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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. NOVEMBER, 25, 1854.

NO. 47.

TO A FLOWER FLOATING ON A STREAM.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Float on, float on thou lovely gem
The rippling streamlet bright and clear,
Reflecting every summer beam
Ne'er held a thing than thee more fair;
Float on, each flower beside the stream
Sighs farewell on the passing air

Sweet flower where couldst thou find a rest
More soft, more lovely than that couch
As pure as thine own virgin breast
As stainless in its gentle touch;
Some snow-flake wandering from the blest
Might own its shadowy home were such

The sweetest smile from summer's lips
Shall beam around thy mirror bed
The purest tears that twilight weeps
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The star that beams while beauty sleeps
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Chambers's Repository contains an account, which will be interesting at the present time, of the means by which Russia became possessed of the portion of territory which English and French forces are now trying to wrest from her. It forms part of a biographical sketch of the famous

Svaroff, or in English Swarow
Who loved blood as an Alderman loves marrow

Catherine had huddled up a peace with the Sultan in 1774, partly on account of the fear of danger, and partly because of the menacing tone of the British Cabinet; but no sooner was England involved in war with the United States of America, and France preparing to strike in the revolted colonies than the Empress, true to the traditional policy of St. Petersburg, forthwith commenced whilst yet the ink was wet with which she had subscribed a covenant of "perpetual peace" with Turkey, active provocations for a renewal of the war by offensive demonstrations in the Crimea, on the Kuban northward of the Caucasian Cordillera, and on the shores of the Black Sea. In 1776, Svaroff, fully possessed of the designs of the Czarina, left St. Petersburg for Cherson, the most southern point of the Russian frontier towards Turkey; and without even a decent pretence for hostilities, at once attacked Ghos Ghiray, khan of the Crimea; drove him off to seek such redress as Constantinople might afford; and set Schaim Ghiray, a kinsman of the deposed khan, and the supple tool of Russia in his stead. General Svaroff next proceeded to erect forts on the Kuban, and provoke hostilities with "the handitti of Circassia," but with such ill fortune that he abandoned the task to Major-general Kayser and busied himself with "the delicate mission"—a much better one at all events than a guerilla warfare with the Tcherkessi, of removing some 20,000 Armenian families from the Crimea to the district of Catherine's in Russia where they would be more manageable than in their own country. Nearly a third of these unfortunates perished by the way of fatigue and privation, and hundreds threw themselves in despair under the hoofs of the Cossack horsemen, the

war with America and her European allies, precluding the ministry of Lord North from affording the Sultan more than "moral" help, the Capudan Pacha returned with his fleet to Constantinople, after receiving a contemptuous note from Svaroff in reply to his demand for an "explanation" of the Russian doings in the Crimea, and the appearance of Russian corsairs in the Black Sea to the effect that the legitimate Khan of the Tartars, Schaim Ghiray had been pleased to call in the aid of his august ally, the Empress of all the Russians who had enabled him to dispense with the assistance of the Sultan; and that with regard to the scandalous epithet of "corsairs" applied by Capudan Pacha to her imperial Majesty's ships, that was a grave offence, which must be answered for hereafter. The Sultan was at length induced to acknowledge Schaim Ghiray as the rightful Khan, and that point gained, comparative tranquility prevailed till 1782, when the tragic-comic farce was played out. Large bodies of Russian troops having been quietly drawn together, and judiciously posted, the Prince Potemkin issued a proclamation setting forth that Schaim Ghiray had solemnly abdicated his Khan ship, entirely of his free will, in favor of the Empress of Russia, to whom, therefore, all Nogay Tartars were bound and required immediately to swear allegiance. To facilitate the due performance of this solemnity—at which Svaroff and his soldiers were of course to assist—a grand feast was provided in the open air for the Nogay chiefs and their dependents; where, after they had devoured 100 oxen and 800 sheep, with 2,000 pints of sago-brandy, the oath was administered to them collectively; and Svaroff immediately despatched a special courier to inform Prince Potemkin of the completion of that act of faith and homage by the intoxicated Tartars.

Doubts, however, were not long in suggesting themselves to the mind of General Svaroff as to the degree of binding force which an oath, however solemn in itself, or impressively administered, might be expected to have upon the consciences of men who, "he was grieved to discover, were entirely destitute of religious reverence," the result of which was an understanding between him and the Prince Potemkin, that all the tribes of Nogay Tartars should be gradually removed to the wilds of Ural, and that in the mean time they should be, as opportunity offered, as quietly as possible, and under plausible pretext disarmed. This scheme went on prosperously for some time: but at last a large body of Nogays on their way to the Ural steppes suddenly refused to move further in that direction overpowered and broke away from the escort, and fled for shelter to the southwest bank of the Kuban in the plains of Caucasus. Svaroff pursued them thither, with the determination of taking signal vengeance upon the "oath-breaking infidels"—a promise which he thoroughly redeemed. By day-break on the morning of September 11, 1782, a large encampment of Nogays was discovered—whether the precise delinquents he was in quest of the general did not stop to enquire—and presently the Russian squadrons burst upon the surprised and defenceless tribe, and "the massacre," we read "continues I till noon"—in fact, the

Nogays encountered no further opposition and a short time afterwards sent the successful general the Grand cross of the Lique-tran Order of St. Wolodimir, as a public testimony of our approbation of the zeal and activity you have displayed in our service, and particularly in the mission you have borne under the direction of our general, Prince Potemkin, for the reunion of the various nations of the Russian Empire." Svaroff returned to St. Petersburg in 1785, after having thoroughly "pacified" the Nogay Tartars, one of whose chiefs, Murza Bey—a great eater, who drank pure sago-brandy with his meals, and was always carried by his servants to bed—the Russian general regarded him with great attachment and esteem, and took leave of him with many expressions of affectionate regret.

THE ALBATROSS

One fine afternoon, when our ship with her crowd of passengers was in the southern Atlantic, or more properly the southern Indian Ocean, and farther to the southward than the tracks of most vessels, being as I remember, in latitude as high as 25 degrees, the albatross came about in unusual numbers. The weather was light, the bird was eager for sport, at anything thrown from the ship, and our passengers eager for sport, it being the first week after we had got into the bird latitudes. The mate who had the deck was willing—probably with the captain's knowledge—to indulge them. Fastening a large hook to a spare log line, and baiting it with a big piece of pork, we soon had a victim out of the flocks that were following close astern and landed him, without assistance, over the taffrail upon the poop. We were all astonished at his size, which was so much larger than appeared from the deck, and as may be supposed, I had a peculiar curiosity respecting the bird of "the Ancient Mariner."

The albatross is the most poetic object on the Ocean. There is nothing in all nature so noble, free, ethereal, spiritual—nothing animate, that brings the sense of infinity, and mystery, and boundless space into the day-dream. His house is in the southern Ocean, below 20 degrees south of the line. Here he ranges alone, or in company, over wastes of water that it takes fast ships from 45 to 60 days to sail across. His flight is not high; it is long low swings a mile or two each way. Except in alighting and getting under weight again he rarely moves his wings, only sometimes giving a few grand, strong flaps; then sailing away, now on one side, now on the other, now far astern, and again across the ship's bows, he may be watched in any weather, going over a hundred miles of distance to the ship's oar. No gale sends him to leeward, no calm lessens the swiftness with which he "shaves with levelness the deep." Sometimes there came hundreds of this kind at once, at others I have watched a solitary one for days together. I never saw one alight except to pick up something which had fallen or was thrown from the ship. Their alighting and rising is goose-like and ungraceful, but once about to take their wings have an almost supernatural sublime beauty. It is possible they may sleep at

stand upon it, except in the early—Their plumage is white spotted with black. Fifteen feet is a low average for the largest of the species. Some that we caught measured less than this, and I heard of one being taken that was only twenty-two. The expression of their eyes as they look around them, helpless on the deck, is that which might be ascribed to a poor, feeble woman made the mock of pirates. Nothing that I have ever worn a look so high, so imploring, so pathetic, I confess that it filled me with grief and anger, and shame for my species, to see the captives abused by dogs, and men more cruel than dogs. I knew them to be stupid, foolish, but I was intent only on filling their stomachs with disgusting garbage, so cruel as even to eat each other, tearing and devouring a disabled one that may be thrown to them, without mercy. Yet I could not bear to see our "enterprising young gentlemen" cut off their wings to make pipe stems of the little bones, and skinning their feet for purses, while the poor ignorant things were alive.

A retired whaling Captain told me that once in the south Pacific, when it was blowing fresh, the part of a yard, on which were seven men, gave way, and the yard swung to the leeward, precipitating the men into the sea. He said the birds had them before a boat could reach them. They saw them from the deck pick at them as they were swimming, and when the boat reached the place, there were traces of the blood on the water. The blood might have been occasioned by the fall, and the birds attracted by that or only by curiosity.

