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THE SON OF THE EMPERANCE

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. APRIL 15, 1854.

NO. 15.

THE ECHOES OF SPRING

How sweet are the echoes of spring !
How bright are its scenes and its sky.
The birds as they warble and sing
And insects as brightly they fly.

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Are thousand-tongued—beautiful true ;
The hill sides and valleys they ring,
As the brooklets go bubbling through.

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The *Caw* of the crow, song of the wren,
The blue gay in wild olden wood,
And the wild fowl in morass and fen ;

Are echoes of Spring—so is the wind,
That sweeps from the far far off west,
And flowrets and grasses that bind,
Our meadows so charmingly drest.

Echoes of spring, the sun-light on high
The butterfly's beautiful dress,
The young of all creatures with opening eye,
That bursts on creation to bless ;

These are thy echoes spring, lovely spring,
With bright flashing eyes, hearts full of joy ;
Sound little brooks, ring woodlands ring
With voices rejoicing—the time to employ.

Toronto, April 11, 1854. C. M. D.

CLARENDON'S OPINION OF THE CHARACTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

He was one of those men, *quos vituperare ne inimici quidem possunt, nisi ut simil laudent*; whom his very enemies could not condemn without commending him at the same time; for he could never have done half the mischief without great parts of courage, industry and judgment. He must have had a wonderful understanding in the natures and humors of men, and as great a dexterity in applying them; who, from a private and obscure birth (though of a good family), without interest or estate, alliance or friendship, could raise himself to such a height, and compound and knead such opposite and contradictory tempers, humors and interests into a consistence, that contributed to his designs, and to their own destruction, whilst himself grew insensibly powerful enough to cut off those by whom he had climbed, in the instant that they projected to demolish their own building. What was said of Cinna may very justly be said of him: *ausum eum, quæ nemo auderet bonus; perfecisse, quæ a nullo, nisi fortissimo, perfici possunt*—[he attempted those things which no good man durst have ventured on, and achieved those in which none but a valiant and great man could have succeeded.] Without doubt, no man with more wickedness ever attempted anything, or brought to pass what he desired, more wickedly, more in the face and contempt of religion and moral honesty. Yet wickedness great as his could never have accomplished those designs without the assistance of a great spirit, an admirable conception and sagacity, and a most magnanimous resolution.

When he appeared first in the Parliament, he seemed to have a person in no degree gracious, no ornament of discourse, none of those talents which use to conciliate the affections of the stander-by. Yet, as he grew into place and authority, his parts seemed to be raised, as if he had had concealed faculties, till he had occasion to use them

After he was confirmed and invested Protector by the humble petition and advice, he consulted with very few upon any action of importance, nor communicated any enterprise he resolved upon with more than those who were to have principal parts in the execution of it, nor with them sooner than was absolutely necessary. What he once resolved, in which he was not rash, he would not be dissuaded from nor endure any contradiction of his power and authority, but exacted obedience from them who were not willing to yield it.

Thus he subdued a spirit, which had been often troublesome to the most sovereign power, and made Westminster Hall as obedient and subservient to his commands as any of the rest of his quarters. In all other matters, which did not concern the life of his jurisdiction, he seemed to have great reverence for the law, rarely interposing between party and party. As he proceeded with this kind of indignation and haughtiness with those who were refractory, and durst contend with his greatness, so towards all who complied with his good pleasure and courted his protection, he used great civility, generosity and bounty.

To reduce three nations, which perfectly hated him, to an entire obedience to all his dictates; to awe and govern those nations by an army that was indebted to him, and wished his ruin, was an instance of a very prodigious address. But his greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad. It was hard to discover which feared him most, France, Spain or the Low Countries, where his friendship was current at the value he put upon it. As they did all sacrifice their honor and their interest to his pleasure, so there is nothing he could have demanded that either of them would have denied him. * * *

To conclude his character: Cromwell was not so far a man of blood as to follow Machiavel's method, which prescribes, upon a total alteration of government, as a thing absolutely necessary, to cut off all the heads of those, and extirpate their families, who are friends to the old one. It was confidently reported, that in the council of officers it was more than once proposed, that there might be a general massacre of all the royal party, as the only expedient to secure the government; but that Cromwell would never consent to it, it may be out of too great a contempt for his enemies. In a word, as he was guilty of many crimes against which damnation is denounced, and for which hell-fire is prepared, so he had some good qualities which have caused the memory of some men in all ages to be celebrated; and he will be looked upon by posterity as a brave wicked man.

This is the opinion of a bitter churchman and violent and prejudiced monarchist.

"AH MASSA, YOU NO UNDERSTAND IT."

A few years since there lived in one of our large cities, a poor colored woman named Betty, who had been confined by sickness for nearly twenty years. By the few friends who knew her, she was familiarly called poor Betty. She had been kind and good at service. Some eighty years had shed their blight upon her robust limbs before they yielded to the hardship of toil. She had acquired a hard constitution by sporting for twenty years upon her native hills upon the coast of Africa.

Her soul, and to subject her to the horrors of the middle passage. Betty had long been blind, and was said to be one hundred and five years old. An aged daughter, whom God, in his mercy to this bruised reed in a strange land, had kindly permitted to be the companion of her bondage and freedom, arranged and administered the few comforts which former industry and present charity had furnished her decayed cottage. Betty was indeed, a relic of former days, and was noted, both for her good sense and her discreet, warmhearted piety.

Mr. B. was a man of wealth and business in the same city. His signature was better than silver on the Exchange, because it would be more readily transferred. His sails whitened the ocean, his charity gladdened many hearts, and his bounty gave impulse to many benevolent operations. Notwithstanding the pressure of business Mr. B. often found time to drop in and see what became of poor Betty. His voice and even his step had become familiar to her, and always lighted up a smile on her dark, wrinkled face. He would often say some pleasant thing to cheer this lonely pilgrim on her way to Zion.

