad, white wing,  
And it falls in a feathery snow,  
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When, stripped and bound, on the bare hills round,  
The shivering trees complain,  
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Some hours after they went to bed, one of the gentlemen, being awake, thought he heard a groan in an adjoining chamber, and this being repeated, he softly awoke his friend. They listened together, and the groans increasing as of one dying and in pain, they both instantly arose and proceeded silently to the door of the next chamber, from which the groans had seemed to come. The door being ajar, they saw a light in the room. They entered, but it was impossible to paint their consternation on perceiving a person weltering in blood on the bed, and a man standing over him with a dark lantern in one hand and a knife in the other! The man seemed as much petrified as themselves, but his terror carried with it all the appearance of guilt.

The gentlemen soon discovered that the mur-

dered person was the stranger with whom they had that night supped, and that the man was their host. They seized Bradford directly, disarmed him of his lamp, and charged him with being the murderer. He assumed an air of innocence, positively denied the crime, and asserted that he came there with the same humane intentions as themselves, for that hearing a noise, which was succeeded by groaning, he got out of bed, struck a light, armed himself with a knife for his defence, and that minute entered the room before them. These assertions were of no avail, he was kept in close custody till morning, and then taken before a neighbouring Justice of the Peace. Bradford still denied the murder, but with such indications of guilt that the Justice hesitated not to make use of this extraordinary expression, on writing his mittimus: "Mr. Bradford, either you or myself committed this murder."

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It is to be wished that this account might close here; but there is more to be told. Bradford, though innocent of the murder and not even privy to it, was nevertheless a murderer in design. He had heard, as well as the footman, what Mr. Hayes

declared at supper as having a sum of money about him, and he went to the chamber of the deceased with the same deadly intentions as the servant. He was struck with amazement on beholding him self anticipated in the crime. He could not believe his senses, and in turning back the bedclothes to assure himself of the fact, he in his agitation dropped his knife on the bleeding body, by which means both his hands and the weapon became bloody. These circumstances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after sentence, but who, it is extremely probable, would not believe them at the time.

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tomahawk him before he could reload. Now, when the battle was renewed, one fired and the other viewed his fire for the Indian. By these means the Indians suffered so severely that they began to yield. At this time a reinforcement of Tories, mostly natives of Tryon county, came up. Many of these were personally known to the militia, and all their vindictive feelings were at once aroused. They fought like tigers in such combat—rolling together until pierced through with knives or throttled by a neighbour's hand, they held in each other's embrace. The Indians could hold out no longer, and precipitately fled. The Greys and Rangers under St. Leger, hearing a firing at some distance, thought they were needed elsewhere and retired, leaving the Tryon militia victors. The American account is that they lost two hundred, exclusive of wounded and prisoners. The British, that four hundred were killed, and two hundred taken prisoners. This is more likely. The British loss was little inferior. General Herkimer, wounded as he was, issued orders during the whole six hours, with the most unflinching coolness and fortitude. In the course of the battle, he even took out his tinder-box, lit his pipe, and smoked composedly. After the battle, he was carried to his residence, two miles from Little Falls. The old house is still standing, and in good repair; the port-holes still remain, and the bricks seem to be almost as durable as on the day on which they were first brought from England. The General's leg having been shattered, it was unskillfully amputated, and the attendants were unable to stop the blood. His good spirits did not forsake him now. He smoked, and conversed cheerfully, after the operation, though he died that night. Feeling that death was near, he called for a Bible, read the 38th Psalm—most singularly appropriate—and died soon after with the utmost calmness. He was buried in the grave yard at Herkimer, and Congress passed a resolution appropriating \$500 for a monument to be placed over his remains, provided a certain other sum was raised from other sources. The other sum was not raised—the monument was not erected—the original appropriation was diverted to some other object—and there is now no token whatever of the gratitude of the republic for the services of Nicholas Herkimer. The following year, the village of Herkimer, four miles up the Mohawk, was burned by the notorious Brandt. It does one good to stand where such scenes have been enacted. It reminds one of his privileges and fits him for his duties.

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What appears peculiar, in these days in Irish habits, manners and observances, is the traces of the old Phœnician worship of Baal-Phegor. Babel was the prototype of the Irish tower, and marked the distinct boundary of the western emigration of the population from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The Round Tower being a memorial of the emigration from the "sea washed Phœnicia," and a memento of another dispersion. Babel, therefore, an ancient Babylonian word, coeval with the Tower of Babel, and the Irish Round Tower, the oldest pile erected in Europe.—Correspondent of Telegraph.

Ladies' Department.

There is something exquisitely beautiful about these verses. They breathe that spirit which should animate all married people who love each other. There are some, alas! very few, who love in the spirit of these verses.—Ed. Sun.

THE DYING WIFE.

Come still nearer to my pillow,  
Place thine hand upon my brow;  
Cold the damps of death are creeping  
O'er its marble surface now.  
O, that touch so soft and dear!  
Would that I might linger here!

Dear one, I had hushed my yearnings,  
Still on earth to dwell with thee;  
But thine accents bid me hover,  
Trembling o'er life's ebbing sea;  
Death alone can break the spell,  
Death will force a last farewell.

Fold me closer to thy bosom,  
Shield me from the death-king's power;  
O, I cannot, must not leave thee!  
Dark the shadows o'er me lower:  
'Tis not that I fear the tomb,  
But thou canst not share its gloom.

All is hushed; my weary spirit  
Waits that last and solemn call;  
Husband, dearest, on thy bosom,  
Sweetly to my sleep I'll fall.  
Then in Heaven forever rest,  
Gently on my Saviour's breast.

Do not weep! thy tears are falling,—  
Drops of fire upon my heart;  
Do not sigh for her thou lovest,  
God has called her to depart;  
Thou wilt meet me in yon Heaven,  
He will join what death has riven.

Yet another wish is rising,  
Wildly from my parting soul;  
I have rested on thy bosom,  
I have felt its life-tide roll,  
Sacred be that hour to me,  
As mine own would be to thee.

Do not let another pillow  
On that breast a cherished head;  
'Tis my place and will be ever,  
E'en when I am cold and dead.  
Casting off this robe of life,  
Does not make me less thy wife.

Raise me in thine arms still higher;  
Press those lips unto mine own,  
Leave them there till death shall call me  
To my Maker's mighty throne;  
Earth is failing from my sight,  
Dear one, 'tis my last good night.

—Rural New Yorker.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF A YOUNG LADY.

I received a letter a few days ago from a friend of mine from this State, travelling as a pedlar in the wild portions of Delaware and Sullivan counties of New York, in which he related an account of an adventure he had, which, if you think worth the trouble, you will please give a place in your paper. The story is as follows—I give it in his own words:—

"I must relate an adventure that I met with a few days since. As I was trudging along one afternoon, in the town of Fremont, one of the border town of Sullivan county, I was overtaken by what I first supposed was a young man, with a rifle on his shoulder, and being well pleased with the idea of having company through the woods, I turned around and said, "Good afternoon, sir." "Good afternoon," said my new acquaintance, but in a tone of voice that sounded rather peculiar. My suspicions were at once aroused, and to satisfy my-

and was going to try him the next day, hoping that she should get another shot at him, and she was quite certain that she should kill him.

Although I cannot give you a very good idea of her appearance, I will try to describe her dress. The only article of female apparel was a close fitting hood upon her head, such as is often worn by deer hunters. Next, an India rubber hunting coat; her nether limbs were encased in a snug fitting pair of corduroy pants; and a pair of Indian moccasins upon her feet. She had a good looking rifle upon her shoulder, and a brace of double-barrelled pistols in the side pockets of her coat, while a most formidable hunting knife hung suspended by her side. Wishing to witness her skill with hunting instruments, I commenced bantering her with regard to shooting. She smiled and said she was as good a shot as was in the wood—and to convince me, took out her hunting knife and cut a ring about 4 inches in diameter in a tree, with a small spot in the centre, then stepping back thirty yards, and drawing up one of her pistols, put both balls inside the ring. She then at thirty-five rods from the tree, put a ball from her rifle in the very centre. We shortly came to her father's house, and I gladly accepted an invitation to stay there over night. The maiden hunter instead of setting down to rest, as most hunters do when they get home, remarked that she had the chores to do. So she went out, fed, watered and stabled a pair of young horses, a yoke of oxen and three cows. So then went to the saw-mill and brought a slab on her shoulder that I shouldn't like to have carried; and with an axe and saw soon worked it into stove-wood.

Her next business was to change her dress and get tea which she did in a manner which would have been creditable to a more scientific cook. After tea she finished up the regular house-work, and then sat down and commenced plying her needle in the most lady-like manner. I ascertained that her mother was quite feeble and her father was confined to the house with rheumatism. The whole family were intelligent, well educated and communicative.—They had moved from Schoharie county into the woods three years before, and the father was taken lame the first winter after their arrival and not been able to do anything since, had Lucy Ann, as she was called, has taken charge of, ploughed, planted, and harvested the farm; learned to chop wood, drive team, and do all the necessary work. Game being plenty, she had learned to use her father's rifle, and spent some of her leisure time in hunting. She had not killed a deer yet, but expressed her determination to kill one, at least before New Year. She boasted of having killed any quantity of partridges, squirrels and other small game. After chatting for some time, she brought a violin from a closet, and after playing fifteen or twenty tunes, she also sang a few songs, accompanying herself on the violin, in a style that showed she was far from destitute of musical skill. After spending a pleasant evening we retired. The next morning she was up at 4 o'clock, and before sunrise had the breakfast cleared out of the way, and all other work out of doors, and in the house done, and when I left, a few minutes after sunrise she had on her hunting suit, and was loading her rifle for another chase after the deer.

LADIES' SOLES.

An American, travelling in England, sets it down as one of the "rights of that country, that he actually saw ladies with soles—whole soles! soles, such as are soles! "I saw one says the astonished traveller, "who had a sole between herself and the ground which was actually half an inch thick! It was a rainy, muddy day, and she (in her good sense) had provided for it." Well, the English are an odd people; and perhaps their women do wear shoes with soles half-an-inch thick; but a traveller, who has any regard for his own reputation, had better not report such stories to our American ladies. They certainly will not credit the statement that English ladies wear such vulgar things even when the streets are ankle deep with mud, snow or slush. Colds, aches, consumption, death itself, could not force them to adopt such a ridiculous fashion. The right to wear stout, waterproof boots is, indeed, a male prerogative, which the bold champion of woman's rights has not yet invaded so far as our information extends.—N. E. Farmer.

couple of a modest knot, she is a perfect jewel, that many of the members of the N. S. will not sweet, sunny, mild, but as affectionate as a freshly nursed kitten. If it is "stuck all over" with a meetings; and that therefore it will fall on the paradise of clover, three-story ostrich feathers, Grand Section, which already has enough to do wax holly-hocks and juniper-berries, put it square to get along. This objection is not so formidable down that the called is a single establishment, and as it appears; for instance, why cannot the will never see a forthwith birth by. Bonnets are a different Grand Sections establish a sinking fund, true index of woman.



Youth's Department.

SLEIGHING DOWN THE HILLS.

Canadian boys are fond of fun,  
Their bonnets are warm though cold the sky;  
Behold their sleighs how swift they run,  
As sliding down the hills they fly!  
Yes, sliding down the hills they fly,  
In youthful days 'twas my delight;  
When stars and moon were shining high  
On many a bright Canadian night.

Sliding down the hills they fly,  
With laughter loud and no lament;  
Whilst rosy cheeks peep from each eye,  
And healthy blood through veins is sent.

Hurrah for fun! we'll have a run—  
Bring happy sisters with us, too;  
Adown the hills, with lots of fun,  
On little sleighs we'll swiftly go.

The moon is shining high and clear;  
The wind is hushed, and still the air;  
Hark! the skaters on the ice I hear!  
See in the ice-boats sisters fair.

The merry laugh of girlhood's heart  
Is mingled with their brothers' glee;  
Come, let us in their sports take part,  
And sliding down the hills we'll see.  
February, 1851.

C. M. D.

"THE NATIONAL CADET,"

THE SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE CADETS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the first number of a neat monthly paper, in quarto form, bearing the above title, published by Messrs. DeForrest and Stephens, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Price, \$4 per year, in advance. The matter and appearance of the number before us, are very good—superior to any thing we have seen issued by the Cadets. The two following articles are selected from this number. It contains, besides, the proceedings at large, of the Grand Section of Ohio, in November last:—

THE NATIONAL SECTION.

It is well known to many of our readers that the project of a National Section has been discussed by the Grand Section of our State; and that a committee has been appointed with power to call a convention for the purpose of forming it. This is a good move in the right direction; and we are glad to learn that the committee will attend to the duty assigned them, and call the convention to order. The advantages of a National Section, if organized, are many; in the first place, it will secure the order that stability and permanence which an order, like the Cadets, should have. Secondly, it harmonizes all sectional feeling, and makes the members feel that the order, and the order alone, must engage their attention and support; and that it should not be given to that feeling of sectional rivalry which has proved so disastrous to our order. We hope that the committee will at once attend to the matter, and call the convention at the earliest day possible; and we cordially exhort the clamour of those who oppose the project, as they oppose everything which tends to advance the order, in the eyes of the people of our country. It is not to be expected that all

THE CADETS IN KENTUCKY.

Several Sections have been instituted in Covington and Newport; but for some unknown cause, they do not seem to succeed.

We anxiously look forward to the time when the first Section shall be opened in Louisville; for we believe they would flourish there finely. From a two years' acquaintance with some of the youth of that city, we are of opinion that they need but a start in the good work, to cause them to push it vigorously on. Will not some one of our young acquaintances there, obtain a list of twelve petitioners for a Charter, and send it to our Grand Section? One of you can do it alone.

Humorous.