BUILDINGS, TEMPLES, AND RELIGION OF JAPAN.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Commodore Perry's Squadron, remarks as follows in relation to the religion, temples, &c., of the Japanese:—

"The streets are wide and straight, and the better class of houses two stories high, plastered, and roofed with elegant tiles. The interior is very clean and neat, and the rooms, covered with mats, and separated from each other by sliding screens, that are closed or removed at pleasure. There are no chimneys in Japan. A charcoal fire is built in a little sand pit in the middle of the floor, around which the family are usually found, seated on their knees, drinking tea and smoking their pipes. Not a chair, or any other piece of furniture, can be seen. Tubs of water are kept in front of each house, as well as on the roofs, in readiness against any fire, for conflagrations are so frequent and extensive that whole towns are one time burnt down.

The temples, chiefly Buddhist, are beautifully situated in the suburbs. The entrance to them leads generally through rows of elegant trees and wild camellias. They are large plain structures with high peaked roofs, resembling the houses pictured on Chinese porcelain. In the space immediately in front, is a large bell for summoning the faithful, a stone reservoir of holy water, and several roughly hewn stone idols. The doorway

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war with America and her European allies, including the ministry of Lord North from affording the Sultan more than "moral" help, the Capudan Pacha returned with his fleet to Constantinople, after receiving a contemptuous note from Suvaroff in reply to his demand for an "explanation" of the Russian doings in the Crimea, and the appearance of Russian corsairs in the Black Sea to the effect that the legitimate Khan of the Tartars, Schaim Ghiray had been pleased to call in the aid of his august ally, the Empress of all the Russians who had enabled him to dispense with the assistance of the Sultan; and that with regard to the scandalous epithet of "corsairs," applied by Capudan Pacha to her imperial Majesty's ships, that was a grave offence, which must be answered for hereafter. The Sultan was at length induced to acknowledge Schaim Ghiray as the rightful Khan; and that point gained, comparative tranquility prevailed till 1782, when the tragi-comic farce was played out. Large bodies of Russian troops having been quietly drawn together, and judiciously posted, the Prince Potemkin issued a proclamation setting forth that Schaim Ghiray had solemnly abdicated his Khanship, entirely of his free will, in favor of the Empress of Russia, to whom, therefore, all Nogay Tartars were bound and required immediately to swear allegiance. To facilitate the due performance of this solemnity—at which Suvaroff and his soldiers were of course to assist—a grand feast was provided in the open air for the Nogay chiefs and their dependents; when, after they had devoured 100 oxen and 800 sheep, with 82,000 pints of sago-brandy, the oath was administered to them collectively; and Suvaroff immediately despatched a special courier to inform Prince Potemkin of the completion "of that act of faith and homage" by the intoxicated Tartars.

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the Nogays encountered no further opposition, Catharine soon afterwards sent the successful general the Grand Cross of the Empress, Order of St. Wladimir, as a public testimony of her approbation of the service he had so bravely performed in her name; and particularly in the general Prince Potemkin for the reunion of the various nations of the Russian Empire. Suvaroff returned to St. Petersburg in 1785, after having thoroughly pacified the Nogay Tartars, one of whose chiefs, Mursa Bey—a great eater, who drank pure sago-brandy with his meals, and was always carried by his servants to bed—The Russian general rewarded him with great attachment and esteem, and took leave of him with many expressions of affectionate regret.

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On a ship's deck they are powerless, except to sit out with their strong bones and bills. So far from being able to perch on mast or throat, they are web-footed, and can not fly from the deck, or even

stand upon it, except momentarily. Their plumage is white, spotted below, and is usually with various shades of brown on the back. Fifteen feet is a good average length, and some are so large that we might mistake them for swans, and I heard of one being used for a nest twenty-two feet long. The expression of their eyes, as they look around them, is helpless, or the look, it might be ascribed to a poor old man, or a man who has the mark of pirates. Nothing, but for an ever worn a look so high, so imploring, yet so stern, I confess that it filled me with grief and anger, and shame for my species, to see the captives abused by Jews, and mentioned as such than dogs. I knew them to be stupid, foolish birds, content only in filling their stomachs with disgusting garbage, so cruel as even to eat each other, tearing and devouring a disabled one that may be thrown to them, without mercy. Yet I could not bear to see our "enterprising young gentlemen" cut off their wings to make pipe stems of the little bones, and skinning their feet for purses, while the poor ignorant things were alive.

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The temples, chiefly in addition, are beautifully situated in the suburbs. The entrance to them leads generally through rows of elegant trees and wild camellias. They are large plain structures, with high peaked roofs, resembling the houses pictured on Chinese porcelain. In the space immediately in front, is a large bell for summoning the faithful, a stone reservoir of holy water, and several roughly hewn stone idols. The doorway is ornamented with curious looking dragons, and other animals carved in wood. Upon entering, there is nothing special about the buildings worth noting, the naked sides and exposed rafters have a gloomy appearance. The altar is the only object that attracts attention. It is much the same as

Roman Catholic, that I need not describe it. Some of the idols on these altars are so similar to those I have seen in the churches in Italy, that if they were naturally translated, I doubt, whether either set of worshippers would discover the change. The priests count beads, shave their heads, and wear analogous robes and the service is attended by the ringing of bells, the lighting of candles, and the burning of incense. In fact, except that the cross is nowhere to be seen, one could easily imagine himself within a Roman Catholic place of worship.



Ladies' Department.

JENNY LIND'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

Mr. Barnum has furnished for publication in the N. Y. Evening Post the following passage in his forthcoming literary work, which is expected to make its appearance in December:—

In Havana, the house occupied by Jenny Lind and those who accompanied her from Europe, as well as my daughter and myself, was pleasantly situated near the Tacon Theatre, just outside the walls. Signor Vivalla, the little Italian juggler and plate dancer, who in former years had performed under my auspices, called on me frequently. He was in great distress, having lost the use of his limbs on the left side of his body from paralysis. He was thus unable to earn a livelihood although he still kept a performing dog, which turned a spinning-wheel and performed some curious tricks. One day as I was passing him out of the front gate, Miss Lind inquired of me who he was. I briefly recounted to her his history. She expressed deep interest in his case, and I said something should be set apart for him in the "benefit" which she was about to give for charity. Accordingly, when the benefit came off, Miss Lind appropriated \$500 to him, and I made the necessary arrangements to have him return to his friends in Italy. At the same benefit \$4000 was distributed between two humane hospitals and a convent. A couple of mornings after the benefit, our bell was rung and the servants announced that I was wanted. I went to the door and found a large procession of children, neatly dressed, and bearing banners, attended by ten or twelve priests, dressed in their rich and flowing robes. I inquired their business, and was informed that they had come to see Miss Lind, and thank her in person for her benevolence. I took their message, and informed Miss Lind that the leading priests of the convent had come in great state to see and thank her. "I will not see them," she replied; "they have nothing to thank me for. If I have done good, it is no more than my duty, and it is my pleasure. I do not deserve their thanks. I will not see them." I returned her answer, and the leaders of the procession turned away in disappointment.

The same day Vivalla called and brought her a basket of the most luscious fruit that he could procure. The little fellow was very happy and extremely grateful. Miss Lind had gone out for a ride.

"God bless me! I am so happy; she is such a good lady, I shall see my brothers and sisters again. Oh, she is a very good lady," said poor Vivalla, overcome by his feelings. He begged me to thank her for him, give her the fruit. As he was passing out of the door, he hesitated a moment, and then said: "Mr. Barnum, I should like so much to have the good lady, see my dog turn a wheel; it is very nice; he can spin very good. Shall I bring the dog and wheel for her? She is such a good lady, I wish to please her very much." I smiled, and told him she would take care for the dog, that he was quite welcome to the house, and that she refused to see the priests from the convent that morning because she never remembered them.

her how his performing dog could turn a spinning wheel

"Poor man, poor man, do let him come, it is all the good creature can do for me," exclaimed Jenny and the tears flowed thick and fast down her cheeks.

"I like that, I like that," she continued, "do let the poor creature come and bring his dog. It will make him so happy." I confess it made me happy, and I exclaimed, for my heart was full, "God bless you, it will make him cry for joy; he shall come to-morrow." I saw Vivalla the same evening, and delighted him with the intelligence that Jenny would see his dog perform the next day, at four o'clock precisely. "I will be punctual," said Vivalla, in a voice trembling with emotion, "but I was sure she would like to see my dog perform."

For full an hour before the time appointed did Jenny Lind sit in her window on the second floor, and watch for Vivalla and his dog. A few minutes before the appointed hour she saw him coming. "Ah, here he comes, here he comes," she exclaimed in delight, as she ran down stairs and opened the door to admit him. A negro boy was bringing the small spinning wheel, while Vivalla led the dog, and handing the boy a silver coin, she motioned him away, and taking the wheel in her arms she said, "This is very kind of you, to come with your dog; follow me, I will carry the wheel up stairs;" her servant offered to carry it but no she would let no one carry it but herself; she called us all up to her parlor, and for one full hour did she devote herself to the happy Italian. She went down on her knees to pet the dog and ask Vivalla all sorts of questions about his performance, his former course of life, his friends in Italy and his present hopes and determinations. Then she sang and played for him, gave him some refreshments, and finally insisted on carrying his wheel to the door, from whence her servant accompanied Vivalla to his boarding house.