One day Mr. B. took a friend from the country to see Betty. As he stooped and entered the cottage door, he said,

"Ah, Betty, you are alive yet."
"Yes, thank God," said Betty.
"Betty," said Mr. B., "why do you suppose God keeps you so long in this world, poor and sick and blind, when you might go to heaven and enjoy so much?"

While Mr. B.'s tone and manner were half sportive, he had uttered a serious thought, which had more than once come over his mind. Now comes the sermon.

Betty assumed her most serious and animated tone, and replied:—

"Ah, massa, you no understand it. Dare be two great tings to do for de Church, *one be to pray for it, and the other be to act for it*. Now, Massa, God keep me alive to pray for de Church, and he keep you alive to act for it. Your gits no do much good without poor Betty's prayers.

For a few moments Mr. B. and his friend stood silent, thrilled and astonished. They felt the knowledge, the moral sublimity of this short sermon. It seemed to draw aside the veil a little, and let them into heaven's mysteries.

"Yes, Betty," replied Mr. B. in the most serious and subdued tones, "your prayers are of more importance to the Church than my alms."

This short sermon preached by poor Betty was never forgotten by Mr. B. or his friend. It made them more humble, more prayerful, more submissive in afflictions.—*Parents Magazine*.

A WONDERFUL PROVIDENCE: OR, THE FIRE-FLY.

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On the evening of a hot and sultry summer day, Maria, a poor widow, sat at the open window of her little chamber, and gazed out upon the neat orchard which surrounded her cottage. The grass had been mown in the morning, but the

her after her labour. The glow of sunset was already fading upon the border of the clear and cloudless sky, and the moon shone calmly and brightly into the little chamber, shading the square panes of the half-open window, together with the grape-vine which adorned it, upon the newly-sanded floor. Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age, stood leaning against the window-frame, his blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion of his white clean shirt sleeves and scarlet vest, were distinctly visible in the moonlight.

The poor woman was sitting thus to rest herself, perhaps. But oppressive as had been the labour of the sultry day, yet a heavier burden weighed upon her bosom and rendered her forgetful of her weariness. She had eaten but a spoonful or two of their supper, which consisted of bread and milk. Little Ferdinand was also greatly distressed, but did not speak, because he saw that his mother, instead of eating, wept bitterly, he sat aside his spoon, and the earthen dish stood upon the table almost as full as when served up.

Maria was left a widow in the early part of the previous spring. Her deceased husband, one of the worthiest men in the village, had, by industry and economy, saved a sum of money sufficient to purchase the little cottage with its neat meadow, though not entirely free from incumbrance. The industrious man had planted the green and cheerful field with young trees, which had already borne the finest fruit. He had chosen Maria for his wife, although she was a poor orphan, and her parents had been able to give her nothing more than a good education, he had chosen her because she was known as the most pious, industrious and well behaved maiden in the village.

They had lived happily together, but the typhus fever broke out in the village and her husband died. Having nursed him with the greatest tenderness, she herself was attacked with the same disease, and barely escaped with life.

Her husband's sickness and her own had mown the meadow and laid the cottage in ruins. Her husband had labored for the meadow and the cottage in the country under the name of Meyer. The peasant, who highly esteemed him on account of his fidelity and industry, kindly lent him three hundred crowns to purchase the cottage, with the grounds belonging to it, upon the condition that he would pay off fifty crowns yearly, twenty five in money and twenty-five in labour. Till the year he was taken sick her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt amounted to but fifty crowns. Maria knew all this very well.

Meyer now died of the same disease. The heirs, a son and daughter-in-law, found the will among the papers of the deceased. They did not know a word about the affair, as the old man had never spoken of it to them. The terrified woman assured them, calling Heaven to witness, that her husband had paid off the whole except fifty crowns. But all of this was of no avail. The young peasant called her a shameless liar, and summoned her before a court of law. As she could not prove that anything had been paid it was decided that the whole claim against her was valid. The heirs insisted upon payment, and the poor Maria had nothing but her cottage and grounds, the



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After he was confirmed and invested Protector by the humble petition and advice, he consulted with very few upon any action of importance, nor communicated any enterprise he resolved upon with more than those who were to have principal parts in the execution of it, nor with them sooner than was absolutely necessary. What he once resolved, in which he was not rash, he would not be dissuaded from, nor endure any contradiction of his power and authority, but exacted obedience from them who were not willing to yield it.

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her after her labour. The grass was at ready fading upon the borders of the clear and cloudless sky, and the moon shone unobscured bright into the little chamber, slanting its rays upon the pane of the half-open window, together with the crapes, one which adorned it, upon the newly mown floor. Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age, stood leaning against the window-frame, his blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion of his white clean shirt sleeves and scarlet vest, were distinctly visible in the moonlight.

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Her husband's sickness and her own had thrown them both into blind rages, but as with the return of part with her little cottage. Her deceased husband had long labored for the redemption of a man in the country a man by the name of Meyer. The peasant, who highly esteemed him on account of his fidelity and industry, kindly lent him three hundred crowns to purchase the cottage, with the grounds belonging to it, upon the condition that he would pay off fifty crowns yearly, twenty five in money and twenty-five in labour. Till the year he was taken sick her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt amounted to but fifty crowns. Maria knew all this very well.

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...but all was in vain. The fire-fly had been appointed for the sale. She had heard this about an hour before. Just as she had finished her day's work. A neighbour had called out over the hedge to her. It was for this reason that she was sitting so early in the morning by the open window, gazing up at the clear sky. Ferdinand had then gazing steadily up at the floor. There was a faint light on the wall, and the boy took the quiet fire-fly, examined it in the hollow of his little hand, and was delighted with it.