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

SMOKING A POLICEMAN.—In some of our towns we don't allow smokin' in the street, and where it is agin law, it is two dollars fine in a general way. Well, Sassy went down to Boston, to do a little business there, where this law was, only he didn't know it. So soon as he gets off the coach he out-with his case, lights it, and walks on, smokin' like a furnace flue. No sooner said than done. Up steps a constable and says, "I'll trouble you for two dollars for smokin' agin law in the streets. Sassy was as quick as him: "Smokin'" says he, "I want a smokin'." "O my!" says constable, "I won't say you lie," because it aint polite; but it's very like the way I talk when I fib. Didn't I see you with my own eyes?" "No," says Sassy, "you didn't. I own I had a cigar in my mouth; but it was because I liked the flavour of tobacco; but not to smoke. If you don't believe me, try this cigar yourself, and see if it aint so. It han't got any fire in it." Well, constable takes the cigar, puts it to his mug, and draws away at it, and out comes the smoke like anything. "I'll trouble you for two dollars, Mr. Sheriff's representative," says Sassy, "for smokin' in the streets; do you understand, my old coon?" Well, constable was taken all aback, and finely bit. "Stranger," says he, "where was you raised?" "To Canady line," says Sassy. "Well," says he, "you're a credit to your broughtens up. Well, let the fine drop, for we are about even, I guess. Let's liquor; and he took him into the bar, and treated him to a mint julep. It was generally considered a great bite that.—American Paper.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—An old lawyer of the city of New York tells a good joke about one of his clients:—

A fellow had been arraigned before the police for stealing a set of silver spoons. The articles were found upon the culprit, and there was no use in attempting to deny the charge. Lawyer G. was applied to by the prisoner as counsel, and seeing no escape for his client, except on the plea of insanity, or idiocy, he instructed the fellow to put on as silly a look as possible; and when any question was put to him, to utter in a drawling manner the word "spoons." If successful, the fee was to be twenty dollars.

The Court proceeded to trial: the charge was read, and the question was put to the prisoner—"Guilty, or not guilty?" "Spoons," ejaculated the culprit.

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"The fellow is a fool," said the judge, "let him go about his business."

The prisoner left the room, and the lawyer followed close in his wake, and when they had got into the hall, the counsellor tapped his client on



Habel was the prototype of the Irish tower, and marked the distinct boundary of the western emigration of the population from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The Round Tower being a memorial of the emigration from the sea washed Phoenicia, and a memento of another dispersion. Babel, therefore, an ancient Babylonian word, coeval with the Tower of Babel, and the Irish Round Tower, the oldest pile erected in Europe.—*Correspondent of Telegraph*

### Ladies' Department.

There is something exquisitely beautiful about these verses. They breathe that spirit which should animate all married people who love each other. There are some alas! very few, who love in the spirit of the verses.—*Ed. Son.*

#### THE DYING WIFE.

Come still nearer to my pillow,  
Place thine hand upon my brow;  
Cold the damps of death are creeping  
O'er its marble surface now.  
O, that touch so soft and dear!  
Would that I might linger here!

Dear one, I had hushed my yearnings,  
Sull on earth to dwell with thee;  
But thine accents bid me hover,  
Trembling o'er life's ebbing sea;  
Death alone can break the spell,  
Death will force a last farewell.

Fold me closer to thy bosom,  
Shield me from the death-king's power;  
O, I cannot, must not leave thee!  
Dark the shadows o'er me lower:  
'Tis not that I fear the tomb,  
But thou canst not share its gloom.

All is hushed; my weary spirit  
Waits that last and solemn call;  
Husband, dearest, on thy bosom,  
Sweetly to my sleep I'll fall.  
Then in Heaven forever rest,  
Gently on my Saviour's breast.

Do not weep! thy tears are falling,—  
Drops of fire upon my heart;  
Do not sigh for her thou lovest,  
God has called her to depart;  
Thou wilt meet me in yon Heaven,  
He will join what death has riven.

Yet another wish is rising,  
Wildly from my parting soul;  
I have rested on thy bosom,  
I have felt its life-tide roll,  
Sacred be that hour to me,  
As mine own would be to thee.

Do not let another pillow  
On that breast a cherished head;  
'Tis my place and will be ever,  
E'en when I am cold and dead.  
Casting off this robe of life,  
Does not make me less thy wife.

Raise me in thine arms still higher;  
Press those lips unto mine own,  
Leave them there till death shall call me  
To my Maker's mighty throne;  
Earth is falling from my sight,  
Dear one, 'tis my last good night.

—*Rural New Yorker.*

### EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES OF A YOUNG LADY.

I received a letter a few days ago from a friend of mine from this State, travelling as a pedlar in the wild portions of Delaware and Sullivan counties of New York, in which he related an account of an adventure he had, which, if you think worth the trouble, you will please give a place in your paper. The story is as follows—I give it in his own words:—

"I must relate an adventure that I met with a few days since. As I was trudging along one afternoon, in the town of Fremont, one of the border town of Sullivan county, I was overtaken by what I first supposed was a young man, with a rifle on his shoulder, and being well pleased with the idea of having company through the woods, I turned around and said, "Good afternoon, sir." "Good afternoon," said my new acquaintance, but in a tone of voice that sounded rather peculiar. My suspicions were at once aroused, and to satisfy myself I made some inquiries in regard to hunting, which were readily answered by the young lady, who I had thus encountered. She said she had been out ever since daylight; had followed a buck nearly all day, got one shot and wounded him—but as there was little snow, she could not get him,

All of a sudden you see a very good shot of her appearance. I will try to describe her. The only article of female apparel was a close fitting hood upon her head, such as is often worn by deer hunters. Next, an India rubber hunting coat; her netter limbs were encased in a snug fitting pair of corduroy pants; and a pair of Indian moccasins upon her feet. She had a good looking rifle upon her shoulder, and a brace of double-barrelled pistols in the side pockets of her coat, while a most formidable hunting knife hung suspended by her side. Wishing to witness her skill with hunting instruments, I commenced bantering her with regard to shooting. She not only said she was as good a shot as was in the wood—and to convince me, took out her hunting knife and cut a ring about 4 inches in diameter in a tree, with a small spot in the centre, then stepping back thirty yards, and drawing up one of her pistols, put both balls inside the ring. She then at thirty-five rods from the tree, put a ball from her rifle in the very centre. We shortly came to her father's house, and I gladly accepted an invitation to stay there over night. The maiden hunter instead of setting down to rest, as most hunters do when they get home remarked that she had the chores to do. So she went out, fed, watered and stabled a pair of young horses, a yoke of oxen and three cows. She then went to the saw-mill and brought a slab on her shoulder that I shouldn't like to have carried; and with an axe and saw soon worked it into stove-wood.

Her next business was to change her dress and get tea which she did in a manner which would have been creditable to a more scientific cook. After tea she finished up the regular house-work, and then sat down and commenced plying her needle in the most lady-like manner. I ascertained that her mother was quite feeble and her father was confined to the house with rheumatism. The whole family were intelligent, well educated and communicative.—They had moved from Schoharie county into the woods three years before, and the father was taken lame the first winter after their arrival and not been able to do anything since, had Lucy Ann, as she was called, has taken charge of ploughing, planting, and harvested the farm; learned to chop wood, drive team, and do all the necessary work. Game being plenty, she had learned to use her father's rifle, and spent some of her leisure time in hunting. She had not killed a deer yet, but expressed her determination to kill one, at least before New Year. She boasted of having killed any quantity of partridges, squirrels and other small game. After chatting for some time, she brought a violin from a closet, and after playing fifteen or twenty tunes, she also sang a few songs, accompanying herself on the violin, in a style that showed she was far from destitute of musical skill. After spending a pleasant evening we retired. The next morning she was up at 1 o'clock, and before sunrise had the breakfast cleared out of the way, and all other work out of doors, and in the house done, and when I left, a few minutes after sunrise she had on her hunting suit, and was loading her rifle for another chase after the deer.

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LANGUAGE OF BONNETS.—Show us a lady's bonnet, and we'll tell you what sort of an institution she is. If it is showered with ribbons, curls, bows, &c., she is as full of love and poetry as a country inn is of politicians and loafers. If it goes in for the simple wrinkles, plain colours, and a

way holly-wood, and a pair of spectacles, she is a down that the whole world is to be seen in a true index of wear.



### Youth's Department.

#### SLIDING DOWN THE HILLS.

Canada boys are let for fun,  
Then he utters a wailing, though he'll cry;  
Behold them slights how swift they run,  
As sliding down the hills they fly!  
Yes, sliding down the hills they fly,  
In yonder days 'twas my delight;  
When stars and moon were shining bright,  
On many a bright Canadian night.

Sliding down the hills they fly,  
With laughter and loud merriment;  
Whilst rosy cheeks peep from each eye,  
And healthy blood through veins is sent.

Hurrah for fun! we'll have a run—  
Bring happy sisters with us, too;  
A-down the hills, with lots of fun,  
Our little sleighs we'll swifly go.

The moon is shining high and clear;  
The wind is lulled, and still the air;  
Hark! the skaters on the ice I hear!  
See in the ice-boat's system fair.

The merry laugh of gossamer's feet  
Is mingled with their brothers' glee;  
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to be met along. This objection is not so formidable as it appears; for instance, why cannot the order of Grand Sections establish a sinking fund, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates. This would do away entirely with this objection; and we think that the others would as easily be obviated. In our next number, we shall proceed to consider this subject more fully, as the crowded state of our columns prevents us from doing so at present.

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The Court proceeded to trial: the charge was read, and the question was put to the prisoner—

"Guilty, or not guilty?"

"Spoons," ejaculated the culprit.

The court put several questions to him; but "spoons, spoons," was all the answer that it could elicit.

"The fellow is a fool," said the judge, "let him go about his business."

The prisoner left the room, and the lawyer followed close in his wake, and when they had got into the hall, the counsellor tapped his client on the shoulder, saying:—

"Now, my good fellow, that twenty dollars."

The rogue looked the lawyer full in the face, and putting on a grotesque and silly expression, and winking with his eyes, exclaimed "spoons," and then made tracks.—*N. Y. Picayune.*



THE LITERARY GEM.

SCIENTIA LUX MENTIS.—As the dark and dreary book contains the valuable and brilliant gold—as from it flows the purest and brightest water—as from it issues the glorious element of life and heat, knocked thence by the energy of man, so mental research, the powers of the human mind have filled a dark earth with scientific light—have opened up a heavenly canopy of truths that shine with everlasting light and delight the true spirits of earth. Give me oh give me the true jewels of truth. They must be dug for, as we dig in the earth of Brazil and the East Indies, for the priceless diamonds, but when we once have them, let us wear them as ever-enduring crowns around our foreheads—

COME SPIRIT OF TRUTH.

Give me give me oh spirit of truth, From thy fountains of sweetness to drink; Thee have I loved from my earliest youth, Since my soul first adoring did think. Come spirit of light and banish all night, Let wreath crowned science its haloes display; Religion with charity bring us its light, And truth its twin sister be joined in the way. Come spirit of light with sweet liberty, Thy mantle of peace o'er all nations throw, The dungeons of tyrants come open, and free Their myriads of captives, once more to know. The sweet boon of freedom for body and mind, The birthright of man, which none should gamsay; Each creature of God as free as the wind Should happiness seek in its own favorite way. Come spirit of light, my youth's early friend, Whom in closet and wildwood I've sought Thy teachings oh ever—ever me lend, And be not my soul with earth's errors caught. With thee have I watched the heavens at night, And strayed amid summer's bright flowers; With thee have I gazed on morning's first light, On mountains, in forests, have passed my hours. Give me then give me the spirit of truth, From thy waters of sweetness to drink; At life's wintry close as in earliest youth, With thee let me act, with thee let me think. C. M. D.

February 18, 1851.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES

Are exciting considerable interest just now all over Canada. When viewed as an adjunct to the Common Schools of the Townships, it is highly desirable that every township should have one. Each Township, by voting a certain sum is entitled to have a corresponding amount from the £10,000 given by Parliament, to be distributed throughout Upper Canada. Many Townships have availed themselves of the privilege; and are now raising Township Libraries.

We observe a long article in Mackenzie's Magazine on the subject of the sale of the books to the Townships by Dr. Ryerson. It seems Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Schools, has a large supply of books, bought in the United States, for the purpose of supplying these libraries. Mr. Mackenzie says that the Doctor buys at low prices and sells at very high ones; pretending all the time that the public are getting the books at wholesale American prices. If this be the case, it is time it was exposed, and Mackenzie deserves thanks for commencing the task.

We must confess that this opening a Provincial Book-room, and the spreading broad-cast over Canada of his Journal of Education, at best an inferior production for the price, yet yielding him an immense profit, looks speculative and bad. This Journal of Education is the private property of Dr. Ryerson. It costs him about 2s. per copy, paper and printing, yet he charges \$1 per year per copy for it. It is issued monthly and contains

superior. Over 1000 copies of the Journal are circulated, and that too purchased by the CANADIAN LITERARY GEM. It is a very interesting and useful work, and who would be surprised to find that it is one of the best of its kind in the West of 1837. He was the author of the first book published in the West, and it is a very interesting and useful work, and who would be surprised to find that it is one of the best of its kind in the West of 1837. He was the author of the first book published in the West, and it is a very interesting and useful work, and who would be surprised to find that it is one of the best of its kind in the West of 1837.

A GRAND & CATHOLIC. A lady proposed this question to us, in reference to township schools. In a community composed partly of Catholics, and partly of Protestant taxpayers, desirous of raising a township library, would you think it right that the Trustees, elected by Catholics, and others should have the right to place therein some Catholic Books, relating to history or science. Now, we can inform the friend, if he supposes we are a bigot in such matters, he is mistaken. We believe in fair play. We believe that Catholic rate-payers have a right to a voice in the choice of books, in such cases.

THE BLACK WOLF OF CANADA.—We have heard from the Orange Lily of Bytown, that a black wolf a very rare animal in this country—of enormous size, was killed by an Indian and Captain Pete, last week, near the head of Black Lake, on the Nation River. The Indian had killed, on the evening previous a large buck; and on passing the spot next morning, he saw the wolf devouring the remains of the offal of the deer. He shot him with a bullet, and on taking his dimension, found that he was 32 inches high at the shoulder, and four feet six inches long from the nose to the tip of the tail.—Quebec Gazette.

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE PAPERS will please mark their rappers "BY HALIFAX MAIL" and save Postage to us. We will do the same from Canada.

THE OWEN SOUND LEVER, a neatly got up paper in the far off bush, has just been sent us as an exchange. We are happy to see it, and exhibit so creditable an appearance.