Poor Vivalla! He was probably never so happy before, but his enjoyment did not exceed that of Miss Lind. That scene alone would have paid me for all my labors during the whole musical campaign.

MOLLY'S ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Now girls, what's the use of making such an awful fuss because a man has deceived you? Haven't all celebrated divines told you that man's heart is deceitful above all things? And hasn't the priests of modern poets said:—

"Man's love is of man's life, a thing apart."

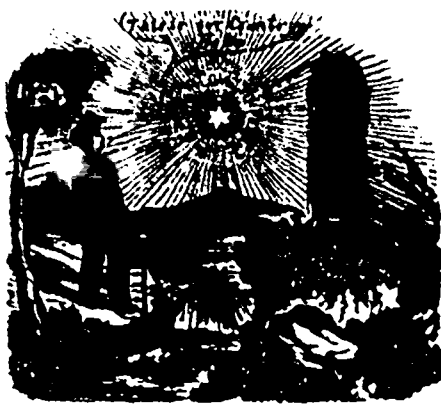
And haven't you read that, "were man but constant, he were perfect?" &c. And now can't you believe what everybody, ancient and modern, Jew and Gentile, Christian and heathen, men and women, heroes, statesmen, sages, divines, philosophers, and an host of others, tell you? It really is strange!

Then he has proved false, has he? What more could you expect? I'm sure I should have been disappointed if he hadn't.

Do use as much as a spoonful of common sense. Be kind and sensible, and not get so many romantic notions into your head; and then if your true love does tell you, just before you get to the altar that he won't marry you, do you suppose I'd rave and tear my hair, or swoon or go into hysterics, or do any other such marvellous things?—No indeed not I. But I'll tell you what I would do, I'd jump up and down for joy, to think I had found out before the slipping noose got round my neck. Hearts were not made to break, and if you keep it from getting jauned and bruised, well and good.—But few can do even that long; and when it comes in contact with such hard substance as a deceitful man's heart, if the collision is very unexpected, it may prove dangerous; but bandage it tightly with the icy chain of indifference, and my word for it, it will not be fatal.

If I were only young again, wouldn't I show you? Do you suppose I would trust a man that has deceived another, if I knew it, as come of you do? If he has broken one engagement, he may do two, and I think with an old maid, that you should never believe a man before marriage, or trust him afterwards. Suppose he should tell me that "he loved me better than any one else on the face of the earth don't he tell every girl the same thing? and isn't one's lips just as sweet for him as another's? Pshaw! what does a man know about love, till he gets a good wife to teach him?

PAULINE'S STORY.—The black Emperor of St. Domingo was formerly a slave belonging to a gentleman.



Went's Department.

FLOWERS.

BY ROBERT SHULL.

Beautiful children of the woods and fields! That bloom by mountain streamlets and the heather, Or into clusters 'neath the hazels gather— Or where by hoary rocks you make your beds, And sweetly flourish on through Summer weather I love ye all!

Beautiful dowers! to me ye fresher seem From the Almighty hand that fashioned all! Than those that flourish by a garden-wall; For I can image you in a dream, Fair, modest maidens nursed in hamlets small— I love ye all!

Beautiful gems! that on the bow of earth Are fixed as a queenly diadem: Though lowly ye, and most without a name, Young hearts rejoice to see your beds come forth, As light erewhile into the world came— I love ye all!

Beautiful things ye are, where'er ye grow! The wild red-rose the speckle-eyed peeping eyes— Our own blue-bell the daisy, that doth rise Wherever sunbeams fall or winds do blow; And thousands more, of blessed forms and dyes— I love ye all!

Beautiful nurslings of the early dew, Fanned in your loveliness by every breeze, And shaded o'er by green and arching trees: I often wished that I were one of you, Dwelling afar upon the grassy leas— I love ye all!

Beautiful children of the glen and dell— The dingle deep—the moorland stretching wide, And of the mossy fountain's sedgy side! Ye o'er my heart have thrown a love-time spell; And though the worldling, scornful, may deride— I love ye all!

CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN, NOT HEARD.

Among the early lessons which my mother taught me, I well remember an old proverb, "Children should be seen—not heard."

I had a pretty distinct idea of its meaning, especially as she took occasion to repeat it when my love of talking led me to express my opinion too freely for my years. By and by I understood it fully. I saw that I must quietly listen when those who were older than myself were speaking. I found that my mother did not wish to make me unhappy by repressing my childish sociability. She only strove to teach me the proper time and place for it. I am not a child now, but I still keep some of my childish impressions. And when I hear little boys and girls talking loud and constantly in the presence of those older than themselves, I think how much more lovely is for "children to be seen—not heard," in the sense that my mother taught it to me. I love to see children play; I love their bright, happy faces; I even love to hear them make a noise; but the Bible tells us that there is a time for every thing. So then we must believe that there is a time for them to listen quietly to the conversation of those older than themselves; to be gentle, and careful not to disturb them by unnecessary questions, or by saying what they think they have done, or will do. I always feel interested when I see a child paying respectful attention to his parents, teachers, or older friends. I think he is laying up thoughts which will make him, at some time or other, worthy to be heard.

I wish that all the boys and girls could read this would remember how much they may learn by quiet attention; and when the timeworn proverb "Children should be seen, not heard," sounds harshly to them, let them never think it means that they are troublesome little creatures, and must never make a noise, or talk, when they love to do both so well. No, no they are the bright dew-drops which sparkle amid the green leaves; and the world would be very lonely without them. It only tells them to listen respectfully in the presence of those older than themselves; to cultivate a gentle, quiet manner. Perhaps at some time I may tell you the story of a little boy I once met, whose conduct strongly reminded me of my mother's early lessons. I think that you would join me in saying that he would have appeared much better if he had been

old proverb teaches, I shall feel amply repaid for my pleasant talk with them this winter's evening.—[Independent.

Boys— are admonished by a sensible writer to beware of the following description of company, if they would avoid becoming like those who enter prisons for their crimes:

- 1. Those who ridicule their parents or disobey their commands.
2. Those who profane the Sabbath or scoff at religion.
3. Those who use profane or filthy language.
4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness.
5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper; and who are apt to get into difficulties with others.
6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.
7. Those who take pleasure in torturing animals and insects.
We add,
8. Those who loaf around grog shops and drink whisky.

GUIDE-POSTS FOR BOYS.—Guide posts are useful by the way-side to point out the right road; and at the same time they warn us of paths in which there is danger, so much the better. Let the young attend to the hints about to be given: they may keep them from many a wrong road.

- 1. Never attempt to be anything that is not right. Just so sure as you do, you will get into trouble.
2. When you attempt to do anything that is right go through with it. Be not easily discouraged. Yield not to sloth or fickleness.
3. Do not waste your money. Perhaps you have very little; then take more care of it. A good book is one of the best things in the world. If you cannot buy as many as you need, borrow from others, and return them safe and clean. Never let a book lie where it may be injured.
4. Beware of bad books. There are many; they are of no use, but do great harm. Ask some one who is able to tell you of some of the best books. Never buy a book because it is cheap; one book is as dear at any price.
5. Keep out of bad company. "The companion of fools shall be destroyed." Keep away from idlers, swearers, liars, and sabbath-breakers. One sinner destroyeth much good."

NO TIME TO READ.—This is a world of inflexible commerce; nothing is ever given away, but everything is bought and paid for. If, by exclusive and absolute surrender of ourselves to material pursuits, we materialize the mind, we lose that class of satisfactions of which the mind is the region or the source. A young man in business, for instance, begins to feel the exhilarating glow of success, and deliberately determines to abandon himself, to its delicious whirl. He says to himself, I will think of nothing but business till I have made so much money, and then I will begin a new life. I will gather round me books, and pictures and friends. I will have knowledge, taste and cultivation, the perfumes of scholarship, and winning speech and graceful manners. I will see foreign countries, and converse with accomplished men. I will drink deep of the fountain of classic lore. Philosophy shall guide me, history shall instruct, and poets shall charm me. Science shall open to me her world of wonders. I shall then remember my present life of drudgery as one recalls a pleasant dream when the morning has dawned. He keeps his self-registered vow. He bends his thoughts downward, and nails them to the dust. Every power, every affection, every taste, except those which his particular occupation calls into play is left to starve. Over the gates of his mind he writes in letters which he who runs may read: "No admittance except on business." In time he reaches the goal of his hopes, but now insulted unnatural to him, the enforced constraint, has become a rigid deformity. The spring of his mind is broken.

He can no longer lift his thoughts from the ground. Books and knowledge, and wise discourses, and the amenities of art, and the cordial of friendship, are like words of a strange tongue. To the hard, smooth surface of his soul, nothing gentle, graceful, or winning will cling. He cannot even purge his voice of its fawning tone, or pluck from his face the mean money-getting mask which the child does not look at without causing a smile. Amid the graces and ornaments of wealth he is like a blink man in a picture gallery. That which he has done he must continue to do; he must accumulate riches which he cannot enjoy, and contemplate the dreary prospect of growing old without anything to make age venerable or attractive; for age without wisdom and without knowledge, is the winter's cold without the winter's fire.—[George S Hilliard.

Humorous.

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

NEVER HOPE YOU DON'T INTRUDE.