But his mother's attention was attracted by a different object. As she moved the chest, something which had stuck between it and the wall, fell upon the floor. She uttered a loud cry as she picked it up: "Ah!" she exclaimed, "now all our trouble is over. This is last year's account book, which I have so long looked for in vain. I thought it had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers, perhaps, while I lay senseless during my illness. Now it can be shown that thy father paid the money that they demand of us. Who would have thought that the account book stuck between the great chest which we took with the cottage, and which has not been moved since we bought it?"

She at once lighted a lamp and turned over the leaves of the account book, while tears of joy sparkled. Everything was correctly put down—the sum which her deceased husband owed of the three hundred crowns at the commencement of the year, and what he had paid off in money and work. Below stood the following lines, written in old Meyer's own hand:—"I have settled accounts with James Bloom today, St. Martin's day, and he owes me fifty crowns."

The mother struck her hands together with joy, embracing her child, and exclaiming with delight: "Oh Ferdinand give thanks to God, for we now need not leave home—now we can remain in our cottage!" "And I was the cause was I not mother?" said the little fellow. "If I had not begged you to move the chest you never would have found the book. It might have lain there a hundred years."

The mother stood for a while in silent astonishment, and then said:—"O! my child it was God's doings! I feel a thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon it. Look! as we both prayed and wept, there came that sparkling fire-fly and pointed out the spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly! God's hand is in all things, however trifling! Nothing comes by chance. Even the hairs of the head are numbered, not one of them falls to the ground without his knowledge. Remember this through life, and put thy trust in him, especially in the time of need. It is easy for him to aid and save. He does not need to send a shining angel to us. He can send us help by a little fire-fly."

The mother could not sleep that night for joy. Soon after break of day, she took her way to the judge, who at once sent for the heir. He came immediately. He acknowledged the writing as genuine and was much ashamed of having slandered the woman before the court and having called her a liar. The judge declared that he owed her some recompense for the shame and great sorrow which he had caused her. The man was unwilling to make atonement for his injustice.

But, when the poor woman had related the whole account of her evening, prayer, and the appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said:—"That it is the finger of God; he has visibly helped you." Young Meyer, however, was very much moved, and said with tears filling his eyes:—"Yes, it is so. God is indeed the father of the widow and the fatherless, and their avenger also. Pardon me for my harshness towards you: I now release you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and, if you are at any time in need, come to me and I will assist you all I can. I now see clearly, that those who trust in God, he will never forsake, and that confidence in him is safer dependance than great riches. And if I ever should come to want or if my wife should be a widow and my children orphans, may he help us also as he helped you."

Trust always thine in him, and be as upright as this poor widow, and help will not be wanting to you in time of need.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.—The extravagance of the city, and the people of the city are going into, exceeds anything in our previous history. Costly houses of \$75,000 and \$100,000 with furniture, mirrors, carpeting, pictures, frescoes, &c., to match are not uncommon—but there are dinners, soirees, fetes, dresses, etc., to match. We hear of balls the past week, in which diamonds and emeralds were worn worth \$80,000 on the person. Thousand dollar dresses are not uncommon.

"I see it plain enough," he said; "there it is, close against the wall; and the white wall and the floor, and every bit of the dust near it, shine as if the moon shone upon them; but I cannot reach it, my arm is not long enough."

"Have patience," said the mother. "it will soon come out again."

The boy wept a little while, and then came to



Ladies' Department.

HOPE'S WELCOME.

Oh hope, sweet flattering hope,
She has been here again
With cheerful smiles so sweet,
That doubt dare not remain;
She whispered future joys,
Once more beguiled my heart
Her tales like truth did seem.

The pleasing dream has flown
And hope's withdrawn her smile,
She veils her heavenly face;
My heart has grieved the while.
When eates the breast would grieve
And tempt you to despair,
Sweet hope once more will smile,
Nor ever fails to cheer.

I will not chide thee hope,
Though flattering me again
And false are the bright dreams
That deck'd your smiling reign.
Then smile dear flattering hope
Despite thy sweet deceit
Shew me thy face nor stay away,
My welcome shall thee greet.

MRS. C. DUNN.

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of night, ye are gems of morn,
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn,
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest,
When no beam from your eye lights a place in the breast.
When the sharp storms of sorrow sink deep in the heart,
The smile of dear woman assuages the smart.
Montpelier, Vt. STANDARD.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A NEW YORK LADY.

A few days since, a genteel and apparently wealthy girl stepped into a jewelry store in Broadway and asked to see some diamonds. They were shown her, and after some examination she selected to the amount of \$1,500, and saying that she was the daughter of George Law, desired that they should be sent home, where they would be paid for. She turned toward the door, but immediately came back, saying to the clerk that she was going directly home, and would take the package herself. Her apparent candour overcame the clerk's caution, and he handed her the box, with which she left. Soon afterward the firm despatched a messenger to Mr. Law, who informed them that he knew no such person, and had authorized no such purchase. It was soon afterward ascertained that a person of the same description had tried to get a quantity of rich lace from a Broadway dealer, in a similar manner, but the salesman insisted upon sending the goods when the messenger brought them back with word that no such person as the purchaser was known at the place she had named as her residence. The clerk who put up the lace shortly afterward met the demurelle in Broadway, and, having heard of the jewelry transaction, ran to that store and informed the clerk who gave her the jewelry that she was in the street. They traced her to a fashionable saloon, and the jewelry clerk followed her in and sat down vis a vis at the same table. After a moment's scrutiny he was satisfied that she was the fair deceiver, and asked her if she did not on such a day and at such a place purchase certain diamonds. She replied that he was quite mistaken in the person, that she had done no such thing. The clerk begged her pardon, but the resemblance was remarkable—in fact so very remarkable that he must insist upon further satisfaction, and as gently as possible suggested that the money or the diamonds must be forthcoming. The girl protested that it was all a mistake, but upon the departure

ring she would go home and produce the jewels. She did so. Driving to one of our most fashionable avenues, she stopped at a palatial mansion, ran up stairs, and in a moment returned, placing the diamonds in the hands of the clerk, at the same time begging that he would not expose her. Her only excuse for such conduct was that all her friends sported diamonds and she had none. The diamonds had not been injured—nor even worn—and, having got back to the safe of the owner, he took no further notice of the matter.—New York Tribune.