The Anglo American for February is received. It continues its interesting account of the late war and gives an account of the battle of the Thames.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Concert of Sacred Music is to be held in this city in the latter end of March—tickets will be \$1—object to buy first-hand for the indigent poor. It is desired that 600 tickets may be sold. Application for tickets can be made personally or by letter to the Old Countryman office. The purpose of the above is worthy of encouragement.

Mr. Nickerson's Theatre in this city is very well supported just now. On Tuesday evening the Freemasons and their families attended on occasion of Mr. N's benefit, he being one of the fraternity.

NORTH GOWER DIVISION.—Br. Geo. E. Johnson informs us that this Division is in a very prosperous condition. A trial of Alcohol took place on the 14th, there, before the Division and public.

THE THOROLD SOCIETY.—A friend informs us that this affair was exceedingly well attended. Samuel Alcorn, Esq., addressed the audience; also the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catharines. Mr. Alcorn lectured to a large audience, on the following day.

The Sons have a splendid Temperance Hall at this place, and are doing much for the cause.

THE PHILANTHROPIC DIVISION held a pleasant meeting not long since. The Highland Creek Division hold monthly meetings.

A Grand Celebration took place, last week, of all the temperance associations of Gaelph: they were addressed by Judge Marshall.

Mr. Cameron has been elected in St. Johns Ward over Mr. Price by a majority of 119. Mr. Cameron refused to treat any of the voters with liquor.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEET in the Black Sea consists of 44 vessels. That of Russia of about 20. The Black Sea is dangerous with storms, and all the light-houses have been extinguished.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Our readers are aware that the subscription law has been for three months past, calling on the public to raise £100 to employ in connection with the Grand Union of Canada, W. S. A. to go over Canada. This sum of £100 will be raised, although nearly £1000 has been raised against the enthusiasm of the public, to be of such a result. Mr. Cameron, about whose gifts to the cause, we have alluded to, of Montreal, has not only given £500, but has also, as we believe, has been doing towards the fund, or, if anything, £1000. He made, in 1853, \$8000 of the population, near Sarnia. Mr. Cameron has a large salary, and only one child to support. There are many other men in Canada, who pretend to be friends of temperance, probably hundreds, who could afford to give £100 each, to such a cause as that of temperance, without feeling it. Canada West has a population of near 1,300,000, and Massachusetts has a population of less than a million, yet she has raised £1,000,000 for temperance.—Edison Sox.

MILLION FUND RAISED

The Million Fund has been raised. It was not contemplated, when this project was started, to extend the amount beyond a million of dollars, but there are so many persons who seem disposed to become subscribers to the fund that it is proposed to continue to receive subscriptions. The larger the amount raised, the less will be the assessments to individual subscribers.

The State Committee, at their regular meeting, held on Wednesday last, voted unanimously, to assess the fund one-half per cent. They deemed it much better to make one assessment of half per cent, than two of one quarter. As the amount will probably be very much extended, the assessment of half per cent will, it is hoped, be all that will be needed for the current year. The Treasurer will immediately commence collecting the assessments.—Massachusetts Life Boat.

The Michigan Maine Law is declared Constitutional.



Agricultural.

THE WEATHER.

Saturday the 18th, wind west—sunny and warm—Snow melting fast, Thermometer 48 in shade—Sunday sunny but cool, Thermometer in the wind 25 in shelter, and north east—at noon in the Sun the Thermometer stood 56, in the shade at 38 Grand Island and the Canadian shore were connected lately by ice, a thing that has not happened before for many years. In St. Johns it has been very cold. The River was frozen for several days and thousands crossed and recrossed. The Cascade says that the friends of drinking erected rum booths in which all kinds of liquor were sold. Monday wind East, cloudy and cold Thermometer stood 23 above zero.

Tuesday cloudy and milder—wind South-east—Thermometer 31 above zero, in the morning—At noon in the wind 25 at sometime in the shade 41, the air was still and the sky beautiful and sunny like a middle of March day. Wind East with snow in the morning, Thermometer stood at 38—in the afternoon the wind shifted to the north a sudden and furious snow storm came on—it snowed about eight inches. Thursday morning was very cold wind North, Thermometer at 6 above zero in the wind and 8 in the shelter, a difference of 32 degrees lower than yesterday. The day was sunny and fair. Friday, north-west thermometer at 25 above zero.

Our readers may like to see how the weather was in a sister Province or among the blue noses: Cold W. 17th. On Monday morning last, the Thermometer in the neighborhood of this city was down to twenty-five degrees below zero. At Fredericton it ranged from thirty-five to forty degrees below zero. This morning it was

TEMPERATURE OF THE WEATHER AT ST. JOHN'S

Table with 2 columns: Temperature description and value. Highest in the daytime: 46; Lowest (below): 0 22; Average for the month: 14 26; Snow fell—about twelve inches.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Flour in New York is in great demand more general average price per bushel \$8 11; Wheat per bushel \$1 95, Oats a good supply and quiet, 62 c or 2 7/8 per bushel, the average price; Pork market quiet and steady—Mess \$15 30 per barrel; Prime Mess \$15 57; Provisions and Flour markets are very firm, no declension they had declined slightly in England, but will again rise; crops all over Europe are short, and the war must keep up good prices.

HOME MARKETS.—Toronto and Canada.—Wheat in Toronto brings \$14 readily; Flour \$71 per barrel; Potatoes bring readily 4s currency; there is but little Pork coming in, price from \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs; Other quotations the same as last week. There is very little variation in the markets; Wheat and Flour vary a little.

SOMETHING NEW

THE NATIONAL POULTRY FAIR.—The first Annual Fair of the National Poultry Society, was opened at the American Museum on Monday. The contributions are very numerous and varied, embracing over four thousand fowls of the most rare and valuable kinds, from all parts of the Union including Shanghai, Cochon-Chinas, Brahma Poultry, Chittagorgs, White Calcuttas, Black Javas, Hong Kong, Dorking, &c., &c., and an infinite variety of Rabbits, Golden Pheasants, Rat Terriers, &c. The exhibition will continue open during the present week, and will, no doubt, have a tendency to cause a relapse in the 'hen fever' which raged so violently a year or two since. Five hundred dollars each premium will be awarded for excellence in the several departments. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the awards will be announced. On Friday morning at 10 o'clock an appropriate address will be delivered, and a conversational meeting held in the lecture room of the Museum, in which all interested in the subject may join. The proprietor of the Museum is President of the Poultry Society.

OREGON.—The overland emigration to Oregon for the past season has amounted to 6449 men, women, and children, 9077 oxen, 6510 cows, 2000 horses, 327 mules, 1509 sheep, and 1269 waggons. The present value in Oregon is about as follows: Oxen, per pair, \$200; cows, each, \$100; mules, \$100 to \$125; sheep, \$15; American horses, \$100 to \$200 and upwards. The present population of Oregon is estimated at from 36,000 to 40,000. The land law will expire on the 1st December, 1855. Every man over twenty years of age, arriving previous to that date, is entitled to 160 acres of land, and his wife, if he has one, to as much more. Pilgrim Day, Dec. 22, was celebrated at Portland, Oregon, and an address given by W. H. Farrar.

HOW MUCH SUGAR DO WE EAT?—Last year there were consumed in this country, above 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and 1 pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar was put into barrels holding 200 pounds, and each barrel occupied a space of 3 feet square only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels, if placed in a row, would reach 220 miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of 5 pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold 100 pounds of sugar each day it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in a year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only 2 cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly \$25,000,000. Can some of our young school friends tell us how much tea this would sweeten?—American Agriculturist.

AN ACRE.—Many people are desirous of knowing its exact size. A square acre is a fraction less than 209 feet each way, being less than one inch too much on either side.

VALUABLE APPLICATION.—For wounds received from old nails, or cuts occasioned by broken glass, peach tree leaves, well steeped and applied to the wound, will give immediate relief. By thickening the liquid from which the leaves have been taken with meal or bran, a good poultice is obtained, which will keep moist for hours. In case the leaves cannot be obtained, a tea made of young twigs of peach-tree, and thickened, will do us well.







## 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, FEB. 25, 1854.

### A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE AND HUMANITY

Friends of Temperance, awake!  
Gather round for mercy's sake;  
For demon Alcohol does shake  
His writhing limbs most terribly.

Wounded, stag'ring, yet not slain,  
Soothing friends assuage his pain;  
And swear they'll raise to power again,  
This monster of iniquity.

Wounded, his priests and votaries fly,  
Like blazing comets through the sky;  
To burst the bands of social joy,  
And mar earth's sweetest harmony.

Then, friends of Temperance, ev'ry one,  
Father, brother, and true Son,  
Flinch not till the field is won,  
And Temperance reigns triumphantly.

Every noble, gen'rous soul,  
Hasten onward to the poll;  
And into dark oblivion roll  
The signs of debauchery.

And Canada shall beautiful stand,  
A gold-gilt spot 'midst forest land!  
And joys shall bloom on every hand,  
To cheer the sons of industry!

Beauty smiling, hails you on!  
Mercy pleads, so onward run:  
Virtue cries, "have not undone  
An act of true philanthropy."

By all that's dear, by every name  
That warms your heart with love's sweet flame,  
Haste! haste! that drunkenness and shame  
May fly far hence, eternally.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, February 13th, 1854.

### THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

In our last, allusion was made to this question in view of an expected answer from "the Post Office Department." About four weeks ago we wrote Mr. Joseph Lesslie Postmaster of Toronto a letter asking him if he would permit the *Son of Temperance* papers under the new rules to go free. He informed us that he would not, and a day or two after that he had forwarded our letter to Quebec, and expected an answer in a week. We waited until the 11th instant, when we again wrote to him, asking for a reply, and if an answer from Quebec had been received. An answer has just been received, which will be found below. We have been informed that the Montreal *Advocate* comes to the Upper Canada Post Offices marked *Postage Free* at the receiving office at Montreal—hence the Postmasters have no alternative but to pass it free. Now by what authority is this done? It must be done by that of Malcolm Cameron. What right has the Postmaster General to make this distinction between temperance papers? We will venture to say that we can at times find articles in this little paper not exclusively temperance, yes, in every number there is something of the kind. The *Advocate* has long been in the habit of bespattering Mr. Cameron with fulsome praise, and has on several occasions, made unprovoked attacks, and inserted long political diatribes against us and in favour of Malcolm Cameron. Whilst this is done for the purpose of pleasing a man in power, the *Witness*, under the control, we believe, of the same Editor, is abusing the Catholics to please Upper Canada Protestants. The public will hence see the cause of the distinction. We are not an admirer of Mr. Cameron in any way. We believe him to be a hypocrite in most things, and have not hesitated to say so. The *Advocate*, postage free at 2s. 6d. per year, is not as cheap a paper as ours with postage. We give more temperance reading in a year than it does, and that every week, whereas it is only published once in two weeks. We give as much news, political and general, as

distributively or collectively? Can a paper which advocates both or all these, temperance, literature and agriculture, go free? Or must the paper be devoted to only one department? Strictly and legally speaking it would be the latter. Again suppose a paper combines, as ours does all of these and adds a news department, should it be free? If the paper combine the three subjects, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE and LITERATURE, as the *Advocate* does, shall go free, why should simply adding news exclude ours? If we were to drop our news department we would lose one half our subscribers or more. Temperance men wish to read a paper combining news and Temperance. All of the American papers are published upon this plan. Again suppose that a paper gives the Parliamentary debates, as the *Athenaeum* of Halifax and *Telegraph* of New Brunswick do, is this to exclude them? Certainly it would, according to the new post office rules. The *Journal of Education*, which is owned by Egerton Ryerson, contains news, agricultural, educational and literary matter, and what is worse, is filled often with his own advertisements of books, yet it goes free. Why? because he is supposed to be a man of some influence among the Wesleyan Methodists. The new post office rules have, like their author, a good deal of gammon about them; are in these particulars of freeing some papers and charging others, tintured like their author with nyming.

Now, rather than abate one word in the independent tone this paper has always maintained on all subjects, we would pay the whole of the postage out of our own pockets. This paper is now the only one that gives weekly the temperance news of the day and of the world in the Canadas—the only one that has steadily and uniformly advocated the principles of the sons, and the first paper ever established with success in Canada West. Yet with all these it cannot go free because it gives news and pursues an independent course towards all men, speaking against them when they do wrong. Be it so with us—we never asked a favour of any public man in our life and never will. Independence in thought and action has been our motto from our earliest youth and shall ever be so. Many predictions uttered by this paper have come true, and we venture to say as the public have found Malcolm Cameron to be one of the meanest of sneaks and the most contemptible and ignorant of the ministry in political matters, it will yet find him false in temperance matters too. He is no friend of the order of the sons, and has towards them, and also towards the editors of the *North American* and *Quebec Gazette*,—both of which advocated a prohibitory liquor law,—shown himself hostile and hypocritical. We find him a few days since at Perth, making temperance speeches, ostensibly for the Maine Law, but secretly for the benefit of Hineks, the greatest enemy the law has in Canada. We have known him to go among sons and address them as if he were one in Toronto, yet he is not a member of the order, having left the Sarnia Division two years ago, without giving any good cause for his so doing.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter. The ground alleged for refusing to allow this paper to go free, is that it is not "exclusively devoted to Temperance." As to this, we have again to say, no temperance paper in America is exclusively devoted to temperance: nor is the *Journal of Education* or the *Agriculturist* exclusively devoted to the objects they purport to promote. But it matters little to us—the result is just what we thought it would be; and it shows that the introduction of the word "temperance" into the new Post Office regulations is all gammon. Mr. Cameron's construction would exclude every American Temperance paper, and should, if he did act upon a principle of favouritism, exclude even the little *Advocate* of Montreal. We presume our subscribers will regard this matter with the same indifference that we do.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have received a reply to my reference to the department respecting your publication; and as it is not exclusively devoted to the promotion of Temperance, the Post-Master General cannot view it as entitled to pass free, under the twentieth clause of the Department Circular of the 1st January, 1854.

Your obedient Servant,  
JOSEPH LESSLIE.

### NEW YORK ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

As much is said just now about this law, we give below what was said to be its leading provisions.

way or shape, except as afterwards provided; keeps liquor to sell shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, shall forfeit his liquor and be punished by a fine of from \$15 to \$100 for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence a fine of from \$25 to \$300, and imprisonment of from thirty days to six months.