Reader, a word, a serious, sober heartfelt word. This is it: Never think you don't intrude. You do. You pop into a parlor, perhaps. There sits in the twilight and bliss, lounging on a sofa, a loving couple. Of course you don't intrude. But you do though. You drop into an editorial room. Business is driving. Every man is busy to his uppermost hair. You hope you don't intrude.

cept that the... could easily imagine himself within a Roman Catholic place of worship



Ladies' Department.

JENNY LIND'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

Mr. Barnum has furnished for publication in the N. Y. Evening Post the following passage in his forthcoming literary work...

In Havana, the house occupied by Jenny Lind and those who accompanied her from Europe, as well my daughter and myself, was pleasantly situated near the Tacon Theatre...

The same day Vivalla called and brought her a basket of the most luscious fruit that he could procure.

"God bless me! I am so happy; she is such a good lady, I shall see my brothers and sisters again. Oh, she is a very good lady," said poor Vivalla...

When Jenny came in I gave her the fruit, and laughingly told her...

...I was sure she would like to see my dog perform."

For full an hour before the time appointed did Jenny Lind sit in her window on the second floor, and watch for Vivalla and his dog.

Poor Vivalla! He was probably never so happy before, but his enjoyment did not exceed that of Miss Lind.

Molly's Advice to the Girls.—Now girls, what's the use of making such an awful fuss because a man has deceived you?

And haven't you read that, 'were man but constant, he were perfect?' ... And now can't you believe what everybody, ancient and modern, Jew and Gentile, Christian and heathen, men and women, heroes, statesmen, sages, divines, philosophers, and an host of others, tell you?

Then he has proved false, has he? What more could you expect? I'm sure I should have been disappointed if he hadn't.

Do use as much as a spoonful of common sense. Be kind and sensible, and not get so many romantic notions into your head; and then if your true love does tell you, just before you get to the altar that he won't marry you, do you suppose I'd rave and tear my hair, or swoon or go into hysterics...

If I were only young again, wouldn't I show you? Do you suppose I would trust a man that has deceived another, if I knew it, as some of you do?

FAUSTIN IS—The black Emperor of St. Domingo was formerly a slave belonging to a gentleman residing in St. Louis...



Flowers.

Beautiful children of the woods and fields! That bloom by mountain-streamlets and the heather...

Beautiful flowers! to me ye fresher seem From the Almighty hand that fashions all Than those that flourish by a garden-wall...

Beautiful gems! that on the brow of earth Are fixed as a queenly diadem: Though lowly ye, and most without a name...

Beautiful things ye are, where'er ye grow! The wild red-rose the sparrow's peeping eye Our own blue-bell the daisy, that doth rise...

Beautiful nurslings of the early dew, Fanned in your loveliness by every breeze, And shaded o'er by green and arching trees...

Beautiful children of the glen and dell— The dingle deep—the moss land stretching wide, And of the mossy fountain's sedgy side!

CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN, NOT HEARD. Among the early lessons which my mother taught me, I well remember an old proverb...

I had a pretty distinct idea of its meaning, especially as she took occasion to repeat it when my love of talking led me to express my opinion too freely for my years...

I wish that all the boys and girls could read this would remember how much they may learn by quiet attention; and when the timeworn proverb 'Children should be seen, not heard,' sounds harshly to them...

- 1. Those who ridicule their parents or disobey their commands. 2. Those who profane the Sabbath or scoff at religion. 3. Those who use profane or filthy language. 4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness.

GUIDE-POSTS FOR 1854.—Guide posts are used by the way-side to point out the right road; and at the same time they warn us of paths in which there is danger...

- 1. Never attempt to be anything that is not right. 2. When you attempt to do anything that is right go through with it. 3. Do not waste your money. 4. Beware of bad books. 5. Keep out of bad company.

NO TIME TO READ.—This is a world of inflexible commerce; nothing is ever given away, but every thing is bought and paid for. If by exclusive and absolute surrender of ourselves to material pursuits, we materialize the mind...

He can no longer lift his thoughts from the ground. Books and knowledge, and wise discourses, and the amenities of art, and the cordial of friendship, are like words of a strange tongue.

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

Table with columns for location (Toronto, Weston, Hurwick, etc.) and date (December, Wednesday, 6, etc.).

SUBSCRIBERS' NOTICE

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

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



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

THE GROCER'S DREAM.

The noise of the bar-room's wild tumult was hush'd, The long hour of midnight had rung, Soft sleep threw her mantle, my heart warmly gush'd, And conscience for once was unstrung.

But a troop, like wild herds, with horrid yell, Rush'd on me, I shudder'd with fear;— "Haste, haste!" they cried "let us drag him to hell."

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

We learn, with deep pleasure, that this State has worked nobly for the Temperance cause in the late elections. It is said that a very large majority of both branches of the Legislature are for the passage of a Maine Law; also, what is still better, that Myron Clarke, the bold and manly representative of Ulster—the fearless advocate of human rights, liberty, and temperance—is elected.

THE CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

We have paid some attention, as Editor, to passing events in Canada, and do not recollect in the history of our country hearing of so many suicides, accidents, crimes, and deaths as have occurred in it for the past nine months.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL BELOW.

We are sorry to say that nothing as yet has been done towards the passage of the Maine Law. The Committee on temperance have not yet reported, and the debate on the third reading has not taken place.

thousands barrels of swine's blood are used yearly in that city, in the manufacture of wine. The Albany Register thinks this explains the red noses of wine-bibblers, and their proclivity to gutter exercises.

GOOD FOR WINE BUSINESS.—The importing agent of the famous Schrieber Champagne, recently prosecuted a home manufacturer of the article in New York, for falsely imitating and counterfeiting the genuine labels, and then greatly underselling the importer.

The Boston Chronotype once said they saw in the street a pile of rubbish which they would have mistaken for logwood chips, but were convinced it must be grape pomace, from the fact that the building near by was a wine manufactory.—[Rural New Yorker.

"INNOCENT AS A CHILD."—A New Orleans paper makes the following statement: "During the last year there were expended something near \$30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; \$20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness in the city and State about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have been crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined in life. All this has been done, and more, and yet we have men who tell us that "the rum-seller is as innocent as a child."

TO — BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Friend of my soul—how dear thou art, In vain may language seek to tell— Not words alone can e'er impart What Sympathy reveals so well.

BEVERLY C. W. OCTOBER 29th 1854.

REV. MR. RYERSON'S LECTURE VS. HINCKS AND JUDGE BURNS.

Last evening our villagers were served with a rare intellectual repast in the form of a Temperance Lecture from the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, on the merits of a Prohibitory Enactment. The audience was unusually good for such a stormy night, and hung with rapturous delight on the gentleman's eloquence, responding at times to his unanswerable arguments, and instructive illustrations. It is the Lecture, so far, of the season.

A CURIOUS WORM.

Who has not heard of the rattlesnake or copperhead? An unexpected sight of either of these

ture so deadly, that, compared with it, even the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless. To guard our readers against this foe of human kind, is the object of this communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through, but as it is rarely seen, except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull, lead color, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink.

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlements to the misery and destruction of many of our fellow-citizens. I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of the bite are terrible.—The eyes of the patient become red and fiery; his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes, in his madness he attempts the destruction of his nearest friend.

If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his fury. In a word, he exhibits to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage; and such is the spell in which his senses are locked, that, no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity, occasioned by the bite, than he seeks out the destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

I have seen a good old father, his locks as white as snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away; for I knew the fond hope that his son would be the "staff of his declining years," had supported him through many a sorrow.

Youths of America! would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the "Worm of the Still."

STATISTICS OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with columns for product type and quantity. Includes items like Bushels of Corn distilled (11,067,661), Bushels of Rye (3,143,927), and Hogsheads of Molasses distilled (61,675).

The aggregate value of these liquors, at wholesale prices, will be about \$19,946,897. The Tribune further says, "besides the above, there are made 221,221 gallons of wine, and an inconceivable amount of 'bad liquors,' that draw heavily for their constituents upon domestic and foreign drugs in their manufacture, but which are not counted in the manufacture, though their effects are felt—sadly felt—in the use. A large portion of the 'fighting rum' comes from the workshops of the city manufactories, but which is not included in the above estimates. Awful as these figures look on paper, they fall below the real facts and only show the domestic devil—the foreign one is still uglier."

WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whiskey is perhaps manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells at retail for one shilling, and if of a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drunk of in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system. It is gone—and its "seven eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same side-board upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent—the composition for the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types, it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or new at home—it tells you the state of the market—gives accounts of the last elopement, the execution of the last murderer—and the latest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet, for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than true, that there is a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his dimes, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully. How is this? Is the

WAR NEWS

From Havana (Cuba) we learn that two Ameri- can Schooners with arms and ammunition on board had been sent to the Island, and all the parties on board reported. It was reported that 300 men had been landed, but I thought not true. A private vessel which I believe occurred on the 15th at 11 P.M. It is said the Americans (the Cabinet) have secretly determined on forcibly seizing Cuba, and that the American House Squadron will be sent to Cuba. On the other side, reports say England has ordered three British Screw Steamers to the same neighbourhood. We fear some difficulty may arise out of this affair yet, unless Congress put a stop to the action of the cabinet, by a protest. As the American confederation is now formed, liberty would not be advanced by the acquisition of Cuba. It would be converted into two slave states, and perhaps the African slave trade might be revived by the sale of American slave vessels. Such a result would be a curse to the country. In Mexico the fight is going on between Santa Anna's troops and those of the revolutionists, with doubtful result. Santa Anna's troops lately defeated the latter on the 20th of them. A project is on foot from Texas to erect a new American Republic in the Mesquite Territory.