Governor Clifford was a poor boy. The daughter of a millionaire rejected his suit when a young man, and lived to see him Governor of Massachusetts at the age of 42.

Youth's Department.

MY EXPERIENCE.

Text: "Susannah."
I went, upon a certain day,
Into a little inn,
My chilly frame to renovate
By whiskey, rum and gin;
And alcohol and poisonous stuff,
From vender and from knave,
With compound drinks and liquors rare,
All patented to save.

Chorus:—Oh! vile whiskey,
Thou curse of all mankind,
I would have down to —,
But custom made me blind.

"You've taken cold," the vender said,—
"I know it, Sir," says I;
"I've come to have you warm me up.
For I don't wish to die:
My stomach, Sir, is very weak;
My head is aching bad;
I have a great desire to drink;
But drinking makes me mad."

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
The drunkard's curse art thou;
You've put the staff into my hand
That wrinkle on my brow.

I cannot get an hour's ease,
To sleep I cannot go;
I can't go out to breathe fresh air,
For walking tires me so.
'Tis death to walk, 'tis death to ride;
'Tis death to sit or lie;
'Tis death to eat, and death to fast;
Yet living still am I.

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
The vender's poisonous cup,
You've brought me to the point of death,
Ere I could give you up.

But, vender, I'm resolved to live.—
Away I've thrown the cup;
I'll chew no more the filthy weed,—
Forever give it up.

For mind and nature cries aloud,
Against this monstrous sin,
Of me committing suicide,
By cramming whiskey in.

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
I bid you now "farewell;"
You've laid more victims in the grave,
Than human tongue can tell.

Oshawa, Feb. 26, 1854. J. E. D.

RESPECT FOR PARENTS.

If children could realize but a small portion of the anxiety their parents feel on their account, they would pay far greater respect to the paternal wishes. A good child, and one in whom confidence can be placed, is the one who does not allow himself to disobey his parents, nor to do anything when his parents are absent, that he has reason to believe they would disapprove, were they present. The good advice of parents is often so engraven on the heart of the child, that after years of care and toil do not efface it; and in the hour of temptation the thought of a parent has been the salvation of the child, though the parent may be sleeping in the grave, and the ocean may roll between that sacred spot and the tempted child. A small token of parental affection, borne about the person, especially a parent's likeness, would frequently prove a talisman for good. A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom; and, on any particular occasion, he would look upon it and say, "Let me do nothing unbecoming so excellent a father." Such respect for a father or mother, is one of the best traits in the character of a son or a daughter. "Honor thy father and thy mother."

ward to the chest, and then gazing steadily at the floor. There was a thing which had stuck between it and the wall, and she picked it up:—

"Alas!" she said to herself, "I have to-day raked the hay from the orchard for the last time. The early yellow plums, which I picked this morning for Ferdinand, are the last fruit which the poor boy will eat from the trees which his father planted for him. Yes—this may be the last night we may spend beneath this roof. By this time to-morrow this cottage will be another's property, and who can say but we shall be turned out at once. Heaven only knows where we shall find a shelter to-morrow—perhaps under the open heaven." She began to sob violently.

Little Ferdinand, who till now had not been moved, came forward, and weeping said:—

"Mother, do not cry so bitterly, or else I cannot talk to you. Do you not know what father said, as he died there on that bed? Do not weep so," he said, "God is a father to the poor widow and orphans. Call upon him in thy distress and he will aid thee." This is what he said, and is it not true then?"

"Yes," dear child, said the mother, "it is true."

"Well," said the boy, "Why do you weep so long then? Pray to God, and he will help you."

"Good Child, thou art right!" said his mother, and the tears flowed less bitterly, and comfort was mingled with her sorrow. She folded her arms and raised her moist eyes toward heaven, and Ferdinand folded his hands also, and looked upward, and the bright moon shone upon mother and child.

And the mother began to pray, and the boy repeated every word after her.

"Great Father in Heaven," she said, "look down upon a poor mother and her child—a poor widow and orphan raise their eyes to thee. We are in great need, and have no longer any refuge upon the earth. But thou art rich in mercy. Thou hast thyself said, 'Call upon me in the day of thy trouble, and I will deliver thee.' O! to thee we pray. Thrust us not from this dwelling—take not from a poor orphan his only little inheritance. Or if, in thy mysterious but still most wise and benevolent purposes, thou hast otherwise decreed, prepare for us a resting place upon the wide, vast earth. O! pour this consolation into our hearts, lest they break as we wander forth, and, from yonder hill, turn to look, for the last time, upon our house!"

Sobs interrupted her; weeping, she fixed her gaze toward heaven and was silent. The little boy, who yet stood with folded arms suddenly exclaimed, with outstretched finger:—

"Mother, look! what is that? Yonder moves a light. Yonder shies a little star. Look, there it hurries by the window: O! see, now it comes in! How bright, how beautiful it shines! Look, only look! it has a greenish light. It is almost as beautiful as the evening star. Now it moves along the ceiling. That is wonderful!"

"It is a fire-fly," dear Ferdinand, said his mother. "In the daytime it is a small unsightly insect, but in the night it gives out a most beautiful light."

"May I catch it?" said the boy. "Will it not hurt me, and will not the light burn me?"

"It will not hurt thee," said his mother and she laughed, while the tears streamed down her cheeks.

"Catch it and examine it closely it is one of the wonders of God's almighty power."

The boy, entirely forgetful of his sorrow, at once tried to catch the sparkling fire-fly, now on the floor, now under the chair.

"Ah me, what a pity!" said the boy; for, as he stretched out his hand to catch the bright insect, it flew behind the chest that stood against the wall. He then looked under the chest.