Every legalized seller of liquor who shall be convicted of selling illegally shall be punished by a fine of \$100, forfeit his liquor, and be forever disqualified from selling liquor in the State. The defendant if convicted, to pay besides costs, fees and expenses, the complainant's counsel fee, as fixed by the court. In default of such payment he to be imprisoned until paid, not exceeding a day for each dollar unpaid.

All persons (electors) permitted to sell liquor to adults for mechanical, chemical, or medicinal purposes, or pure wine for sacramental use, except they be pedlars, boarding house keepers interested in a theatre or so forth, on certain easy conditions.

It is made the duty of supervisors, superintendents, and overseers of the poor, and the right of every aggrieved person to prosecute a complaint against offences.

When an officer is sent to arrest one for selling illegally, though he should not find the person charged, he must seize the liquor, and it is to be stored.

On complaint of three creditable persons that liquor is sold in any place, a warrant must be issued to search the premises, if in them there is a store, if not, before the warrant can be issued, there must be proof that within a month liquor has been sold there.

A sheriff, constable, or policeman, is to search every suspected place, and on finding liquor illegally kept, to seize and prosecute the keeper.

Liquor seized is to be posted, notice publicly given of the fact, and if not reclaimed, and innocence proved, to be forfeited.

The claimant of the liquor seized, may have his claim tried by a jury, if he prefer it, and can take an appeal to the County Judge, whose decision shall be final.

The forfeited liquor, after a certain fixed time is to be destroyed.

No proceeding under the act to be rendered void by reason of technical errors.

On complaint and oath of suspicion that a third person is cognizant of any violation of the act, the third person may be summoned to appear as a witness. If the witness refuse to appear, he subjects himself to a fine of \$10, and in default of payment to imprisonment of from thirty days to six months.

Of the fines collected, half to go to complainant and half to the overseers of the poor. But no person can be convicted on one man's testimony, unless before trial he waive his title to a portion of the fine.

Malignant complaints to be punished by paying costs, and sent to jail if the costs are not forthcoming.

No person convicted under this act to be a competent juror, and if a juror, on examination is shown to be engaged in the illegal sale of liquor, he is therefore disqualified.

A married woman can recover the money paid by a husband or child (and v. v.) for liquor unlawfully sold. All securities and evidences for debt given in whole or in part for liquor illegally sold, to be void. Any person selling illegally to be liable for all damages accruing therefrom.

Section 32 forbids anybody's carrying liquor through or in the State, unless under five gallons, or within the county it is sold in, or the county next adjoining it.

Any public officer neglecting or refusing duty, to be fined not over \$500, or imprisoned not over one year, or both fined and imprisoned for forfeiture of office.

The term "intoxicating liquor" and "liquor" used in this act, construed to extend to, and include all alcoholic, vinous, malt and fermented liquors, part of which is alcoholic, vinous, malt or fermented.

No license to sell intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be granted. Except this last provision, which is to take effect immediately, the whole act to go into effect on the 4th of July, 1854.

of Townsend, Norfolk, to the Boston Division, to crowded houses; and one to a new Division, named the Hartford Division.

LINCOLN AND WELAND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—This Body met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 28th November, 1853, at St. Catharines, at the Grantham Division-room. The following Divisions were represented:—Smithville, Aqueduct, Port Robinson, Pelham, Hydraulic, Grimsby, Adhesive, Rescue, Port Dalhousie and Union. Br. Zenas Fell was admitted a member, on his clearance card, from the late St. John's Division. A password, for the use of the Association, was instituted. R. S. and W. A. S. were admitted as members of the Association. In pound, of receipts was thought sufficient to be contributed by the various Divisions, to defray the expenses of the Association. A committee to re-organize St. John's Division, was formed. A vote was passed that it was the duty of Sons to vote for municipal officers and members of Parliament, favourable to a prohibitory liquor law. Ministers of the Gospel were asked to favour the objects of the Association. The manner of voting is to be the same in the Association as in the Grand Division. It was moved that a county lecturer be employed—that Br. the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, be that person, and receive a salary of £— for his services. Br. Morse moved that an address be prepared, to the inhabitants of the counties, in favour of the agitation of a prohibitory liquor law; also, that a similar address be prepared, to the clergy. The Association adjourned, to meet at Crowlandville, on the second Monday in January, 1854.

The following are the proceedings at the adjourned meeting:—

### LINCOLN AND WELAND SONS OF TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

CROWLANDVILLE, January 9, 1854.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the association was held in the Methodist Chapel, in the village of Crowland, on the 9th January, 1854, when Bro. Robert Elliot, of Port Robinson, Div. 86, was called to the chair, and Bro. G. W. Cook, of Rescue Div. 182, chosen as Secretary *pro tem*. Members present—Bros. R. Elliot, Delegate; Robt. Coulter, D.G.W.P.; L. M. Matthews, P.W.P.; Robert Wallace, P.W.P. of Port Robinson, Div. 86; W. Hellems, P.W.P. of Aqueduct Div. 85; H. W. Skinner, P.W.P.; Wm. Vandstine, P.W.P.; H. Buckner, W.P.; M. Hicks, W.A.; W. W. Lemon, Delegate, and Gilbert W. Cook, D.G.W.P. of Rescue Div. 182; C. A. Leech, P.W.P. Pelham Div. 180; J. J. Boyd, P.W.P. (of Grantham Div. 72); and J. S. Merritt, and G. V. Hamilton, W.P.

Moved by C. A. Leech, seconded by Wm. Vandstine, That we adjourn until half-past one o'clock, P.M. Carried.

Association met at the appointed hour. The President, Chas. Cockburn, D. G. W. P., in the chair.

Moved by L. M. Matthews, and seconded, That the repetition of the 9th article of the Constitution be erased. Carried.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. R. Elliot, That the subject as to the employing of a suitable Lecturer, be laid over until our next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Boyd, and seconded by Bro. Hellems, That an adjourned meeting of this association be held in Merrittville, on the 20th inst.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, That the word Merrittville be struck out, and Thorold inserted. Amendment carried.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. H. Buckner, That this association now take into consideration, the propriety of having a Welland County Association, instead of the present Union Association.

Moved in amendment by Bro. Elliot, seconded by Bro. Wallace, That the resolution of Bro. Coulter, in reference to the separation of the Association, be laid over until the next meeting; and that the President give notice to each Division that such will come up for the action of the Association. Amendment carried.

Moved by Bro. Coulter, seconded by Bro. Wallace, That a copy of the proceedings of this Association be transmitted to the different Temperance papers for publication; also a copy of the proceedings of the last meeting at St. Catharines. Carried.



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when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth  
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Again suppose a paper combines, as ours does, all of these and adds a news department, should it be free? If the paper combine the three subjects—*AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE and LITERATURE*, as the *Advocate* does, shall go free, why should simply adding news exclude ours? If we were to drop our news department we would lose one half our subscribers or more. Temperance men wish to read a paper combining news and Temperance. All of the American papers are published upon this plan. Again suppose that a paper gives the Parliamentary debates, as the *Athenaeum* of Halifax and *Telegraph* of New Brunswick do, is this to exclude them? Certainly it would, according to the new post office rules. The *Journal of Education*, which is owned by Egerton Ryerson, contains news, agricultural, educational and literary matter, and what is worse, is filled often with his own advertisements of books, yet it goes free. Why? because he is supposed to be a man of some influence among the Wesleyan Methodists. The new post office rules have, like their author, a good deal of gammon about them; are in these particulars of freeing some papers and charging others, tintured like their author with nonsense.

Now, rather than abate one word in the independent tone this paper has always maintained on all subjects, we would pay the whole of the postage out of our own pockets. This paper is now the only one that gives weekly the temperance news of the day and of the world in the Canada—the the only one that has steadily and uniformly advocated the principles of the sons, and the first paper ever established with success in Canada West. Yet with all these it cannot go free because it gives news and pursues an independent course towards all men, speaking against them when they do wrong. He it so with us—we never asked a favour of any public man in our life and never will. Independence in thought and action has been our motto from our earliest youth and shall ever be so. Many predictions uttered by this paper have come true, and we venture to say as the public have found Malcolm Cameron to be one of the meanest of sneaks and the most contemptible and ignorant of the ministry in political matters, it will yet find him false in temperance matters too. He is no friend of the order of the sons, and has towards them, and also towards the editors of the *North American* and *Quebec Gazette*,—both of which advocated a prohibitory liquor law,—shown himself hostile and hypocritical. We find him a few days since at Perth, making temperance speeches, ostensibly for the Maine Law, but secretly for the benefit of Hincks, the greatest enemy the law has in Canada. We have known him to go among sons and address them as if he were one in Toronto, yet he is not a member of the order, having left the Sarnia Division two years ago, without giving any good cause for his so doing.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter. The ground alleged for refusing to allow this paper to go free, is that it is not "exclusively devoted to Temperance." As to this, we have again to say, no temperance paper in America is exclusively devoted to temperance: nor is the *Journal of Education* or the *Agriculturist* exclusively devoted to the objects they purport to promote. But it matters little to us—the result is just what we thought it would be: and it shows that the introduction of the word "temperance" into the new Post Office regulations is all gammon. Mr. Cameron's construction would exclude every American Temperance paper, and should, if he did act upon a principle of favouritism, exclude even the little *Advocate* of Montreal. We presume our subscribers will regard this matter with the same indifference that we do.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have received a reply to my reference to the department respecting your publication; and as it is not exclusively devoted to the promotion of Temperance, the Post-Master General cannot view it as entitled to pass free, under the twentieth clause of the Department Circular of the 1st January, 1854.

Your obedient Servant,  
JOSEPH LESSLIE.

## NEW YORK ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

As much is said just now about this law, we give below what are said to be its leading provisions. It will probably be enacted, and is just at our doors, only across the St. Lawrence.—Editor *Son*.

This act provides that any person who in any

room \$25 to \$300, and imprisonment of from thirty days to six months.

Every legalized seller of liquor who shall be convicted of selling illegally shall be punished by a fine of \$100, forfeit his liquor, and be forever disqualified from selling liquor in the State. The defendant if convicted, to pay besides costs, fees and expenses, the complainant's counsel fee, as fixed by the court. In default of such payment he to be imprisoned until paid, not exceeding a day for each dollar unpaid.

All persons (electors) permitted to sell pure liquor to adults for mechanical, chemical, or medicinal purposes, or pure wine for Sacramental use, except they be pedlars, boarding house keepers interested in a theatre or so forth, on certain easy conditions.

It is made the duty of supervisors, superintendents, and overseers of the poor, and the right of every aggrieved person to prosecute a complaint against offences.

When an officer is sent to arrest one for selling illegally, though he should not find the person charged, he must seize the liquor, and it is to be stored.

On complaint of three creditable persons that liquor is sold in any place, a warrant must be issued to search the premises, if in them there is a store, if not, before the warrant can be issued, there must be proof that within a month liquor has been sold there.

A sheriff, constable, or policeman, is to search every suspected place, and on finding liquor illegally kept, to seize and prosecute the keeper.

Liquor seized is to be posted, notice publicly given of the fact, and if not reclaimed, and innocence proved, to be forfeited.

The claimant of the liquor seized, may have his claim tried by a jury, if he prefer it, and can take an appeal to the County Judge, whose decision shall be final.

The forfeited liquor, after a certain fixed time is to be destroyed.

No proceeding under the act to be rendered void by reason of technical errors.

On complaint and oath of suspicion that a third person is cognizant of any violation of the act, the third person may be summoned to appear as a witness. If the witness refuse to appear, he subjects himself to a fine of \$10, and in default of payment to imprisonment of from thirty days to six months.

Of the fines collected, half to go to complainant and half to the overseers of the poor. But no person can be convicted on one man's testimony, unless before trial he waive his title to a portion of the fine.

Malicious complaints to be punished by paying costs, and sent to jail if the costs are not forthcoming.

No person convicted under this act to be a competent juror, and if a juror, on examination is shown to be engaged in the illegal sale of liquor, he is therefore disqualified.

A married woman can recover the money paid by a husband or child (and v. v.) for liquor unlawfully sold. All securities and evidences for debt given in whole or in part for liquor illegally sold, to be void. Any person selling illegally to be liable for all damages accruing therefrom.

Section 32 forbids anybody's carrying liquor through or in the State, unless under five gallons, or within the county it is sold in, or the county next adjoining it.

Any public officer neglecting or refusing duty, to be fined not over \$300, or imprisoned not over one year, or both fined and imprisoned by forfeiture of office.

The term "intoxicating liquor" and "liquor" used in this act, construed to extend to, and include all alcoholic, vinous, malt and fermented liquors, part of which is alcoholic, vinous, malt or fermented.

No license to sell intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be granted. Except this last provision, which is to take effect immediately, the whole act to go into effect on the 4th of July, 1854.

BR. F. B. ROLPH, of PARIS, passed through this city, about a week since, on his way to Orono. He, some time since, sent us a letter, and mentions in it that, since he wrote us last, he had had the pleasure of delivering two lectures in the township

on the 28th November, 1853, at St. Catharines, at the Grantham Division-room. The following Divisions were represented—Smithville, Aqueduct, Port Robinson, Pelham, Hydraulic, Grimsby, Adhesive, Rescue, Port Dalhousie and Union. Br. Zenas Fell was admitted a member, on his clearance card, from the late St. John's Division. A password, for the use of the Association, was instituted. R. S. and W. A. S. were admitted as members of the Association. In pound, of receipts, was thought sufficient to be contributed by the various Divisions, to defray the expenses of the Association. A committee, to re-organize St. John's Division, was formed. A vote was passed that it was the duty of Sons to vote for municipal officers and members of Parliament, favourable to a prohibitory liquor law. Ministers of the Gospel were asked to favour the objects of the Association. The manner of voting is to be the same in the Association as in the Grand Division. It was moved that a county lecturer be employed—that Br. the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, be that person, and receive a salary of £— for his services. Br. Morse moved that an address be prepared, to the inhabitants of the counties, in favour of the agitation of a prohibitory liquor law; also, that a similar address be prepared, to the clergy. The Association adjourned, to meet at Crowlandville, on the second Monday in January, 1854.