SUMMARY—RUSSIAN WAR NEWS

The cannonade of Sebastopol, its walls and gates had continued almost incessantly for 10 days. Immense damage was done to the city. A fire had been raging in it for two days. Some English engineers, who had been employed in it by the Russians, escaped and report the city is filled with the dead and dying, so much so that the air is corrupt, and it would be dangerous for the victors to occupy it. What a horrible state of things does war bring about! Yet it is all the fault of Russia. The Russian Admiral Kornikoff, the infamous butcher of Sinope, was killed by a shell. The Russian account says they lost 4500 men at Alma. Four Russian war vessels had been sunk in the harbor by British batteries. The French and English Fleet cannonaded Fort Constantine with good effect. Skirmishes between the Russians and allies took place daily. The affair at Petropaulowski on the Pacific turned out to be a very unfortunate one for the allies, over 90 French, and 119 English were killed and wounded. The English went to Vancouver's Island to refit and the French to San Francisco. The Russians attacked the allies in ambuscade. The Russian reports also allege that a large force of the allies were defeated near Eupatoria in the Crimea. This force was sent to stop reinforcements of men coming to Sebastopol. Much dependence cannot be placed on Russian accounts. The Americans are accused also of spreading reports hostile to the allies. There is some truth in it. Generally the Americans (not the Pierce Cabinet) are favorable to the allies. It is said Prussia was afraid to join Austria in protesting against Russia's occupation of the Principalities. Gortschakoff is on the Danube concentrating troops in view of troubles with Austria. The angry feeling existing at Paris between the Americans and French, it is said is healed by the mediation of England, who persuaded the Emperor to withdraw his refusal to the entrance of Mr Soule into France. We look upon this conduct of Napoleon as exceedingly tyrannical and impertinent. Does he remember the time, a few years ago, when he was a LOAFING ROWDY in New York city? We must not forget old times. His conduct towards Russia, in aiding England, we admit is good. But such a movement is for his own interest. His conduct to poor Rome and her patriots, and to Hungary, was very different. In his own empire he is a very TYRANT. War was beginning to fail the Russians in Sebastopol, and the conquest of the Crimea will not alter the Czar's feeling towards the Turks.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Despatches from Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas to England, and Admiral Hamelin and General Canrobert to France, show that the city of Sebastopol was, on the 7th November, still untaken, yet nearly destroyed by a constant cannonade. All the Russian forts and batteries had been destroyed, including Fort Constantine. The Allies seem to have adopted the wiser course, that is to batter the city to pieces, rather than to destroy immense numbers of men and officers by an assault on the walls. The city was at last accounts about to fall into the hands of the Allies almost without a struggle. The Russian war vessels were terribly shattered with red-hot shot, had taken shelter under the walls and quays of the city in the harbour. Mentschikoff was not in the city; he was in the plains with the army outside of the Crimea. It was reported that the city was actually taken. A terrible amount of sickness has prevailed, and still prevails in the armies of the allies. 4000 additional British soldiers have just started for the Crimea, many of them soldiers lately in Canada in a fine state of discipline. France is also sending large reinforcements. There is every prospect of a speedy conquest of the Crimea.

It seems that two noted characters were on the Great Western train at the time of the late accident near Chatham, viz: Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish patriot and orator, and Mr. Brownson, the Reviewer, and great renegade protestant, now Roman Catholic champion of Boston. Both escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Moore's Store, Rockwood, Bleasheim, was lately robbed of £300 worth of goods in a very mysterious and singular manner. A woman was robbed and nearly murdered

McKenzie says that members of Parliament are already in the field trying, *de facto* to forestall all the Saugeen lands about to come to market in Lake Huron. What a system of Government, what a state of miserable office and job hunting, that puts a *de facto* monopoly on the Canada Land Office! The *de facto* monopoly is growing amongst us, and there are now thoughtful persons who would not advocate it. The feeling arises from seeing that Lower Canada members generally have no opinions in common with the Upper. Their votes are different. All the bad votes for the last six years have been sustained by the Lower Canada Swiss politicians—a set of men who are in the house apparently for only two objects: to sustain the Priestocracy of Catholicity, and to get the control of the little jobs and intrigues of their respective localities. The politicians of that section of Canada are far behind the progress of Upper Canada. Our ideas and actions are more progressive. Our population and wealth are increasing in a double ratio, perhaps greater as compared with them. If the union is not broken up, there will in a few years be a tremendous agitation, causing almost civil war, arising out of the determination of Upper Canadians to have representation based on population, (giving us one-third or more representatives than Lower Canada), and also to put down Roman Catholic priestcraft. Incident to the last may come up the secularization of the Roman Catholic Church lands. To prevent this the priests and politicians below will also advocate a dissolution of the union, provided there be not a confederation of all the colonies.

The desire for this dissolution is, to a great extent, mutual in both sections of Canada. Keeping up numerous Catholic holidays by the House, jabbering in French, and passing Bills to assist the priests, constantly introduced by Lower Canada members, annoy the Upper Canadians. There is a much greater difference between Upper Canadians and Lower Canada French people than there is between the former and Americans. We could easily fraternize, assimilate, with Americans. Our ideas of things of life and government are much the same. Every year makes our government and institutions more like those of the American States. The three difficulties we speak of must soon cause a dissolution of the union, unless a confederation of all the colonies takes place. We must confess for ourselves we never expect to see honest legislation whilst the union lasts. Our situation is very similar, comparing small things with greater ones, to the Northern and Southern American States. The Slave interests create corruption in politicians. Hence we have seen the greatest of American politicians selling themselves for office and prospective presidencies. Webster and Van Buren, Buchanan and Cass, have all in turn sacrificed, bowed, to the Moloch of Slavery. So it will be in time to come. Corrupt clever men can always be found in every country. In our young country, politicians have sold, and will continue to sell themselves to please Roman Catholics in Lower Canada. To retain power they shirk what is just for all of Canada. What is to be regretted is, that in case of a dissolution without a confederation, or even with it to some extent, the more progressive English and French population below, would be the victims of a parcel of ignorant priest-ridden politicians. If we are to remain under England, we prefer, indeed advocate, a confederation of all the colonies. Under present circumstances a union with the United States, unless with a Northern Republic would be very distasteful to all patriotic men.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A great and destructive gale occurred last week on Lake Erie, extending to the Upper Lakes. Immense damage to the shipping happened on the lake. In Buffalo harbour the ships were much injured, also the wharves and houses adjacent. Many houses were drifted away—others flooded, and numerous poor families were ruined. The storm at Buffalo was accompanied by a snowstorm from the west. Six members of the Montreal Bar have sent in a petition to Parliament representing that the conduct of Judges Aylwin and Rolland have been very partial and overbearing. Mr. Bristow, late of the *Pilot*, has started a paper in Montreal, called the *Argus*. He is a time-serving, tricky, politician. Mr. Abraham, Editor of the *Montreal Transcript*, is dead. The charity-box in the Catholic cathedral in Toronto, was lately rifled of its small contents by some poor thief. A person in Yorkville lately disfigured and cut the oaken chairs of the new Methodist church, because it is said a figure of a cross was on the top. A man named Nixon, a notorious drunkard, was lately found dead in Port Hope. A reward of \$1000 is offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderer of Nelles, on the Grand River. A meeting was lately held in Lanark against the present Clergy Reserves Bill. The Railroad in progress from Montreal to Bytown is finished and in operation for 12 miles. Wheat sold in Toronto, on the 18th instant, for \$4 6d per bushel; hay, for \$28 per ton. The celebrated Miss Antonette Brown, a Rev. female preacher, was lately married, in New York State, to Dr. Merritt. So she is now Mrs. Merritt. Reverend Merritt.

The Report of the English Emigration commissioners lately published, states the average emigration from the United Kingdom for the last seven years at 303,033 annually, or 2,121,231; while for the previous thirty-two years it amounted to only 1,672,262. From 1828 to 1853 the remittances from North America to Great Britain reached the enormous sum of £5,700,000, or nearly \$29,000,000.

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The Grand Trunk Amendment bill (urged on by Hincks) is likely to pass with amendments cur-

on the route. The Road will be opened, it is expected, on the 27th inst.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA IS ALMOST UNIVERSALLY POPULAR IN UPPER CANADA.