"I see it plain enough," he said; "there it is, close against the wall; and the white wall and the floor, and every bit of the dust near it, shine as if the moon shone upon them; but I cannot reach it, my arm is not long enough."

"Have patience," said the mother, "it will soon come out again."

The boy waited a little while, and then came to his mother and said, with a soft imploring voice:—

"Mother, do you get it out for me, or move

Her mother's attention was attracted by a different object. As she moved the chest, she found a thing which had stuck between it and the wall, and she picked it up:—

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "now all our trouble is over. This is last year's account book, which I have so long looked for in vain. I thought it had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers, perhaps, while I lay senseless during my illness. Now it can be shown that thy father paid the money that they demand of us. Who would have thought that the account book stuck between the great chest which we took with the cottage, and which has not been moved since we bought it?"

She at once lighted a lamp and turned over the leaves of the account book, while tears of joy sparkling. Everything was correctly put down—the sum which her deceased husband owed of the three hundred crowns at the commencement of the year, and what he had paid off in money and work. Below stood the following lines, written in old Meyer's own hand:—

"I have settled accounts with James Bloom to-day, St. Martin's day, and he owes me fifty crowns."

The mother struck her hands together with joy, embracing her child, and exclaiming with delight:—

"Oh Ferdinand give thanks to God, for we now need not leave home—now we can remain in our cottage!"

"And I was the cause was I not mother?" said the little fellow. "If I had not begged you to move the chest you never would have found the book. It might have lain there a hundred years."

The mother stood for a while in silent astonishment, and then said:—

"O! my child it was God's doings! I feel a thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon it. Look! as we both prayed and wept, there came that sparkling fire-fly and pointed out the spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly! God's hand is in all things, however trifling! Nothing comes by chance. Even the hairs of the head are numbered, not one of them falls to the ground without his knowledge. Remember this through life, and put thy trust in him, especially in the time of need. It is easy for him to aid and save. He does not need to send a shining angel to us. He can send us help by a little fire-fly."

The mother could not sleep that night for joy. Soon after break of day, she took her way to the judge, who at once sent for the heir. He came immediately. He acknowledged the writing as genuine and was much ashamed of having slandered the woman before the court and having called her a liar. The judge declared that he owed her some recompense for the shame and great sorrow which he had caused her. The man was unwilling to make atonement for his injustice.

But, when the poor woman had related the whole account of her evening, prayer, and the appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said:—

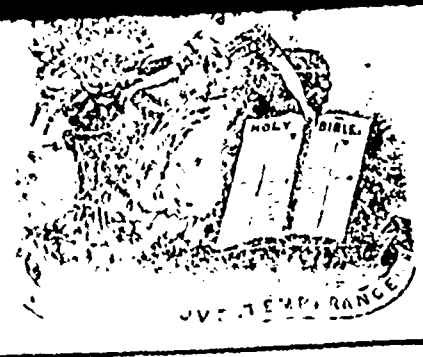
"That it is the finger of God; he has visibly helped you."

Young Meyer, however, was very much moved, and said with tears filling his eyes:—

"Yes, it is so. God is indeed the father of the widow and the fatherless, and their avenger also. Pardon me for my harshness towards you; I now release you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and, if you are at any time in need, come to me and I will assist you all I can. I now see clearly, that those who trust in God, he will never forsake, and that confidence in him is safer dependance than great riches. And if I ever should come to want or if my wife should be a widow and my children orphans, may he help us also as he helped you."

Trust always thus in him, and he will be as upright as this poor widow, and help will not be wanting to you in time of need.

MONKEY EXTRAVAGANCE.—The extravagance of the city, and the people of the city are going into, exceeds anything in our previous history. Costly houses of \$75,000 and \$100,000 with furniture, mirrors, carpeting, pictures, frescoes, &c. to match are not uncommon—but there are dinners, soirées, fetes, dresses, etc. to match. We hear of balls the past week, in which diamonds and emeralds were worn worth \$80,000 and the person Thousand dollar dresses are not uncommon. Dinner parties are spoken of, when ladies appear with cloaks embroidered with pearls, &c.—*New York Express.*



Ladies' Department.

HOPES WELCOME

Al! hope, sweet flattering hope,
She has been here again
With cheerful smiles so sweet,
That doubt dare not remain;
She whispered future joys,
Once more beguiled my heart
Her tales like truth did seem.

The pleasing dream has flown
And hope's withdrawn her smile,
She veils her heavenly face;
My heart has grieved the while,
When eases the breast would grieve
And tempt you to despair,
Sweet hope once more will smile,
Nor ever fails to cheer.

I will not chide thee hope,
Though flattering me again
And false are the bright dreams
That deck'd your smiling reign.
Even smile dear flattering hope
Despite thy sweet deceit
Show me thy face nor stay away,
My welcome shall thee greet.

MRS. C. DUNN.

WOMAN.

Ye are stars of night, ye are gems of morn,
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn,
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest,
When no beam from your eye lights a place in the breast,
When the sharp storms of sorrow sink deep in the heart,
The smile of dear woman assuages the smart.

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SHARP PRACTICE.—A NEW YORK LADY.