The following are the proceedings at the adjourned meeting:—

## LINCOLN AND WELLSONS OF TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

CROWLANDVILLE, January 9, 1854.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the association was held in the Methodist Chapel, in the village of Crowland, on the 9th January, 1854, when Bro. Robert Elliot, of Port Robinson, Div. 86, was called to the chair, and Bro. G. W. Cook, of Rescue Div. 182, chosen as Secretary *pro tem*. Members present—Bros. R. Elliot, Delegate; Robt. Coulter, D.G.W.P.; L. M. Matthews, P.W.P.; Robert Wallace, P.W.P. of Port Robinson, Div. 86; W. Hellem, P.W.P. of Aqueduct Div. 85; H. W. Skimmer, P.W.P.; Wm. Vanalstine, P.W.P.; H. Buckner, W.P.; M. Hicks, W.A.; W. W. Lemon, Delegate, and Gilbert W. Cook, D.G.W.P. of Rescue Div. 182; C. A. Leech, P.W.P. Pelham Div. 180; J. J. Boyd, P.W.P. (of Grantham Div. 72); and J. S. Merritt, and G. V. Hamilton, W.P.

Moved by C. A. Leech, seconded by Wm. Vanalstine, That we adjourn until half-past one o'clock, P.M. Carried.

Association met at the appointed hour. The President, Chas. Cockburn, D. G. W. P., in the chair.

Moved by L. M. Matthews, and seconded, That the repetition of the 9th article of the Constitution be erased. Carried.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. R. Elliot, That the subject as to the employing of a suitable lecturer, be laid over until our next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Boyd, and seconded by Bro. Hellem, That an adjourned meeting of this association be held in Merrittville, on the 20th inst.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, That the word Merrittville be struck out, and Thorold inserted. Amendment carried.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. H. Buckner, That this association now take into consideration, the propriety of having a Welland County Association, instead of the present Union Association.

Moved in amendment by Bro. Elliot, seconded by Bro. Wallace, That the resolution of Bro. Coulter, in reference to the separation of the Association, be laid over until the next meeting; and that the President give notice to each Division that such will come up for the action of the Association. Amendment carried.

Moved by Bro. Coulter, seconded by Bro. Wallace, That a copy of the proceedings of this Association be transmitted to the different Temperance papers for publication; also a copy of the proceedings of the last meeting at St. Catharines. Carried.

The Committee appointed to re-organize Allanburgh Division, submitted their report (which was received) in substance, as follows:—That said Division is now in good working order, with 22 members.

The Committee appointed to draw up an address to the Clergy, submitted their report, which was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. R. Wallace, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare this day's proceedings, and the proceedings of the last session for publication, said Committee to consist of G. W. Cook, E. R. Helleus, and W. Helleus. Carried.

Moved by Bro. R. Coulter, seconded by Bro. Boyd, That Delegates to this Association hereafter wear an additional rosette on the left breast. Carried.

Moved by Bro. C. A. Lech, seconded by Bro. Boyd, That every member of this Association appear in appropriate regalia at the next meeting and following meetings.

Moved and seconded, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the friends in this place, for the kind manner in which they have entertained us. Carried.

Moved and seconded, That we adjourn. Carried.

GILBERT WM. COOK, Secretary pro tem.

The evening following the meeting of the Association, a public meeting was held—largely attended, and appropriately addressed by Bros J. J. Boyd, Jos. W. Stone, J. P. Merritt, Rev. John Shaw, G. V. Hamilton, and Charles Cockburn, the Chairman. After singing, the Chairman called upon all who were in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law to stand upon their feet, when nearly every person in the congregation arose up. He then called for the contrary, by the same sign, when not an individual arose against it! This, I think, may be considered a unanimous vote. What will our present M.P.P. for Welland, (who voted against the Maine Law) think of this? He had better believe that the friends of this law are increasing very fast, and are already numerous. Many, to my knowledge, intend to vote on this ticket at the next election.

G. W. COOK.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL IN GUELPH.

The Winter Festival of the Guelph Temperance Societies was held yesterday evening, when several hundred members of the different Temperance Associations of the Town, with many friends from Fergus and adjoining localities were congregated in the Temperance Hall.

After tea the chair was taken by C. J. Mickle, Esq., the veteran friend and supporter of the temperance cause; and several pieces were performed by the recently formed Temperance Brass Band, giving cheering evidence of the rapid progress they have made in the knowledge and practice of Band music under the tuition of their leader, Mr. A. Emslie.

The Temperance Choir, at the commencement and during the evening, sung a variety of Temperance melodies in very excellent style.

With the intention of availing themselves as much as possible of the services of the Hon. Judge Marshall, and to give the audience an opportunity of hearing him on the different topics connected with the Temperance cause, the Committee had refrained from inviting the attendance of other gentlemen from a distance to deliver addresses, and notwithstanding his previous unremitting and laborious efforts in the adjoining townships, Judge Marshall did not disappoint their expectations, occupying over three hours in the delivery of two addresses, in which very many topics, all bearing on the Temperance enterprise, were ably handled and aptly illustrated by a variety of incidents, in which the speaker had been an actor, or to which he had been a witness, during the many years he has devoted himself to the furtherance of the cause in Great Britain and America.

At the conclusion, on the motion of John McLean, Esq., a right hearty vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Judge Marshall for his services on the present occasion, and for his noble, untiring, and disinterested effort in the Temperance reformation; and on the motion of Mr Pirie, thanks were offered to the Band and Choir for their very efficient services.

The meeting, though not the largest Temperance gathering witnessed in Guelph, was certainly one of the most pleasurable and most edifying that has taken place in the locality.—Guelph Herald.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE IN ARTHUR.—We are requested to intimate that the Rev. Mr. Reil will

Division of the Sons of Temperance will be instituted in Arthur, in course of the ensuing week.—Guelph Herald.

FERGUS TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

The event came off on Friday. The inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance from being so large as was anticipated from the fact of the Hon. Judge Marshall being announced as the chief speaker, there were, however, a goodly number present. After service of refreshments in the Temperance Hall, which as is ever the case in the "Model Township," were ably excellent in quality and profuse in quantity, the chair was taken by Mr. G. Hamilton, of Elora. The Rev. J. J. Braine delivered the first address in his usual popular and effective style, and was followed by Judge Marshall, who occupied over two hours in an address replete with sound premises, convincing arguments, and telling illustrations. The Rev. R. Parsons afterwards spoke at considerable length, and was well received. The meeting having opened early in the afternoon, a recess of an hour then took place. On re-assembling, Judge Marshall advocated the legality and necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law for Canada with very evident effect, and was followed by Mr. Robert Stewart, President of the Fergus Branch of the League. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Judge Marshall at the close, who, in responding, recommended unremitting agitation on the part of the friends of Temperance, the getting up of numerous signed petitions to the Legislature, and taking no rest until a Prohibitory Law was placed on the Statute-book of Canada.

The Temperance choir performed at intervals a variety of Select pieces, which tended in no small measure to enhance the pleasures of the day.

Judge Marshall had held meetings on the previous Wednesday and Thursday evenings in Fergus, and on the Thursday afternoon had lectured in Eramosa. On Saturday evening he held a meeting in Elora, and preached in the Wesleyan Church on the Sunday afternoon, and in the Presbyterian Church in the evening, to crowded congregations.—Guelph Herald.

LAKE SHORE TEMPERANCE SOIREE OWEN SOUND.

The Soiree on the Lake Shore, came off as advertised, on Thursday 9th inst. The School House in which the Soiree was held, was crowded to excess; when we arrived, it was next to an impossibility to enter. The tea, which was got up by the Messrs. Butcherts, was very excellent indeed; being in their usual style. After tea, several gentlemen addressed the meeting; their speeches indicating the cause for which they assembled. The Band of Music which enlivened the evening, discoursed at intervals, some select and appropriate pieces. After about 4 hour's indulgence, the party separated apparently satisfied with the evening's entertainment.—Owen Sound Lever.

OXFORD—TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The celebrated orator and devoted advocate of the Maine Law, Doctor Elliot from New York, lectured to a large audience in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. We were present on Monday evening, but it would be needless for us to give even an outline of the lectures, as it required to be heard to be fully appreciated—the originality, impetuous earnestness, and energy of style of the lecturer exceeded anything we have ever heard in this place. The Doctor's vivid description of character, and the narration of his apparently, inexhaustible store of appropriate anecdotes fairly captivated his audience, while his frequent sallies of wit and humor afforded no small fund of enjoyment to all present. The musical attainments of the Doctor are of a high character, and which he also rendered subservient, to interest his hearers, interlarding his lectures with several choice temperance songs, in which a large portion of the meeting joined in chorus. The services of the Woodstock Band, kindly offered, maternally aided to enliven the proceedings. On Tuesday evening we were unavoidably absent, but from the expression of public opinion, we learn, that the lecture was equally successful in giving general satisfaction.—Woodstock Sentinel.

LICENSES.

The following is the number of Licenses issued during the past year, to taverns, Confectionaries, Beer-houses and Hotels, in the respective wards of the city of Toronto, in 1853.

Table with 2 columns: Ward Name and Total Licenses. Includes St. Andrew's Ward, St. James Ward, St. John's Ward, St. George's Ward, St. Patrick's Ward, and Grand Total 192.



THE MAN IS CLEARLY MAD.

It e'er you chance to meet a wight Who will not bow to party - Who gives where'er he thinks it right A suffrage plump and hearty : One who would keep Truth's flag unfurled, Though interest forbade— What says "the world"—the sapient world? Jus. this — "The man is mad!"

—New York Daily Times.

THE CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It has been very generally believed in England that through the intrigues of Aberdeen, a bitter Scotch absolutist Tory Nobleman and Prince Albert, who has obtained his counsel on the British Cabinet, that England's honour has been nearly tarnished in the matter of the Russian and Turkish war. The Russian Emperor, trusting to the supposed influence of Prince Albert over his wife the Queen, is about to write her an autograph letter justifying his conduct towards Turkey. Prince Albert is a young man, comparatively an adventurer from Germany, who prior to his arrival some seventeen years ago, knew nothing of the nations peculiarities, yet it seems, such is the British Constitution, he has, although unsworn, been allowed to interfere with and even control the counsels of the Cabinet. Although the people feel strongly for Turkey—the Cabinet has been working for Russia until lately. A storm of popular wrath was about to burst over the Prince's head, and that of his absolute friends, and he has given way in time. Now at the eleventh hour England goes heartily to work to do what should have been done six months ago.

Thus the British Constitution is such that spies may set in England's secret Council Chambers. The sons of the Queen and King may enter the Cabinet unsworn, whilst the greatest civilian and nobleman has to be sworn. The Queen has just made a speech, in which she bears very lightly on Russia, and makes very fair promises to reform Parliament. Now let us see what this Parliament is which has to be reformed. The Parliament

If the working classes are to be admitted to the franchise in proportion to their growing intelligence, they must get a large share of it before they have the play. At present they can scarcely be said to have one Representative in Parliament. Here are the classes which constitute the People's House in England, to which the working tenant and the factory operative must carry their appeal for a vote against the landlord and the capitalist.

A hundred barristers, solicitors and brothers of peers, based on a trade of relatives in remote houses, and a connection by intermarriage. A tolerable representation of that interest in a national body, one of them were no House of Lords.

Two hundred lawyers and other titled proprietors, and other persons in the profession of letting and farming, and having general cases, prejudices, and pecuniary class interests.

Thirty officers of the army and navy, all sprung from one or other of the two former classes.

A hundred barristers and solicitors, about half of whom practice their profession, and a large majority of whom are political adventurers, ready to fight the battle of the classes who have power and office to bestow.

From twenty to thirty men of letters and science nearly a third of whom are, or were in office—that is to say, in the employment and chantage of the aristocratic classes.

Somewhat over a hundred merchants, bankers, manufacturers, directors of public companies, contractors, and other commercial men; a large majority of whom are favorable to public liberty, but jealous and prejudiced on all questions between the employer and the working man.

This is the entire House. There is not a single member who does not fall under one of these denominations. The property qualification, and the restricted franchise utterly shut out the tenant farmers and working men—two of the largest classes with whose interest the Legislature most habitually intermeddles.

The Irish representation is divided in this fashion. 13 sons and brothers of peers, 38 landed proprietors, 10 military men, 5 broken squires, 4 professional politicians or place-beggars, 12 practising barristers, 4 attorneys, 14 merchants or bankers, 3 journalists, 1 doctor, and 1 gentleman farmer. Not only is there no representative of the working classes, but the three and twenty members last enumerated are supposed to have encroached in a very improper manner on the hereditary and exclusive right of the landed interest to misrepresent the popular will.

SCOFFED OUT—A PROPHECY HAS FALLEN UPON THE WRONG SHOULDERS.

—About one year ago, the renowned Mr. McQueen, then of the Spirit of the Age, and Hamilton Canadian, was in the height of his GLORIOUS RENDEZ. He prophesied very confidently that this paper would be snuffed out by his influence in less than six months. The tables were turned, not moved only, upon him, and in less than six months, his editorship of the Spirit was snuffed out, whilst we still lived on the rough sea. He was kicked out of that ship, and now the ship itself has gone down. Still Mr. McQueen was sailing on the political sea in a crazy craft. The ministry forsook the people, and he, true to his natural instincts of inconsistency, followed the BELLEVEUE, Malcolm Cameron, who leaped the fence of principle. McQueen followed too. Now his political craft has turned leaky, and threatening to go down with him, he left it in a hurry, and floats solitary and alone on a low plank of selfishness, buoyed up by egotism, watching on the horizon for some new piratical cruiser in which to ship his fortunes.

We say this is no vaunting spirit, but to teach many a useful lesson, and that is to stick to principle and truth in all things, for in the end they will triumph. It also shows another thing, that the majority of the temperance men of Canada cannot swallow wholesale inconsistency. Some of the above remarks might apply also to another Editor who, having started a rival paper, tried to injure us by false statements, but did not succeed. We will forbear any more remarks on both.

COUSILLOR ROWELL OF ST. JOHN'S WARD—

has commenced the good work in Toronto, and moved last Monday to introduce a Byo-Law reducing the number of Inns in the city to 100.

proceedings of the Association for the publication of said Committee to consist of G. W. Cook, E. R. Hellen, and W. H. ...