The feeling is growing amongst us, and there are now thoughtful persons who would not advocate it. The feeling arises from seeing that Lower Canada members generally have no opinions in common with the Upper. Their votes are different. All the bad votes for the last six years have been sustained by the Lower Canada Swiss politicians—a set of men who are in the house apparently for only two objects: to sustain the Priestocracy of Catholicity, and to get the control of the little jobs and intrigues of their respective localities. The politicians of that section of Canada are far behind the progress of Upper Canada. Our ideas and actions are more progressive. Our population and wealth are increasing in a double ratio, perhaps greater as compared with them. If the union is not broken up, there will in a few years be a tremendous agitation, causing almost civil war, arising out of the determination of Upper Canadians to have representation based on population, (giving us one-third or more representatives than Lower Canada), and also to put down Roman Catholic priestcraft. Incident to the last may come up the secularization of the Roman Catholic Church lands. To prevent this the priests and politicians below will also advocate a dissolution of the union, provided there be not a confederation of all the colonies.

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PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

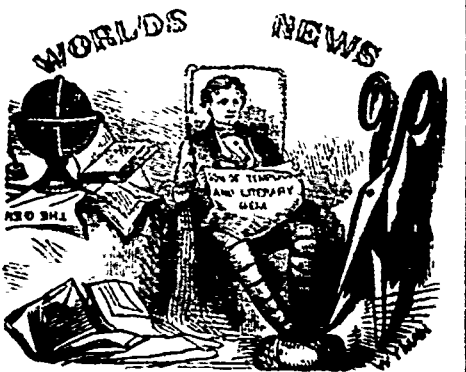
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soul, and the information that is essential to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whiskey—*Forest City.*

WHERE OF FORTUNE.—Maine Law or no Maine Law, so long as people desire to drink alcoholic beverages so long it seems human ingenuity will devise ways and means to procure it, notwithstanding private houses, hotels and all suspicious places are sacked by the officers of the law, to prevent sale or use. A novel mode of supplying wants of those who thirst after fire-water is now in successful operation in Hartford, Connecticut. A person, (if a stranger) is conducted by one of the knowing ones into a building in a by street, and after going up stairs and down stairs, through hall ways and various winding ways, finally arriving in a room on one side of which is a small round hole in the wall in which is a small dumb waiter, over it is inscribed "The wheel of fortune." A person wishing to try his fortune writes upon a small card, and with a piece of money puts it into the dumb waiter away goes the dumb waiter and returns with a glass of Otard, Punch or anything you may have desired. Inquire who keeps this place and the answer comes through the little hole in a hoarse voice, "A Know Nothing."—*Tribune.*

ROM AND THE KNIFE.—During this year twenty homicides have been committed in the city of New York. This does not speak well for the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, that we hear so much about in the churches, religious anniversaries, missionary meetings, lecture rooms, newspapers, and so forth. The primary cause of nearly all these murders has been bad rum, and there are two thousand people selling it without license. Shut them up, Mr. Matsell, and the Oyer and Terminer docket will be materially abbreviated.—*New York Herald.*

TERRIBLE FRUITS OF RUM.—A revolting murder was committed in the township of Mono, a few days since, a farmer named Gilbraith having killed his wife. For some time they had lived together on unhappy terms, and he was in the habit of beating her. On the day in question, he beat her severely, soon after she was confined, and in twelve hours death ended her sufferings. An inquest was held on the body. She presented a horrible appearance, having wounds, bruises, and marks of extreme violence on all parts of her person. Her husband was addicted to drinking, and, it is said, was drunk when he beat her last. He is now in gaol in Barrie, having been committed on Sunday. The child to which she gave birth is still living.—*Colonist 7th of November.*



COAT VERSUS WORTH.

I'll sing you a song, 'tis the song of the times,
And sorry I am, yes, sorry to tell it;
'Tis coat against worth, the truth of all climes,
Appearances conquer, and seldom true merit.
Most men by the coat, by the cut of the jib,
Your fate will award, your caste will adjudge;
Go only well dressed—you may gnaw from the crib,
Kick worth overboard, and pooh! merit is fudge.
How oft 'tis the case, with the ladies we mean,
Honest worth is o'erlook'd, and dress is preferr'd,
Till time strips their peacocks of gew-gaws and sheen,
And mud with their dirty feet sadly is stirr'd.
"And why is it so?" you enquiringly ask,
Brings man to the world or leaves he a coat?
We all in the sunshine of things love to bask,
With the pomp and the glitter of life love to float.
We act without thought, by gazing are caught,
Of th' animal pure there still is much in us;
The million with glitter and dollars are bought,
By these do the cunning of earth ever win us.
Why, preach we then thus, will man e'er be better?
Did Solomon, Casars, Napoleons misjudge,
When with feasting, and shows, and glitter, they'd fetter
The mass of mankind, to merit cry fudge?
Man's ruled by the stomach as well as the eye,
Give food to the one and show to the other;
Ye tyrant's I tell you, if it you'll but try,
Your reigns will be long ones, and free from all bother.
Revolutions will come and patriots splutter,
Be pure for a time with corruption to close;
Politicians all grabbing for bread and for butter,
All vanity—selfish, and thus the world goes.
Toronto, Nov. 21, 1854. C. M. D.

private houses, hotels and... are asked by the officers of the law to pass... sale or use. A novel mode of supplying water... those who thirst after for water is now... operation in Hartford, Connecticut. A... (if a stranger) is conducted by... knowing ones into a building in a by street... after going up stairs and down stairs, through hall... ways and various winding ways, finally arriving in... a room on one side of which is a small round hole... in the wall in which is a small dumb waiter, over... it is inscribed "The wheel of fortune." A person... wishing to try his fortune writes upon a small card... and with a piece of money puts it into the dumb... waiter away goes the dumb waiter and returns... with a glass of Otard, Punch or anything you... may have desired. Inquire who keeps this place... and the answer comes through the little hole in a... hoarse voice, "A Know Nothing."—[Tribune.]

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We all in the sunshine of things love to bask,
With the pomp and the glitter of life love to float.

We act without thought, by gazing are caught,
Oft' animal pure there still is much in us;
The million with glitter and dollars are bought,
By these do the cunning of earth ever win us.

Why, preach we then thus, will man e'er be better?
Did Solomon, Cæsars, Napoleons misjudge,
When with feastings, and shows, and glitter, they'd
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The mass of mankind, to merit cry fudge?
Man's ruled by the stomach as well as the eye,
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QUÉBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.—Left Mont... real yesterday at half-past 3 a. m., and arrived at... Point Levi at 5 p. m., stopping to inspect the works

...attends to seeing that Lower Canada... have no opinions in common with...
Their votes are different. All the ball votes for... the last six years have been sustained by the Lower... the Swiss politicians—a set of men who are in... the house apparently for only two objects, to sustain... the Priestocracy of Catholicity, and to get the control... of the little jobs and intrigues of their respective... dioceses. The politicians of that section of Canada are... far behind the progress of Upper Canada. Our ideas... and actions are more progressive. Our population... and wealth are increasing in a double ratio, perhaps... greater as compared with them. If the union is not... broken up, there will in a few years be a tremendous... agitation, causing almost civil war, arising out of the... determination of Upper Canadians to have representa... tion based on population, (giving us one-third or... more representatives than Lower Canada), and also to... put down Roman Catholic priestcraft. Incident to... the last may come up the secularization of the Ro... man Catholic Church lands. To prevent this the... priests and politicians below will also advocate a dis... solution of the union, provided there be not a confeder... ation of all the colonies.

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...the late spate of Hincks towards Montreal is the fact... that that city has lately shown itself very independant... in the choice of members, and in Messrs. Holton... Young and Horton, has three of the ablest men in Parli... ament. It may be said Hincks is governed by two... grand impulses, selfishness (sustained by official intrigue... and corruption) and vanity against all who oppose him. Yet... we agree with him in his opinion that the present union is... not likely to last long. He would recently was struggling in its favor, one of the most... active in bringing it about as were indeed many of the... best Reformers. Mr. McKenzie has introduced resolu... tions to repeal the sectarian clauses in our School... acts, also to repeal all acts that empower the Pope of... Rome to parcel off our Canada into Bishopsricks and... dioceses. Good movements but useless ones. Since... perusing the recent debate on the third reading of the... Clergy Reserve Bill, we see Langton, Wilson of London... and S. McDonald took an honorable stand against the... bad features of the Bill. Sydney Smith and the... rump of the reform party that follow Hincks voted... with the Ministry.

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...have... will be sent... English... Steamers to the... difficulty... by a protest... liberty... by the acquisition... might be re... American steam vessels... In Mex... between Santa Anna's... with doubt... defeated... American Republic... Territory

SUMMARY—RUSSIAN WAR NEWS.