A few days since, a genteel and apparently wealthy girl stepped into a jewelry store in Broadway and asked to see some diamonds. They were shown her, and after some examination she selected to the amount of \$1,500, and saying that she was the daughter of George Law, desired that they should be sent home, where they would be paid for. She turned toward the door, but immediately came back, saying to the clerk that she was going directly home, and would take the package herself. Her apparent candour overcame the clerk's caution, and he handed her the box, with which she left. Soon afterward the firm despatched a messenger to Mr. Law, who informed them that he knew no such person, and had authorized no such purchase. It was soon afterward ascertained that a person of the same description had tried to get a quantity of rich lace, from a Broadway dealer, in a similar manner, but the salesman insisted upon sending the goods when the messenger brought them back with word that no such person as the purchaser was known at the place she had named as her residence. The clerk who put up the lace shortly afterward met the demoiselle in Broadway, and, having heard of the jewelry movement, ran to that store and informed the clerk who gave her the jewelry that she was in the street. They traced her to a fashionable saloon, and the jewelry clerk followed her in, and sat down vis a vis at the same table. After a moment's scrutiny he was satisfied that she was the fair deceiver, and asked her if she did not on such a day and at such a place purchase certain diamonds. She replied that he was quite mistaken in the person that she had done no such thing. The clerk begged her to point out the resemblance, which was remarkable—in fact so very remarkable that he must insist upon further satisfaction, and as gently as possible suggested that the money or the diamonds must be forthcoming. The girl protested that it was all a mistake, but upon the departure of the clerk for an officer she called him back and said it was unnecessary to make any noise about the matter, and that if he would step into her car-

only excuse for such a story was that all her friends reported diamonds, and she had none. The diamonds had not been injured—nor even worn—and, having got back to the safe of the owner, he took no further notice of the matter.—*New York Tribune.*

Governor Clifford was a poor boy. The daughter of a millionaire rejected his suit when a young man, and lived to see him Governor of Massachusetts at the age of 42.

Quoth's Department.

MY EXPERIENCE.

Text: "Suzannah."

I went, upon a certain day
Into a little inn,
My chilly frame to renovate
By whiskey, rum and gin;
And alcohol and poisonous stuff,
From vender and from knave,
With compound drinks and liquors rare,
All patented to save.

Chorus:—Oh! vile whiskey,
Thou curse of all mankind,
I would have down to ———,
But custom made me blind.

"You've taken cold," the vender said,—
"I know it, Sir," says I;
"I've come to have you warm me up,
For I don't wish to die:
My stomach, Sir, is very weak;
My head is aching bad;
I have a great desire to drink;
But drinking makes me mad."

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
The drunkard's curse art thou;
You've put the staff into my hand
That wrinkle on my brow.

I cannot get an hour's ease,
To sleep I cannot go;
I can't go out to breathe fresh air,
For walking tires me so.
'Tis death to walk, 'tis death to ride;
'Tis death to sit or lie;
'Tis death to eat, and death to fast;
Yet living still am I.

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
The vender's poisonous cup,
You've brought me to the point of death,
Ere I could give you up.

But, vender, I'm resolved to live,—
Away I've thrown the cup;
I'll chew no more the filthy weed,—
Forever give it up.

For mind and nature cries aloud,
Against this monstrous sin,
Of me committing suicide,
By cramming whiskey in.

Chorus:—O! vile whiskey,
I bid you now "farewell;"
You've laid more victims in the grave,
Than human tongue can tell.

Oshawa, Feb. 26, 1854. J. E. D.

RESPECT FOR PARENTS.

If children could realize but a small portion of the anxiety their parents feel on their account, they would pay far greater respect to the paternal wishes. A good child, and one in whom confidence can be placed, is the one who does not allow himself to disobey his parents, nor to do anything when his parents are absent, that he has reason to believe they would disapprove, were they present. The good advice of parents is often so engraven on the heart of the child, that after years of care and toil do not efface it; and in the hour of temptation the thought of a parent has been the salvation of the child, though the parent may be sleeping in the grave, and the ocean may roll between that sacred spot and the tempted child. A small token of parental affection, borne about the person, especially a parent's likeness, would frequently prove a talisman for good. A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom; and, on any particular occasion, he would look upon it and say, "Let me do nothing, or a father or mother, is one of the best traits in the character of a son or a daughter." "Honor with thee, is the first commandment with promise," says the sacred Book, and happy is the child who acts accordingly.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

DAUGHTER OF NATIONS. LAND OF COLUMBIA.

Daughter of nations, awake from thy slumbers;
Awake! for thy foe is oppressing thee sore;
Down the dark stream of intemperance what numbers
Are urging their way to eternity's shore!
Daughter of nations, awake from thy slumbers;
Awake! ere thou fall, to recover no more.

Daughter of nations, thy sons are enslaved,
A tyrant infernal has bound them in chains!
Arise in thy might, let thy children be saved,
Expel the dread foe from thy mountains and plains;
Daughter of nations, thy sons are enslaved;
Awake! ere they sink where despair ever reigns.

Daughter of nations, thy daughters are wailing;
The ruin of husbands and sons they deplore;
By grievous oppression their sad hearts are quailing,
In piteous accents they aid they implore.
Daughter of nations, thy daughters are wailing;
Awake to their rescue from rum's deadly power.

Daughter of nations, the world is in mourning;
For thousands of thousands by drunk'ness are
slain!

And millions of mortals to dust are returning,
For wretchedness follows in Alcohol's train.
Daughter of nations, the world is in mourning;
O let not the judgments of heaven be vain.

Daughter of nations, the morning is beaming,
The day-star of temperance ascendeth the skies;
Awake to the light that from Heaven is gleaming,
No more let the darkness overshadow their eyes.
Daughter of nations, the morning is beaming;
Now hail the bright day with thy soul-cheering
cries.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a great deal is said about the unconstitutionality of the principles of the Maine Law, we hesitate not to publish, a second time, the deliberate opinions of the most learned and highest court in the United States on the fundamental principles of this great and humane law. These opinions were published by us in 1851 or 1852. Notwithstanding the hostility of some of the Judges of the United States, and probably too of Chief Justice Robnson of Canada to these principles, they will be found, the more they are examined, to be consonant alike with sound law and morality. We consider the following opinions to be satisfactory to all legal and candid minds. It is strange how prejudice will warp legal minds, as well as those of the ignorant. A majority of the American and British Judges have a prejudice against all innovations on laws and customs, especially against one that would at once annihilate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The right of a people to legislate, even against the customs and interests of a minority, when the legislation is for the interests of the majority, should not be questioned. Amongst all the enemies to the Maine law among Canadian Tories, there is not one which can point out a remedy for the drunkenness of our land. They oppose us, yet have no other specific remedy to offer. They neither aid us by their example, their works or their voice. The evil is seen in our midst, in all countries, and when a true remedy is offered, it is opposed on the ground of its oppression. It is pronounced a failure, because it does not at once put down all drunkenness, which they know is an impossibility.—Editor Sox.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in 1845 After a most elaborate argument by Webster, Choate, and Hullett for the rum-seller, (Benj. Kimball,) and the decision was against him. Webster argued that the right to import implied the right to a market, in spite of State Laws.