Moved by Bro. R. ... seconded by Bro. Boyd, That Delegates to this Association hereafter wear an additional rosette on the left breast. Carried.

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the weather prevented the ... being so large as was anticipated from the fact of the Hon. Judge Marshall being a member as the chief speaker, there were, however, a ... number present. After service of refreshments in the Temperance Hall, which as is ever the case in the "Model Township," were alike excellent in quality and profuse in quantity, the chair was taken by Mr. G. Hamilton, of Elora. The Rev. J. J. Braine delivered the first address in his usual popular and effective style, and was followed by Judge Marshall, who occupied over two hours in an address replete with sound premises, convincing arguments, and telling illustrations. The Rev. R. Parsons afterwards spoke at considerable length, and was well received. The meeting having opened early in the afternoon, a recess of an hour then took place. On re-assembling, Judge Marshall advocated the legality and necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law for Canada with very evident effect, and was followed by Mr. Robert Stewart, President of the Fergus Branch of the League. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Judge Marshall at the close, who, in responding, recommended unremitting agitation on the part of the friends of Temperance, the getting up of numerous signed petitions to the Legislature, and taking to rest until a Prohibitory Law was placed on the Statute-book of Canada.

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The following is the number of Licenses issued during the past year, to taverns, Confectionaries, Beer-houses and Hotels, in the respective wards of the city of Toronto, in 1853.

St. Laurence Ward.—Confectioners 3, Hotels 10, Taverns 40. Total 53.

St. David's Ward.—Confectioners 6, Hotels 0, Taverns 22. Total 22.



THE MAN IS CLEARLY MAD.

It's'er you charge to meet a wight  
Who win not how to part'ly—  
Who gives where'er he thinks it right  
A suffrage plump and hearty:  
One who would keep Truth's flag unfurled,  
Though interest forbade—  
What says "the world"—the sagient world?  
Just this:—"The man is mad!"

It youth should dream—as dream it well,  
When brain and heart are healthy—  
Of ail in happy competence,  
And none unduly wealthy,  
A laughing earth, a sky unsullied,  
Mankind in virtue clad;  
What say the philanthropic world?  
"Pooh! pooh!—the boy is mad!"

It one should choose the girl he loved,  
And shun a rich alliance,  
Though she be shunned were old enough  
To bid young love defiance;  
Her cheeks like oak and dry and gnarled,  
Her voice, breathe, passions bad—  
It she have cash, what say the world?  
"Dolt! idiot!—he is mad!"

'Tis thus with words of frantic scorn  
King CASY controls the earth:  
The hopes that were our brightest born  
He strangles in their birth,  
His Herod-flag is never furled  
While victims can be had;  
And love, the Rachel of the world!—  
Love weeps, but "she is mad!"

—New York Daily Times.

THE CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It has been very generally believed in England that through the intrigues of Aberdeen, a bitter Scotch absolutist Tory Nobleman and Prince Albert, who has obtruded his counsel on the British Cabinet, that England's honour has been nearly tarnished in the matter of the Russian and Turkish war. The Russian Emperor, trusting to the supposed influence of Prince Albert over his wife the Queen, is about to write her an autograph letter justifying his conduct towards Turkey. Prince Albert is a young man, comparatively an adventurer from Germany, who prior to his arrival some seventeen years ago, knew nothing of the nations peculiarities, yet it seems such is the British Constitution, he has, although unsworn, been allowed to interfere with and even control the counsels of the Cabinet. Although the people feel strongly for Turkey—the Cabinet has been working for Russia until lately. A storm of popular wrath was about to burst over the Prince's head, and that of his absolutest friends, and he has given way in time. Now at the dawn of the hour England goes heartily to work to do what should have been done six months ago.

Thus the British Constitution is such that spies may set in England's secret Council Chambers. The sons of the Queen and King may enter the Cabinet unsworn, whilst the greatest civilian and nobleman has to be sworn. The Queen has just made a speech, in which she bears very lightly on Russia, and makes very fair promises to reform Parliament. Now let us see what this Parliament is which is to be reformed. The Parliament of England should represent but two classes, the middle and working classes, but in reality it represents the Lords who have a House of their own and the wealthy landed and professional classes.

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From twenty to thirty men of letters and science nearly a third of whom are or were in office—that is to say, in the employment and clientele of the aristocratic classes.

Somewhat over a hundred merchants, bankers, manufacturers, directors of public companies, contractors, and other commercial men; a large majority of whom are favorable to public liberty, but jealous and prejudiced on all questions between the employer and the working man.

This is the entire House. There is not a single member who does not fall under one of these designations. The property qualification, and the restricted franchise utterly shut out the tenant farmers and working men—two of the largest classes with whose interest the Legislature most habitually intermeddles.

The Irish representation is divided in this fashion: 13 sons and brothers of peers, 38 landed proprietors 10 military men, 5 broken squires, 4 professional politicians or place-beggars, 12 practicing barristers, 4 attorneys, 14 merchants or bankers, 3 journalists, 1 doctor, and 1 gentleman farmer. Not only is there no representative of the working classes, but the three and twenty members last enumerated are supposed to have encroached in a very improper manner on the hereditary and exclusive right of the landed interest to misrepresent the popular will.

SNUFFED OUT—A PROPHECY HAS FALLEN UPON THE WRONG SHOULDERS.—About one year ago, the renowned Mr. McQueen then of the Spirit of the Age, and Hamilton Canadian, was in the height of his glorious scoldery. He prophesied very confidently that this paper would be snuffed out by his influence in less than six months. The tables were turned, not moved only, upon him, and in less than six months, his editorship of the Spirit was snuffed out, whilst we still lived on the rough sea. He was kicked out of that ship, and now the ship itself has gone down. Still Mr. McQueen was sailing on the political sea in a crazy craft. The ministry forsook the people, and he, true to his natural instincts of inconsistency, followed the BELLWETHER, Male John Cameron, who leaped the fence of principle. McQueen followed too. Now his political craft has turned leaky, and threatening to go down with him, he left it in a hurry, and floats solitary and alone on a lone plank of selfishness, buoyed up by egotism, watching on the horizon for some new piratical cruiser in which to ship his fortunes.

We say this is no vaunting spirit, but to teach many a useful lesson, and that is to stick to principle and truth in all things, for in the end they will triumph. It also shows another thing, that the majority of the temperance men of Canada cannot swallow wholesale inconsistency. Some of the above remarks might apply also to another Editor who, having started a rival paper, tried to injure us by false statements, but did not succeed. We will forbear any more remarks on both.

COUNCILOR ROWELL OF ST. JOHN'S WARD—has commenced the good work in Toronto, and moved last Monday to introduce a By-Law reducing the number of Inns in this city to 100. A debate took place which we will give in our next.

THE BRADFORD DIVISION held a Soiree and tea-meeting on yesterday evening.



It is said Britain will require to recruit immediately 25,000 seamen for the service. Great activity prevails in the English Admiralty. A new war steamer is to be built. Several regiments in England have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for departure for the continent. A debate took place early this month as to the position of Prince Albert in the English Cabinet. Complaints were made of indelicacy in the Queen's speech on the subject of the Russian war. It is a poor milk and water thing. Considerable gammon in it about Parliamentary Reform, with no intention to carry it out.

Constantinople has been besieged twenty-four times—eighteen times without success. The place is one of the easiest to defend in the world, and Nicholas will find hard work to get inside its walls after he had reached their outside.

A report prevails that Messrs Morrison and Rutherford, delegates from the Lake Huron and Ontario Railroad, have gone to Montreal to meet Messrs. Ross and Hincks for the purpose of forming an amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Huron Railroads. The stock of the latter has been heretofore at a discount of 50 per cent; but this union would raise it at once to par.

A fine ship the *Taylor* of 2000 tons burthen, bound for Melbourne, Australia, with 600 passengers; after being out a few days met with a tremendous storm, and was sunk near the coast of Ireland in the latter part of January—350 passengers, chiefly women and children were immediately drowned and others escaped. The French Emperor is behaving well in the war with Russia and Turkey, in fact urging England on to duty. He sent an autograph letter to the Sultan on hearing of his loss at Sinope.

George Ball, one of the oldest inhabitants of Niagara, aged 89, died on the 10th inst. Probably no person in Canada knew more of its early history and sufferings. The two soldiers, who swore to the order to fire given by Col. Hogarth, last June, have lately died very suddenly: no cause being assigned therefor. The Government at Quebec have experienced great difficulties in getting a place in which to hold Parliament. There is something very mysterious in the burning down of these buildings. It is said the people of Hamilton are fearful that their city will not be benefitted as much as was expected by the Great Western Railway. Travellers from the west do not stop there, but continue on to the United States: hence the city loses the benefit of travellers' custom. It is said the Hamiltonians do not, in consequence, view with much satisfaction the completion of the railroad from this city to theirs, as this would become most probably an over-night, or at least, a temporary stopping or re-shipping place. The Russian Navy in the Black Sea consists of only 26 ships (6 of which are not serviceable). It is said all British naval ships are called from the American coast to Europe.

On the 6th January the Queen, Prince Albert and some of their children, took a sleigh ride in London, a rather rare thing, upon the opening of Parliament on the 31st January—the Queen was greatly cheered; but Prince Albert in some instances was hissed. It is said the Episcopal churches in London, though amply endowed are frequently nearly empty at the time of service on the Sabbath. No exertions is made by the Ministers to draw audiences. Mr. R. J. Oliver, late foreman in the book-binding establishment of Hugh Scobie Esq., deceased, has brought out the Northern Advance newspaper at Barrie, and intends hereafter publishing it and carrying on his Book-binding establishment in that town. We wish him every success in this enterprise, he is a very deserving citizen and an excellent temperance man. It is said the Maple Leaf steamer will commence to sail from Toronto to Rochester about the 1st March next. A Son of Temperance, writing from Renfrew, says that Mr Cameron in his late tour, under the guise of agitating the Maine Law, was in reality electioneering for Hincks. This perhaps explains the flatteries of Hincks by the Bathurst Courier lately. A great excitement prevailed lately at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad. It seems that Dr. Hamilton, a parasite and tool of McNab, and Mr. Sheriff Thomas, went there to create an interest in favor of McNab; in a word, to get the Road under his control, so that he might make use of it for his selfish purposes. We believe they did not succeed. It seems McNab was the cause of the Railroad being built, at an additional expense of near a million

selfish men in Canada. The *Montreal Transcript* says that 1500 persons took the total pledge on Sunday, the 12th inst in St. Patrick's Church of that city. The Russian ministers had left France and England. Strange to say bread-stuffs declined slightly in Europe. Since the opening of the Great Western Railroad seven locomotives have been destroyed on the line—the average cost \$15,000 in all \$105,000. This is exclusive of damage done to passenger and other cars. A pretty fair item of incidental expenses for the time. The *Mail* says a young man named Darby was recently killed on the line of the Great Western near St. Catherine. The *Woodstock Sentinel* says the tavern-keepers of Stratford, have struck for a rise of 33 per cent on the price of liquor—a noble resolution!!

A disgraceful charity affair occurred in the County of York up the Don last week. The *Belleville Intelligencer* makes some very serious charges of official misconduct against Mr. Sheriff Reynolds of Ontario. If all this be true, the appointment was a highly improper one. A young woman by the name of Malton has been imprisoned in Guelph for the concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child—which was born by her and thrown into a Privy.

THE ORDERS OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

Believing these orders to have done an immense amount of good within 10 years past; to be in fact in a great measure the authors of the agitation which has resulted in the enactment of the Maine Law in many States, and yet destined to complete this great and humane reform—we submit terms for applying for Unions and Divisions.

Let the various Unions and Divisions take into consideration the necessity there is for the immediate formation of new societies in various localities to keep the ball of Temperance reform rolling on. There are yet dozens of neighborhoods and villages where new societies could be opened within a few months.—*Editor Son.*

UNION OF DAUGHTERS.

The respectable standing and character of the applicants for a Charter, must be certified to by some officers of the Sons of Temperance, or a Clergyman, or a Justice of the Peace living in the vicinity, and accompanying the said application.

The following is the form for the application for the Charter:—

DATE

The undersigned inhabitants of—believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the Province of Canada to grant them a Charter to open a new Union to be called—Union No.—Daughters of Temperance of the Province of Canada to be located in—and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the Rules and usages of the said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1 5s.

It must be stated whether the applicants are members of the order or not—if they are of what Union, directed free of postage to—G. S. S.—C. W.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER BY SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The undersigned inhabitants of—, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and to promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the—of—to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the—Division, No.—, of the Sons of Temperance, of the—of—to be located in—and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the rules of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s. Books, 5s.

It must, also, be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order, or not—if they are of what Division.

RECEIPTS—No. 8.

G. E. J. of North Gower Is. 3d, balance of 1853, \$14 for J. H., and \$14 for himself, both 1854. S. F. Cobourg, \$1 a balance of 1853. D. S., Brockville, \$14, 1851. A. D., Belleville, \$10, 1854. G. S. O., Chatham, \$24, 1851. D. McG., Weston, 1851 \$21. J. B. Richmond Hill, \$11. M. S., Devon, Osborne \$11 1854. I will forward the first number. J. Q. Bond, Fort Erie, \$9 on account Subscribers, 1853—this money is applied on account of Mr. Hillis \$2 1853.—Mr. Sproule \$2 1853—Mr. Watson, \$2 1853 Mr. Diamond \$2 1853 and \$1 on a count of Mr. Peel 1853.

With respect to the respect to this paper and all others we would remark that they are sent to you from the office. If Postmasters do not deliver them or suffer them to be read by other subscribers, must look to it. We can not inquire into such matters at this distance. Mr. Wen's paper has been made to Cobough from this office regularly up to this time, Isaac Jarvis, Victoria \$1.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The account of the Rev. L. H. of Montreal, in 1853 is found as he says, Poetry from L. is to be "on the sky," will appear in our next. Poetry from Mrs. M. E. S. will appear in our text. Letter of L. C. of Benheim will appear in our next. Nelson Moblow's paper has been forwarded to Cayuga regularly. We were not aware that he had moved—his account and paper will be forwarded to his new residence. Persons moving should always notify by letter postpaid. Letter from H. of Quebec is duly received—the paper will be forwarded. G. B. Prescott, \$3 on account new Subscriber G. J. S. Chatham, \$2 for O. T. S. 1853. J. C. Benheim, new Subscriber 1851 \$34.