The cannonade of Sebastopol, its walls and gates... had continued almost incessantly for 10 days. Im... mense damage was done to the city. A fire had... been raging in it for two days. Some English en... gineers, who had been employed in it by the Rus... sians, escaped and report the city as filled with the... dead and dying so much so that the air is corrupt, and... it would be dangerous for the victors to occupy it. What a... horrible state of things does war bring about! Yet it is all... the fault of Russia. The Russian Admiral Korshoff the... infamous butcher of Sinope, was killed by a shell. The... Russian account says they lost 4,000 men at Alma. Four... Russian war vessels had been sunk in the harbor by... British batteries. The French and English Fleet... cannonaded Fort Constantine with good effect. Skirmishes... between the Russians and allies took place daily. The... affair at Petropawlofski on the Pacific turned out to be... a very unfortunate one for the allies, over 20 French, and... 119 English were killed and wounded. The English... went to Vancouver's Island to refit and the French... to San Francisco. The Russians attacked the allies in... ambuscade. The Russian reports also allege that a large... force of the allies were defeated near Eupatoria in the... Crimea. This force was one sent to stop reinforcements... of men coming to Sebastopol. Much dependence cannot... be placed on Russian accounts. The Americans are accused... also, of spreading reports hostile to the allies. There... is some truth in it. Generally the Americans (not the... Pierce Cabinet) are favorable to the allies. It is said... Prussia was afraid to join Austria in protesting against... Russia's occupation of the Principalities. Gortschakoff... is on the Danube concentrating troops in view of troubles... with Austria. The angry feeling existing at Paris between... the Americans and French, it is said is healed by the... mediation of England, who persuaded the Emperor to... withdraw his refusal to the entrance of Mr. Soule into... France. We look upon this conduct of Napoleon as exceed... ingly tyrannical and impertinent. Does he remember the... time, a few years ago, when he was a loathing rowdy in... New York city? We must not forget old times. His conduct... towards Russia, in aiding England, we admit is good. But... such a movement is for his own interest. His conduct... to poor Rome and her patriots, and to Hungary, was very... different. In his own empire he is a very tyrant. Water... was beginning to fail the Russians in Sebastopol, and the... conquest of the Crimea will not alter the Czar's feeling... towards the Turks.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Despatches from Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas... to England, and Admiral Hamelin and General Canrobert... to France, show that the city of Sebastopol was, on the... 7th November, still untaken, yet nearly destroyed by a... constant cannonade. All the Russian forts and batteries... had been destroyed, including Fort Constantine. The... Allies seem to have adopted the wiser course, that is to... batter the city to pieces, rather than to destroy immense... numbers of men and officers by an assault on the walls. The... city was at last accounts about to fall into the hands... of the Allies almost without a struggle. The Russian war... vessels were terribly shattered with red-hot shot, had... taken shelter under the walls and quays of the city in the... harbour. Menschikoff was not in the city; he was in the... plains with the army outside of the Crimea. It was reported... that the city was actually taken. A terrible amount of... sickness has prevailed, and still prevails in the armies... of the allies. 4000 additional British soldiers have just... started for the Crimea, many of them soldiers lately in... Canada in a fine state of discipline. France is also sending... large reinforcements. There is every prospect of a speedy... conquest of the Crimea.

It seems that two noted characters were on the... Great Western train at the time of the late accident... near Uxham, viz: Thomas Francis Mearns, the Irish... patriot and orator, and Mr. Brownson, the Reviewer, and... great renegade protestant, now Roman Catholic champion... of Boston. Both escaped with a few bruises. Mr. More's... Store, Backwood, Eksham, was lately robbed of £300 worth... of goods in a very mysterious and singular manner. A... woman was robbed and nearly murdered in Haldimand... below Cobourgh about ten days ago. The robber came... out of a swamp in the absence of her husband and... attacked her during daylight in her house. It is said a... very large gang is

connected with the murderers of Nebes Town-son is a Canadian, was born in Waterloo. Crime is increasing in Canada. So is drunkenness. The cause is seen in this:—
Mr. Maurice Hartman, the German poet whom the Austrian agents seized at Bucharest, is now in prison at Vienna. This fact, which was lately controverted by the organs of the Government, is re-affirmed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Gotha and Weser Gazette*, on their personal knowledge.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of this lady. Mrs. Thomas was a woman of a large and cultivated mind. She had too much thought for her slender frame.—(Error Sox.)

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shake of the hand with the exception of a doubling inward of the little finger—the little finger of one party crossing the little finger of the other. The party challenged asks: "Where did you get that?" To which the answer is, "I know." Then the former asks: "What is the word?" The answer is, "I will divide it with you." "Washington," says the one party. "Tom," says the other. The meaning of this being Washington, one party repeating the first two syllables of his name, and the other the latter."

The Circians have taken the corpse of their brother on the field of battle, or in the hands of the enemy. They prefer to save up victory rather than to abandon their dead, and they come to demand them of Russians. One day Gen. Raifski, who commanded on the right bank, restored them their fallen saying he did not war against the dead." The Circian answered, "that they prayed to God he would not leave his body without burial, if he ever fell in battle." The Russians also carry off their dead when they can do it. The Circians especially show themselves scrupulous in paying the last duties to their brothers killed on the field.

The good temples held a large soiree in Niagara last week. Some writer in the *Niagara Mail* and *St. Catharines Post* is endeavouring to prejudice the public against this new order. We do not belong to it, but the same objection (the attendance of women in lodges), might be urged against church or prayer-meetings. We believe the order in moral hands is capable of great good.

Massachusetts has gone nobly for the Maine Law again, for liberty, and against Romanism.

We are glad to hear that our house of Parliament have voted £20,000 for a free gift to the widows and orphans, of the killed at Alma. We consider the war against Russia, although no doubt secretly it is the national interests of France and England that urge them on, as emphatically one for the freedom of the civilized world. Russia successful, and the freedom of Europe is gone. France and England, successful and freedom is a vast gain. We of Canada would be delighted to see England conquer, as well on the ground of our being part of a great and free empire as the general freedom of mankind.

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Chamberlain Office, }
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As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.
Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

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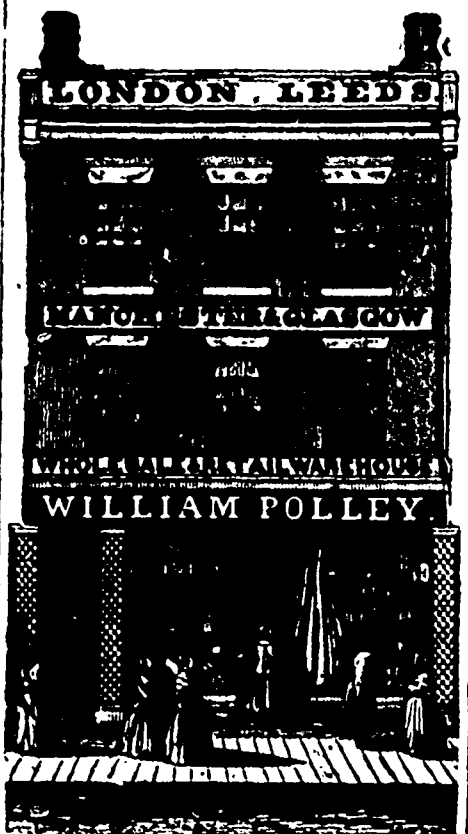
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FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphene.

J. BRIGGS

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses,
- French Merinos,
- Rich Brocade and Check Satins,
- Cobourgs, Lustres,
- All Wool Plaids, DeLaines,
- Shawls, Pelkas,
- Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flower-Habit Shirts, Sleeves,
- Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c. Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Ginghams, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade; and for style, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

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

WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse, }
66, King St. East }
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MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province. Office, in the New Court House next to the County Council Office.
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

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- | | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| Shawl Scarfs, from | 8 | 9 |
| Blankets, per pair | 8 | 9 |
| Flannel, per yard (all wool) | 0 | 12 |
| Cobourgs, (all colors) | 0 | 8 |
| Printed Delains | 0 | 6 |
| Heavy Ginghams and Denims | 0 | 5 |
| Manchester Striped Shuttings, very heavy | 0 | 7 |
| Gala Plaids | 0 | 9 |
| S-4 Drugget | 1 | 5 |
| Silk and Satin | 2 | 6 |
| Ladies Cloaks | 11 | 3 |
| Ladies' Velvets, Satin, Silk and Flannel Bonnets | 4 | 0 |

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

Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 44.

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BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 1, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Bell & Kay.

Toronto, March 01th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE.

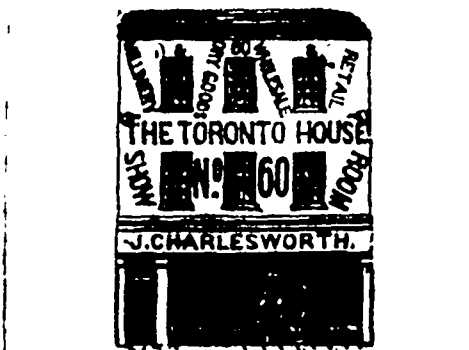
THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors, Builders, and Advertisers for Tenders will be held at the Board of Works

MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE TORONTO HOUSE,
No. 60, King Street East,
TORONTO

AT SECOND PRICE

J. CHARLESWORTH.



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

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

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

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JNO. CHARLESWORTH.
Toronto, Oct. 27, 1851. 43

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 57, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto. He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

STEAMER PEARL SS,

THROUGH FROM

- Toronto to Rochester,.....in..... 7 hours.
- Toronto to Albany,.....in..... 17 hours.
- Toronto to New York,.....in..... 22 hours.
- Toronto to Boston,.....in..... 27 hours.
- Toronto to Philadelphia,.....in..... 26 hours.
- Toronto to Chicago,.....in..... 30 hours.
- Toronto to Detroit,.....in..... 15 hours.
- Toronto to Cincinnati,.....in..... 20 hours.