The decision was as follows, viz:—

CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY. "Every state may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgement, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens. I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the RETAIL and INTERNAL TRAFFIC in ardent spirits INJURIOUS to its citizens and calculated to produce WAGES-

regulating and restraining the traffic, or from PROHIBITING IT ALTOGETHER, if it thinks proper.—The law of New Hampshire is a valid law; for although the gin sold was an import from another State, and Congress have already the power to regulate such importations, yet as Congress has made no regulation on the subject, the traffic in the article may be lawfully regulated by the State as soon as it is landed in its territory, and a tax imposed upon it, or a license required, or the sale altogether prohibited, according to the policy which the State may suppose to be its interest or its duty to pursue." All the associate Justices agreed with the Chief Justice in this result.

MR. JUSTICE McLEAN. "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. It is the settled construction of every regulation of commerce, that no person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals, or endangers its safety. Individuals in the enjoyment of their own rights must be careful not to injure the rights of others."

MR. JUSTICE CATRON. "I admit as inevitable that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go to the length of PROHIBITING SALES ALTOGETHER, if such be her policy; and that if this Court cannot interfere in the case before us, neither could we interfere in the extreme case of exclusion."

MR. JUSTICE DANIEL entirely concurred in the decision of the Court, and affirmed that the State can control the sale of an imported article by the importer, and in the original bulk or quantity.

MR. JUSTICE WOODBURY.—"There is no contract express or implied in any act of Congress, that the owners of property whether importers or purchasers from them, shall sell their articles in such quantities, or at such times as they please, within the respective States. Nor can they expect to sell on any other or better terms than are allowed by each State to all its citizens. I go further on this point than some of the Court, and wish to meet the case in front, and in its worst bearings. If these laws were in the nature of partial or entire prohibition—to sell certain articles within the limits of a State, as being dangerous to public health or morals, it does not seem to me that their conflict with the Constitution would be clear. Whether such laws could be classed as police measures, or regulations of their internal commerce, is of little consequence, if they are laws which, from their nature and object, must belong to all sovereign States. Call them by whatever name, if they are necessary to the well being and independence of all communities, they belong to the reserved rights of the States. The States stand properly on their own powers and sovereignty, to judge of the expediency and wisdom of their own laws."

MR. JUSTICE GRIER.—"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose are within the scope of that authority. If a loss of revenues should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold, in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people."

"The laws," continues Justice Grier, "seize the infected cargo and cast it overboard, not from any power which the State assumes to regulate commerce, or interfere with the regulations of Congress but because police laws for the prevention of crime and protection of the public welfare, must of necessity have full and free operation, according to the exigency that requires their interference."

TEMPERANCE CANDIDATES.

Some time ago we called the attention of the temperance public to the necessity of having a Provincial Temperance Convention within the next 3 months, in view of the coming elections. Nothing is plainer, if the Maine Law is ever to be enacted in Canada, than that it will have to be done by members who are sincerely Maine law men—in a word elected chiefly to carry such a law. We see no preparation as yet to effect this. Certainly temperance men can never expect to do what they desire by folding their hands and standing still. The county of Waterloo, also Lincoln and Welland, and perhaps a few counties East of Toronto are working in a way to effect the desirable end, but generally it is not so. A Convention by bringing together men from all parts of Canada would enable them to fall upon certain plan to carry out a regular system of nomination, and where men were not nominated by temperance people, to select from the candidates offering themselves the most available one. We have been accused by some Government papers of being decidedly political in our writings, that is taking sides with one or other of the two political parties of Canada. This is not the case. We have not in this paper taken a decided stand for or against either of these parties. The Government party, as it is called, is now no party. Office keeps the officials and a few retainers about them in power, but politically, the party in power are dead. If two candidates were to

run, unless the latter were a known office-seeker and corrupt man, we would vote for the latter and *vice versa*. We advise all other Temperance men to do likewise. If two candidates of opposite politics offered themselves but both Maine Law men the voters could vote according to their predilections on political matters. We seriously recommend to all true friends to consider these matters. A great question, that of the Clergy Reserves and State religious endowments, is agitating Canada just now, and it may be asked should temperance men who are reformers vote for a candidate in favour of State Endowments, even if he be a Maine Law man? Should such a case arise and it may, the voter must be guided by a sense of patriotism and duty—according as he may think the religious equality question or the Maine Law one the more important. Which can the more safely be delayed for a time. How would delay operate in each case. At present we look upon the religious equality question as the most important in Canada, and the Maine Law the next. Probably one-third, if not more of the Conservatives of Canada are for religious equality and against all State Endowments. It is not thus confined to one party—on the other hand the Roman Catholic Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada are generally for state endowments. We again put the question shall there be a Convention, or must the management be left to the TWO SESSIONS of the Grand Division of Canada one to meet the last of May and the other the last of October. If so these sessions should be each attended by at least 200 delegates.

AMERICAN, FOREIGN, AND DOMESTIC TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

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"Fellow Soldiers in the Temperance Army! Our hopes, so far as this State is concerned, are ruthlessly stricken down for the present session; we must struggle on with the Law and its leading executor against us through the residue of his political year. But shall this rebuff dishearten us? No—never! We have the Senate secure for the next session, and both Governor and Assembly are to be chosen next November. We can surely elect an assembly as we did last fall; we can carry a Governor also—and WE WILL! Let us take care that some man be

party will do it—who is openly pledged, by his past life or otherwise, to concur with the Legislature in enacting a law to arrest the ravages of intemperance. We may be beaten—we must not be betrayed. Let this year witness the putting forth of our mightiest efforts, in the firm conviction that, with the blessing of God, we can rid the State of the curse of legalized rum-selling by this one gigantic struggle. Forward!"