LATEST NEWS.—On Monday last the Typographical Society of Toronto held their annual festival in this city: it was well attended. The misrallie priest-ridden Catholics of Lower Canada have sent an address of condolence to the tyrantuncio, Bedini. It is a pity they were not all transferred to Italy. American air should not be polluted with such creatures. The North American is at last forced out against Malcolm Cameron. The Wesleyan Methodists are moving against the license system. Mitchell was lately hissed in New York, at a public meeting; and his popularity is snuffed out, and deservedly too: he is a poor fool. From the seat of war it is stated, that 50,000 Turks had crossed the Danube with a view of attacking the Russians in the rear, and surprising Bucharest. Rumours say, that Omar Pasha is dangerously ill. It is reported that Russian spies are in New York, trying to enlist American privateers to cruise against the British and French commerce. All negotiations between Russia and France and England had been broken up. Austria and the German powers will remain neutral. Every thing in Europe wears a warlike appearance. A great debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the war—the Lords generally opposing Russia.

It is said Mr. Vankoughnet is one of the Tory Candidates for Toronto at the next election.

BIRTH. At Weston, on the 19th instant, the lady of Henry Dennis, Esq., of a son.

TO LET.

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

GEORGE BOSTWICK, Secretary.

Pickering, February 24th, 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD!!

READER, if you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs some of the 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 the 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 mention-

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS & Co. Manufacturers of Pottery. We have the honor to announce that we have just received from the United States a large quantity of the best quality of Pottery, and have done so at other times. Our stock is constantly supplied with our superior Bowls, Ware and Brackets, Cups, Milk Pans, Crockery, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Glass, &c. &c. &c. We have also a large quantity of the best quality of Pottery, and have done so at other times. Our stock is constantly supplied with our superior Bowls, Ware and Brackets, Cups, Milk Pans, Crockery, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Glass, &c. &c. &c. We have also a large quantity of the best quality of Pottery, and have done so at other times. Our stock is constantly supplied with our superior Bowls, Ware and Brackets, Cups, Milk Pans, Crockery, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Glass, &c. &c. &c. We have also a large quantity of the best quality of Pottery, and have done so at other times. 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Princess Albert in the English Cabinet. Complaints were made of indelicacy in the Queen's speech on the subject of the Russian war. It is a poor milk and water thing. Considerable gammon in it about Parliamentary Reform, with no intention to carry it out.

Constantinople has been besieged twenty-four times—eighteen times without success. The place is one of the easiest to defend in the world, and Nicholas will find hard work to get inside its walls after he had reached their outside.

A report prevails that Messrs. Morrison and Rutherford, delegates from the Lake Huron and Ontario Railroad, have gone to Montreal to meet Messrs. Ross and Hincks for the purpose of forming an amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Huron Railroads. The stock of the latter has been heretofore at a discount of 50 per cent; but this union would raise it at once to par.

A fine ship the *Taylor* of 2000 tons burthen, bound for Melbourne, Australia, with 600 passengers; after being out a few days met with a tremendous storm, and was sunk near the coast of Ireland in the latter part of January—350 passengers, chiefly women and children were immediately drowned and others escaped. The French Emperor is behaving well in the war with Russia and Turkey, in fact urging England on to duty. He sent an autograph letter to the Sultan on hearing of his loss at Sinope.

George Ball, one of the oldest inhabitants of Niagara, aged 89, died on the 10th inst. Probably no person in Canada knew more of its early history and sufferings. The two soldiers, who swore to the order to fire given by Col. Hogarth, last June, have lately died very suddenly: no cause being assigned therefor. The Government at Quebec have experienced great difficulties in getting a place in which to hold Parliament. There is something very mysterious in the burning down of these buildings. It is said the people of Hamilton are fearful that their city will not be benefitted as much as was expected by the Great Western Railway. Travellers from the west do not stop there, but continue on to the United States: hence the city loses the benefit of travellers' custom. It is said the Hamiltonians do not, in consequence, view with much satisfaction the completion of the railroad from this city to theirs, as this would become most probably an over-night, or at least, a temporary stopping or re-shipping place. The Russian Navy in the Black Sea consists of only 26 ships (6 of which are not serviceable). It is said all British naval ships are called from the American coast to Europe.

On the 6th January the Queen, Prince Albert and some of their children, took a sleigh ride in London, a rather rare thing, upon the opening of Parliament on the 31st January—the Queen was greatly cheered; but Prince Albert in some instances was hissed. It is said the Episcopal churches in London, though amply endowed are frequently nearly empty at the time of service on the Sabbath. No exertions is made by the Ministers to draw audiences. Mr. R. J. Oliver, late foreman in the book-binding establishment of Hugh Scobie Esq., deceased, has brought out the Northern Advance newspaper at Barrie, and intends hereafter publishing it and carrying on his book-binding establishment in that town. We wish him every success in this enterprise, he is a very deserving citizen and an excellent temperance man. It is said the Maple Leaf steamer will commence to sail from Toronto to Rochester about the 1st March next. A Son of Temperance, writing from Renfrew, says that Mr. Cameron in his late tour, under the guise of agitating the Maine Jaw, was in reality electioneering for Hincks. This perhaps explains the flatteries of Hincks by the Bathurst Courier lately. A great excitement prevailed lately at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad. It seems that Dr. Hamilton, a parasite and tool of McNab, and Mr. Sheriff Thomas, went there to create an interest in favor of McNab: in a word, to get the Road under his control, so that he might make use of it for his selfish purposes. We believe they did not succeed. It seems McNab was the cause of the Railroad being built, at an additional expense of near a million dollars round by Dundas and over the marsh.—Had this road, gone by the way of Ancaster, an immense saving would have been made. Sir Alexander McNab is now, and always was one of the most

tyes have been kept in the City.—The average cost of a gallon of spirits in England is 1s. 6d. A pretty fair item of capital expense for the time. The *Mail* says a young man named Durby was recently killed on the bridge of the Great Western near St. Catherine's. The *Woodstock Sentinel* says the tavernkeepers of Stratford, have struck for a rise of 33 per cent on the price of liquor—a noble resolution!

A disgraceful charivari affair occurred in the County of York up the Don last week. The *Belle-Ville Intelligencer* makes some very serious charges of official misconduct against Mr. Sheriff Reynolds of Ontario. All this be true, the appointment was a highly improper one. A young woman by the name of Mahon has been imprisoned in Guelph for the concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child—which was born by her and thrown into a Privy.

### THE ORDERS OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

Believing these orders to have done an immense amount of good within 10 years past; to be in fact in a great measure the authors of the agitation which has resulted in the enactment of the Maine Law in many States, and yet destined to complete this great and humane reform—we submit forms for applying for Unions and Divisions.

Let the various Unions and Divisions take into consideration the necessity there is for the immediate formation of new societies in various localities, to keep the ball of Temperance reform rolling on. There are yet dozens of neighborhoods and villages where new societies could be opened within a few months.—*Editor Son.*

### UNION OF DAUGHTERS.

The respectable standing and character of the applicants for a Charter, must be certified to by some officers of the Sons of Temperance, or a Clergyman, or a Justice of the Peace living in the vicinity, and accompanying the said application.

The following is the form for the application for the Charter:—

DATE

The undersigned inhabitants of—believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the Province of Canada to grant them a Charter to open a new Union to be called—Union No.—Daughters of Temperance of the Province of Canada to be located in—and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the Rules and usages of the said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter fee £1 5s.

It must be stated whether the applicants are members of the order or not—if they are of what Union, directed free of postage to—G. S. S.—C. W.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER BY SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The undersigned inhabitants of—believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and to promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the—of—to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the—Division, No.—of the Sons of Temperance, of the—of—to be located in—and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the rules of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s. Books, 5s.

It must, also, be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order, or not—if they are of what Division.

### RECEIPTS—No. 8.

G. E. J. of North Gower Is. 3d, balance of 1853, \$14 for J. H., and \$14 for himself, both 1851. S. F. Cobourg, \$1 a balance of 1853. D. S., Brockville \$14, 1851. A. D., Belleville, \$10, 1851. G. S. O., Chatham, \$24, 1851. D. McG., Weston, 1851 \$24. J. B. Richmond Hill, \$14. M. S., Devon, Osborne \$14 1854. We will forward the first number. J. Q. Brond, Fort Erie, \$9 on account Subscribers, 1853—this money is applied on account of Mr. Hillis \$2 1853.—Mr. Sproule \$2 1853—Mr. Watson, \$2 1853 Mr. Diamond \$2 1853 and \$1 on account of Mr. Peel 1853, leaving \$1 still—our terms of 1853 call for \$2 in all cases at this time—nothing less can be taken. James Keeler, Spencerville \$14 1851. Robert Weir Cobourg \$2. Covers only part due.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The account of the Rev. H. M. ... is found as he says. Poetry ... will appear in our next. Poetry from Mrs. M. E. S. will appear in our next. Letter of J. C. of Blenheim will appear in our next. Nelson Moblow's paper has been forwarded to Cayuga to be early. We were not aware that he had moved—his account and paper will be forwarded to his new residence. Persons moving should always notify by letter postpaid. Letter from H. of Quebec is duly received—the paper will be forwarded. G. B. Prescott, \$3 on account new Subscribers. G. J. S. Chatham, \$2 for O. T. S. 1853. J. C. Blenheim, new Subscriber 1854 \$31.

**LATEST NEWS.**—On Monday last the Typographical Society of Toronto held their annual festival in this city: it was well attended. The miserable priest-ridden Catholics of Lower Canada have sent an address of condolence to the tyrant nuncio, Bedini. It is a pity they were not all transferred to Italy. American air should not be polluted with such creatures. The *North American* is at last forced out against Malcolm Cameron. The Wesleyan Methodists are moving against the license system. Mitchell was lately hissed in New York, at a public meeting; and his popularity is snuffed out, and deservedly too: he is a poor fool. From the seat of war it is stated, that 50,000 Turks had crossed the Danube with a view of attacking the Russians in the rear, and surprising Bucharest. Rumours say, that Omar Pasha is dangerously ill. It is reported that Russian spies are in New York, trying to enlist American privateers to cruise against the British and French commerce. All negotiations between Russia and France and England had been broken up. Austria and the German powers will remain neutral. Every thing in Europe wears a wailike appearance. A great debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the war—the Lords generally opposing Russia.

It is said Mr. Vankoughnet is one of the Tory Candidates for Toronto at the next election.

### BIRTH.

At Weston, on the 19th instant, the lady of Henry Dennis, Esq., of a son.

### TO LET.

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

GEORGE BOSTWICK,

Secretary.

Pickering, February 24th, 1854.

### CANADA vs. THE WORLD !!

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

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

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

C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works,"

Newcastle, C. W.

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

C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works,"

Newcastle.

January 21, 1854. 1-11

**WANTED** a woman to do the housework of two apartments in the same business, at the Yerge Street Buildings. Apply to John D. ...

Parents would do well to countenance their children's business, as it pays exceedingly well. Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

### HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM HOLLANDS.)

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,

51, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

**TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.** In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Chart of the 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 HEAKES** ... respectfully returns thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the past two or three years; and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business, which, for twenty years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with his rapidly increasing and prosperous community. A strict personal attention—with the aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants. Moderate Prices, with a large and desirable stock, continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the English, French, and American Markets—will mark the future course of this Establishment.

Choice assortments of Woollen 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 Merinoes, Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derries, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints,

### FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doukum, Satinett, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size; a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

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

**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, WAGLE-SALE AND RETAIL. Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods. Toronto January 2d, 1854. 1-11

### 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.

**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 Cap and Mantle 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,** The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.

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

No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.





**LONDON, LEEDS**

**MANCHESTER & GLASGOW**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE**

**WILLIAM POLLEY**

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

Bring to all the attention of the City of Toronto and surrounding Country, to a large and well selected stock of **STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,** Imported expressly for the Trade, to be had in every article in the line, including the most improved Sewing Machines, Presses, Sewing Machines, and all the latest and improved Goods, such as Ribbons, &c. &c. Every description of Staple Goods, viz. Super American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout, Shirtings, Scarfs, White and Blue Flannels, Scotch Plaids, Blankets, Coats, Capes, Ties, Linens, Fowlings, Bags, and Baggings, Gingham, Derrys, Denims, Hollands, Dapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satins, Canadian Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Druggs, Moleskins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of **Woolen Goods;** Ladies Sleeves, Cuffs, Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. A nice quantity of **Check, Swiss, Cambric, and Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Net, Crapes, Veils, Hair Kerchiefs, Hair Netts, &c. Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, &c. &c.**  
**SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.**  
 The Stock is large and well assorted with Fresh Sea Smoked Goods, well adapted for a Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine for themselves; which for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. **Cloutham (oil No. 1)** a prime article in Bating. **Splendid Buck Hats, 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. 40 King Street East, Toronto.  
 B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of  
 Stationery,  
 School Books,  
 Blank Books,  
 Writing Paper,  
 Paper Hangings,  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.  
 Toronto, January 11, 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, }  
 Toronto, Jan. 11th, 1854. } C. C. C. } 2

**SOHO FOUNDRY**  
**AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**

**STEAM ENGINES**  
 AND BOILERS,  
**Mill Castings.**

**MACHINERY,**  
 Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto.  
**AG-NEW, DICKEY & Co.**  
 Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. } 4

**HARDWARE**  
 Sign of the triple knife and Fork.  
**MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY & Solicitor at Law,**  
 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.**

**MISS. A. S. NORDHEIMER**  
 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**H. BROWNSCOMBE**  
 OFFER AT HIS NEW CHEAP YONGE ST. (SHOE STORE, SIGN OF THE LANCET) REP. BOOT WESIDE OF YONGE STREET OPPOSITE ARMSTRONG'S STOVE FOUNDRY A Complete Assortment of Ladies, Men's and Boys' winter shoes and boots, expressly made and finished by himself.  
 All kinds of shoes and boots made to order on the short notice.  
 Farmers from the country would do well to give him a call.