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

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

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of

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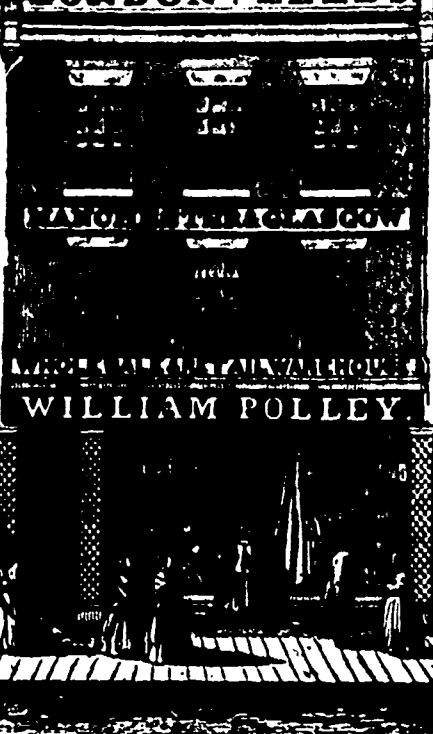
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FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphine. J. BRIGGS

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see. J. BRIGGS. Toronto, October 28, 1854. 44



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Casimere Dress
- French Merinos
- Rich Brocaded and Check Sat
- Cobourgs, Lustres,
- All Wool Plaids, DeLaines,
- Shawls, Polkas,
- Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flower
- Habit Shirts, Sleeves,
- Veils, Ties, Netts, Lace, Muslin, &c.

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

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- Heavy Ginghams and DeLaines 0 5
- Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy 0 7
- Gala Plaids 0 9
- S-4 Druggel 1 5
- Silk and Satin 2 6
- Ladies Cloaks 11 3
- Ladies' Velvet, Satin, &c. 6 0
- Bonnets 6 0

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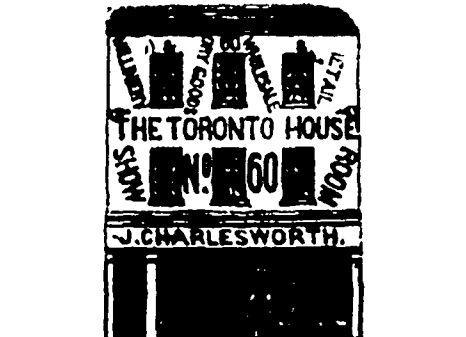
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay. Toronto, March 11th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office. By Order, JOHN CARL, Chairman. Board of Works Office, } Toronto, October 23rd, 1854. } 45

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

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

STEAMER PEERLESS SS,

THROUGH FROM Toronto to Rochester, in 7 hours, Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours, Toronto to New York, in 22 hours, Toronto to Boston, in 27 hours, Toronto to Philadelphia, in 26 hours, Toronto to Chicago, in 30 hours, Toronto to Detroit, in 15 hours, Toronto to Cincinnati, in 20 hours.

The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route. The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

Alteration of Time.

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

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

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS. Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c. Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES. Remember JOHN HISCOCK'S Yorkville Grocery. October 20, 1854. 42

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine... For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-heads, &c.

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London.

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

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

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailiff of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland) Licensed Auctioneer.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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

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

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

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

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.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

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

During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:— Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.

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

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S)

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

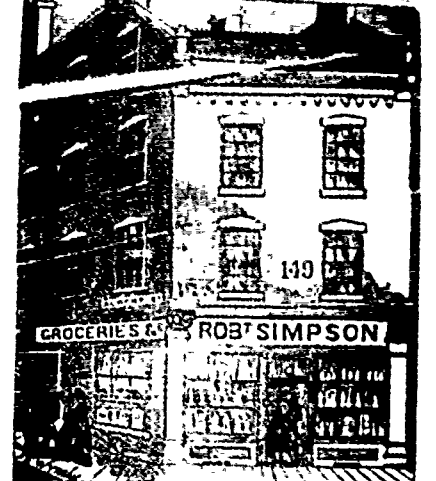
IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

W. HAMILTON, BOOT and Shoe Establishment, 149, Front Street East, Toronto.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert St., Toronto. Has for sale a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Salt Fish, Nails, Fruit, &c.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, House & Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Comptroller, Merchant, &c.

Office, corner of Church Street and Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.

DR. BUCHANAN'S Spring and Fall Purifier.

APPLICABLE TO ALL DIGESTIVE BITTERS.

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

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

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

S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

GUNS! GUNS!!

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

ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, A FEW DOORS north from Adelaide Street.

GUNS re-stocked, altered to F. C. Gun, Browned, &c. and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice. Warranted equal to any.

DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.

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

N. B. Justice is in the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of those organs, as treated by the author.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymer, Dressing, &c. Fashionable Plaid and Marsh's Blue, Orange, &c. and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Coats, Traces, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

W. H. ASHWORTH, 81, KING STREET TORONTO.

A. M. SMITH, At 104 Yonge Street, 50

200 bags Liverpool No. 1... 150 barrels (Amber) of Choice Family No. 1... Warranted equal to any.

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SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT-LAW.

Resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, corner of King and Nelson Streets Toronto, January 2, 1854.

THE Subscriber has respectably selected for his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country) the best and most choice NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cambrics and Vestings, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Men's Over Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, Whintey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whintey, Etouffe, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth. Men's Shooting Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, Whintey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whintey, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests, Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Flush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials. Men's Trousers, Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole skin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Sateen, and other fashionable materials.

Boy's Coats, All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.

M. LEISHMAN, & Co. Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W. JAMES LEISHMAN, (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN) Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the old Court House, TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, 25th SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE 81, KING STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH, RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open!

HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c., Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE.

A CARD

YONGE ST. Potteries, New
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,000 pieces per week. From 1850 to 1854, on the average per week through the whole year. These Pottery articles are better than any other Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our most desirable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

WANTED. Two journeymen Pottery makers, and apprentices to the same Business. The Yonge Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis on the premises.

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

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

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on credit, at liberal terms,
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Fats, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

GARDEN SEEDS,
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

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

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

Consumers' Gas Company.

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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

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

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Enclosures, 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 to
C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for the Province, and forward his orders to the above address.

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.—**GILBERT PEARCY** Begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return to this Province, and to announce that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond Street, East of Yonge Street, where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which have been secured for him a considerable state of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY,
Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

MAYER & BROTHER,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Begs to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 11, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Botley & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.

Their stock comprises a large and well-selected assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.

Also, Silk, Siam, and Beaver Hats of every style. All Goods have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal

1000 Buffalo Skins,
500 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Asiatic Fur Coats,
300 Buffalo Coats,
1000 Caps of all kinds of Furs,
800 Boas and Victorines,
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
TRUSTEES:

Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald. J. G. Hamnack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., All. William Knott, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq. J. Dublin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Mann, Esq. J. G. Hamnack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq. W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.

ACTUARY:
J. T. Clement, Esq.

MANAGER:
George H. Jay, Esq.

IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.

All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.

JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854.

ALSO,
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

W. STEWARD,

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

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tynes, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Shelham; J. Rajpalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davidson, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Munckel, Aylmer; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; W. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Lawrence, Orangeville; E. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Watford; George Wheeler, Southville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamborough; C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Bonbrook; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward May, Port Hope; W. C. Darling, Onondaga—T. T.

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

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 200 S. W. Swes. from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.
Toronto January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

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

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

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

—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND 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.,
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF,

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

Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,

WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.

Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.

G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.

Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.

S. BOOTH & SONS, HOAS.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

AGENTS invite Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.

Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.

Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named in desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7d. per yard.

Hosiery, and Asher Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, and Mantles, &c., &c.

Offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.
An Early Call is solicited.
S. HEAKES.

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.
On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. SPAULDING,
Engr. and Supr.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Protection from Lightning,

BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your house without first examining the points of his rods, as they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, and are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.

E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE" AND LITERARY GEM,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "Sax & Gem" will be regularly issued weekly.

SAMUEL HEAKES

Attention to one of the best... Shawls, of every description... Dress Goods that can be named...

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows... FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 AM...

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother...

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...

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST... Toronto January 2nd 1851.

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER... Toronto, January 2d, 1851.

PRATT'S Temperance Home... Cobourg 2d January 1851.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR... Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE...

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets... Toronto, January 2, 1854.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester...

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF, CAPT. ROBERT KEAR... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, CAPT. D. BRIDGE... Toronto, September 16, 1854.

NEW PAINTING AND GLAZIER ESTABLISHMENT... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE. MAYER & BROTHER, Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE... Toronto, Oct. 20, 1851.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY... Toronto, 7th October 1854.

Introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE... Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville...

These Prizes were... three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show... January 21, 1851.

WANTED two potteries... Toronto Feb. 14, 1851.

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER... Match, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company... Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine... WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA.

Consumers' Gas Company. NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas...

CANADA vs. THE WORLD. READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works...

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclusions, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture... C. S. POWERS' Marble Works, Newcastle.