**RUSSIA SALVE**  
**VEGETABLE OINTMENT**  
 Has been used and sold in Boston for the last thirty years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

**RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.**  
**RUSSIA SALVE CURES 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 WOUNDS.**  
**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 WHIST.**  
 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.

For sale in Toronto by **N. C. LOVE,** Drug-  
 251, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by **DOLL & DICKER,** Whitby Village; Hamilton, by **George F. Cartwright;** London, C. W., **Mr. Sims.**  
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

**NEW CHEAP GROCERY**  
**JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE,**  
 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**Farmer's Produce Bought and sold.**  
**Grocery.**

**DUFEY & WARD**  
 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.**  
**GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.**  
**CALL AND SEE.**  
 Store on Yonge Street, near Bay House, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

**RAILWAY NOTICE.**  
**THE Great Western**  
 Railway of Canada from Toronto to Hamilton, via Niagara Falls, and later Westward, to the City of Detroit, Mich.  
 TRAINS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:  
 GOING EAST:  
 Leave Toronto at 8:30 A.M.  
 " " " " 12:20 P.M.  
 Arrive at Niagara Falls at 2:40 P.M.  
 GOING WEST:  
 Leave at Niagara Falls at 11:45 A.M.  
 " " " " 2:15 P.M.  
 Arrive at Toronto at 6:00 P.M.  
 The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and other places.  
 Omnibuses will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers across the Suspension Bridge.  
 Passengers going West 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. BRYDGE,**  
 Managing Director  
 Hamilton, January 1854.

**W. P. MARSTON,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,**  
 No. 119, Yonge Street opposite  
 Elgie's Hotel Toronto.  
 (GUNS re-stocked, altered by Percussion, Browne 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 **Speed and Despatch.** Mourning Furnished on the **shortest Notice - Paris London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.**

S. D.		S. D.		S. D.	
Men's Br'n Hollar Coats, from 1 1/2	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Melton Coats, from 7 6	Men's Melton Coats, from 7 6	Men's Melton Coats, from 7 6	Men's Melton Coats, from 7 6
do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0	do. Black Satin do. 8 9	do. Black Satin do. 8 9	do. Black Satin do. 8 9	do. Black Satin do. 8 9	do. Black Satin do. 8 9
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Fancy Satin do. 3 4	do. Holland do. 4 1	do. Velvet do. 4 1	do. Cassimere do. 13 0	do. Cassimere do. 13 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Velvet do. 4 1	do. Velvet do. 4 1	do. Velvet do. 4 1	do. Velvet do. 4 1	do. Velvet do. 4 1
do. Prince's do. do. 12 6	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
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do. Moheskin do. 6 3	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 1 1/2	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1
Striped do. 2 6	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1	do. Vandyke do. 4 1

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

**DRY GOODS.**  
 Mustard Lanes, and wide from 1s. Table Linens Quills, Counterpanes, Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2.  
 10 1/2. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3 1/2.  
 Points, Laces, &c. do. 1 1/2. Caps and Mittens for Mourning striped Shirting, " 1 1/2.  
 Hoop gingham do. do. 7 1/2. Caps and Frack Cotton Warp from 4s. 1 1/2.  
 Splendid bound Ribbons, " 1 1/2. Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.  
 Straw Linens, from 1s. 2. Straw Hats, neck-ties, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings,  
 Gloves, Hosiery, Edgings, Laces, Capes, and Muskets, Barege Dresses,  
 Edgings, Artillery Towels, Cottons, Silky Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca,  
 S. C. C. & Co. Agents, 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS**  
**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
 Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.  
 No second Price.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. } 2

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper**  
 100 King Street West, Toronto.  
**A. M. SMITH,**  
 OFFICE FOR SALE  
 At 101 Yonge Street,  
 50 HOUSES FOR SALE AT FORTY FIVE PER CENT  
 OFFERS.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.**  
 Toronto, Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, with connection by Stage to Hamilton  
**THE STEAMER MAZEPPA.**  
 L. B. F. WORTH MASTER.  
 Carrying the Mails.  
 Will sail from Toronto to Port Credit, and Port Credit to Toronto, every day, at a past 10 o'clock, on Sundays (excepted) sailing at the above mentioned Ports. (weather permitting)  
 Church Street Wharf.  
 Toronto, 30th December, 1853 } 1-11

**R. H. BRETT,**  
 161 King Street Toronto, Canada.  
**GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.**  
 IMPORTER OF  
 Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries,  
 Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. } 2-4  
**H. BOVELL HOPE,** Conveyancer, Land, House, H. Life, and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant, &c. Office, corner of Church Street, on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.  
 AGENTS IN CANADA,  
 Messrs. Fyson, Cuming & Co., Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

## THE LARGE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YOUNG STREET.

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and say of the East, For now they believe what they've often been told, That our own favored Canada is the country for gold!

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The mine may have gold who is willing to toil, And vain were his search for a happy domain, While blessings so numerous crown his domain.

Strange in itself would it be, if it were not so, Where our mines, though late, are richest and blown.

Though our winters are long, and some say so, 'Till lead us to numbers delightful and so, Should be less attractive, because of the snow, 'Then fairly full of acres—rough to the eye, and so.

But prosperous as Canada always has been, This year is the best that she ever has seen, And now she is writing a happy history, That nations may one day be envying us.

Her prosperous condition will appear to you, When her farms get a dollar for every penny, While all their productions are ready to sell, At prices which now pay farmers well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Flour is so dear, 'Tis true, notwithstanding, when our nations may, By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know an advantage to you, Has been made in the value of goods of the store, Yet our flannels and blankets were quickly sold, Quite as low as the prices were in the store.

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade, And our Shawls and our Furs will attract those 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, selected this season. The whole of which he offers very reasonably; and the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yards of yard wide Prints, last colors, from 7 1/2c. Also, a few Pieces as low as 1 1/2c. 3,000 yards Narrow Prints, last colors 4 1/2c. 1,500 " Gingham and Detrings, very heavy 6c. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2c. 3,000 " Fine printed De Lanes 7 1/2c. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 4 1/2c. 1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets 1 1/2c. 3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2c. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, 1c. doz. 2c. 200 " Hosiery 4c. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good. A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads. Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak. Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices. Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Spurrell, 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.

### NOTICE

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

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

### COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE.

The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Bar Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city. Remember the place No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Ware-room, under Mackenzie's "Weekly Message Office." **McINTOSH & WALTON.** Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

### HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

### 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, or for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62d, 63d, and 64th Rules [which are published in the Canada Gazette]

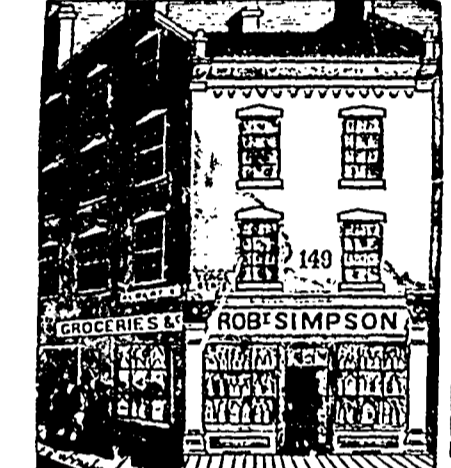
### TO THE PUBLIC

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

### HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

now open for sale. The same care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the most select in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing the Trade his present Stock which will be heard of as well as to be superior in quality, neat in finish, and every respect that can be had at any other establishment in the City of America. His present stock consists of Black and Grey Hats, Brown Hats, Beavers, and Coats of Hair, in great variety of styles, also of Sable, Seal, Cloth, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in all the various sizes and styles. Having procured some of the best HATMAKERS in AMERICA, the Subscriber can guarantee to manufacture Hats in competition with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description made of the finest materials and finished in the most approved manner, at prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wishing a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made accommodate the Trade. The highest price given for Canadian Furs of every description. **L. MARKS.** Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854.

### NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

### 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.

### 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 lbs. best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 lbs. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

### W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

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

### NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.

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

### CASH FOR WOOL.

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

### WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

A good assortment of Cloths, SATINETT'S 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.

**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 SUIT, FROCK, FREEMASON'S APRONS on HAND. Agency for F. Mann's Paris and New York Plates of Fashion; also, for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion of System of Cutting. Toronto, 2d January 1854.

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

**JOHN PARKIN**, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

**NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE**, "Near the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city.—H. BAYLEY, and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations can be had at all times at this House at very moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

### J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

### PRATT'S, Temperance House,

Division Street, near the Wheat Cobourg, Good table attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854.

### DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

**SAMUEL WOOD**, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto. Toronto January, 2nd 1854.

### CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

### CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.—ALSO—Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.

### Parian Statuettes:

Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures. **PATTON & CO.** No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854

### 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 HARDWARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS: Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c. **WM. BLIGHT.** Toronto, January 2, 1854.

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

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

### Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assaults any amount of CLEAN 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

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

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards contain 24 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. First volume of 1852-3, well bound, \$1. forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards, plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. each. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. each. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

### Agents for 1854.

**WILLIAM HILL**, North Williamsburgh; John TAYLOR, Chathamville; Robert BAHAM, Oakville; Port Robinson, A. Diamond, Belleville; John CLINTON, Perseverance Division, Bicham; H.A. GRAHAM, Hornby; Lalagar; J. B. CROWE, Fulham; J. RAJAGEE, Chippewa; Robert CONNOR, Niagara; George DAVISON, St. Vincent; A. McKENZIE, Cornwall; John VERT, Lambton; John MARTIN, Milton; Alonzo SWEET, Walpole; S.J. LANCASTER, Lobo; John MURDOCK, Aylmer; Elgin; L.D. MARK, Burton; Charles TAYLOR, Port Sarina; C.S. JOHNSON, Otterville; J.W. COULSON, Guelph; Fans LAWRENCE, Orangeville; William HAMBLY, Nobleton; J. BOWMAN, Alaska Division; James SHAW, Port Credit; J. L. GREEN, Waterford; George WHEELER, Stouffville; Samuel GRAHAM, Stuarttown; John HOYD, Oshawa; C. S. POWERS, Newcastle; Robinson, Rotherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. FANNIN, Nepean; Dr. THOMAS ASHTON, Bath; George BROWN, Galt; Leonard TUTTLE, Colborne; D. McGUIRE, Weston; J. TERRY, Sharon; J. COOPER, Sutton; A. YOUNG, Tyone; G.W. COOK, Crowland; J. TELLER, Sunnerville; W. SOUTH, West Flamboro; J. C. MOULTON, Newmarket; Jacob RUPERT, Ruperts P. O. F. B. ROLPH, Paris; H. D. LOCK-FOR-HILL; Edward MAJOR, Port Perry. W. C. DARLING, Oneida—T. T. TAYLOR, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander DAVIDSON, Temperanceville—J. McMONIES, Waterdown—T. FENN, Unionville—John HOLT, Esq. using—M. L. BURHAM, Simsbury—W. C. ROBERTSON, London—W. H. FINNEY, Cavan—Hamilton Dundas, Duffin's Creek—E. D. ROGERS, Bondhead; George F. HILL, Caning; A. IAT, Oxtord, Kent; James FRASER, Bytown; Dr. N. W. POWELL, Cobourg.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM" is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently 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., each. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., each; at six months, 8s. 9d., each; at the end of the year 1854, 10s., each. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., each, in advance; and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

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

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., each, in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

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

The "SON & 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 advertisements. 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., each, or three for \$11, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each. Paper will not be stopped until all arrearages 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 1854.—Sending 8 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

That on the 21st of January 1854...

While we are in the habit of...

Strange as it may seem to be...

Though our nation is large...

But had we not the...

Should be less at...

Then I am full of...

It is a prospect of Canada...

Her prospects are...

To many, it doubtless...

Why do I conclude...

By calling on Young Street...

While many must know...

Our Bonnets and Corsets...

And induce even the most...

Our manner of business...

The lowest price asked...

The increasing price...

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET...

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN M. DONALD...

Respectfully invites attention...

The whole of which he offers...

Also, a few pieces as low as...

3,000 yards Narrow Prints...

4,000 " Gingham and Berries...

4,000 " Heavy Manchester...

3,000 " Fine printed De Lanes...

2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs...

1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet...

3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons...

250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves...

200 " Hosiery...

600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good...

A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads...

Ladies' Saucers and the new Curculla Chalk...

Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs...

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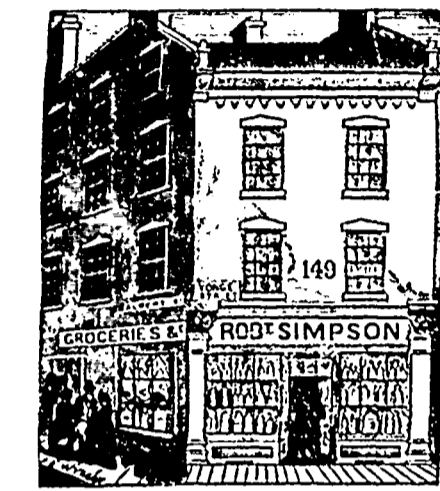
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NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Grocer, 149 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. Has on Sale a large Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c. All at the very low prices. Farmer's Produce Bought.

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.

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 sales best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 lbs. Coal Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.

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

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A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (BORN of D. C. No. 4 in London, England.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Toronto. Sales attended in Town and Country. Prompt notice and Moderate Terms. Thorold January 2nd 1854.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John T. Cummins, North; Robert Balmor, Oakville; Port Robinson; A. Diamond, Belleville; John Church, Persévérance Division; H. A. Graham, Hornby; Tralagar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rajpajee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKee, 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 Hambley, Nobleton; J. Bowman, Alaska Division; James Shaw, Fort Couch; J. E. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Sandville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson, Kitchener, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Cowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Jacob Rupert, Ruperts P. O. E. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock-Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Onondaga; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent; Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. M. Mann, Waterdown; T. Fann, Unionville; John Holt, Esquesing; M. J. Butnam, Sombra; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Finney, Cavan; Hamilton Dudley, Duffins Creek; E. D. Rogers, Borden; George F. Bell, Canung; A. Tat, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Dr. N. W. Powell, Cobourg.

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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 or commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties,—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules [which are published in full in the Canada Gazette] to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected:—copies of the first and last of such notice to the Legislative Bill Office, Quebec.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly, Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.