NOVELTY.—Some of the Canadian Divisions and temperance men are patronizing a paper called the *Prohibitionist*, simply because it is a NEW THING we presume. Such men will not patronize a Canadian paper, published under their noses. The *Prohibitionist* is issued once a month, gives no Canadian temperance news, yet it costs half a dollar! Our paper gives the substance of all American temperance news—a general synopsis of all Canadian temperance, with the current news of the day, and is issued 52 times a year for a little more than twice the money. The *Advocate* is issued twice as often as the *Prohibitionist*, and costs half a dollar, yet our NOVELTY-SEEKING Temperance men support this new paper. They are at least a dozen American weekly papers published at a dollar a year, which we far prefer to the *Prohibitionist*. This running after a new thing is a common fault.

THE NAPANESE EMPORIUM.—The conductor of this paper, in a late number, has thought proper to define the *orbit* in which the *Son and Gen* should roll, in its sayings and doings. Certainly we have to thank Brother Greenleaf for his gratuitous advice, obtruded upon us and his readers. It is to be hoped that he will allow us to do with our private property as best suits our interests, and the tastes of our readers. It is quite possible for a paper to be an honest political one, and yet a good advocate for temperance. Is not the New York *Tribune* such? If he would examine our prospectus of December last, it would be found that we follow it very closely. In the spirit of "tit for tat," we would say, that if the *Emporium*, as a political paper, would exhibit in its columns LESS TOADYSM TO THE POWERS THAT BE,—LESS NON-COMMITTALISM, and more religious candour and political honesty, in the expression of its opinions on all great provincial questions, the editorial character of its clerical conductor would stand higher in his country than it does. If he wishes to criticize any one, for travelling from a NEUTRAL ORBIT, let him look towards Hamilton, at a member of his own church. What has the *Emporium* said on this subject? What on the treachery and Roman Catholic tendencies of our Rolph, Hincks Government? Their departure from the true platform of honest radicalism? If we were the paid agent of any association, or had promised to be neutral, we might be under obligations to be so; but as the paper we own is as free as the sun of heaven, of all outer influences and cliques, we must be allowed to say and do what seems to us honest and beneficial, in accordance with our motto. "TEMPERANCE, HUMANITY, PROGRESS."

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Yours, In

V. L., and T.,

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MEETINGS ONCE A WEEK IN COUNTRY DIVISIONS.

We would recommend all country Divisions during the Spring Summer and Fall seasons and perhaps throughout the year, to meet only twice or three times a month. The members of country Divisions are so scattered in country places, that they find it very inconvenient, to attend once a week. The consequence is the attendance is small, and the interest in the Division Room ceases with a paucity of numbers. Whereas if the members would resolve to have two good meetings a month.

The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

DAUGHTER OF NATIONS. LAND OF COLUMBIA.

Daughter of nations, awake from thy slumbers;
Awake for thy foe is oppressing thee sore;
Down the dark stream of intemperance what numbers
Are urging their way to eternity's shore!
Daughter of nations, awake from thy slumbers;
Awake ere thou fall to recover no more.

Daughter of nations, thy sons are enslaved;
A tyrant internal has bound them in chains!
Arise in thy might, let thy children be saved,
Expect the dread foe from thy mountains and plains;
Daughter of nations, thy sons are enslaved;
Awake ere they sink where despair ever reigns.

Daughter of nations, thy daughters are wailing;
The ruin of husbands and sons they deplore;
By grievous oppression their sad hearts are quailing,
In piteous accents they aid they implore.
Daughter of nations, thy daughters are wailing;
Awake to their rescue from rum's deadly power.

Daughter of nations, the world is in mourning;
For thousands of thousands by drunkness are slain!

And millions of mortals to dust are returning,
For wretchedness follows in Alcohol's train.
Daughter of nations, the world is in mourning;
O let not the judgments of heaven be vain.

Daughter of nations, the morning is beaming,
The day-star of temperance ascendeth the skies;
Awake to the light that from Heaven is gleaming,
No more let the darkness overshadow their eyes.
Daughter of nations, the morning is beaming;
Now hail the bright day with thy soul-cheering cries.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a great deal is said about the unconstitutionality of the principles of the Maine Law, we hesitate not to publish, a second time, the deliberate opinions of the most learned and highest court in the United States on the fundamental principles of this great and humane law. These opinions were published by us in 1851 or 1852. Notwithstanding the hostility of some of the Judges of the United States, and probably too of Chief Justice Robinson of Canada to these principles, they will be found, the more they are examined, to be consonant alike with sound law and morality. We consider the following opinions to be satisfactory to all legal and candid minds. It is strange how prejudice will warp legal minds, as well as those of the ignorant. A majority of the American and British Judges have a prejudice against all innovations on laws and customs, especially against one that would at once annihilate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The right of a people to legislate, even against the customs and interests of a minority, when the legislation is for the interests of the majority, should not be questioned. Amongst all the enemies to the Maine law among Canadian Tories, there is not one which can point out a remedy for the drunkenness of our land. They oppose us, yet have no other specific remedy to offer. They neither aid us by their example, their works or their voice. The evil is seen in our midst, in all countries, and when a true remedy is offered, it is opposed on the ground of its oppression. It is pronounced a failure, because it does not at once put down all drunkenness, which they know is an impossibility.—Editor Sox.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in 1845 After a most elaborate argument by Webster, Choate, and Hallett for the rum-seller, (Benj. Kimball,) and the decision was against him. Webster argued that the right to import implied the right to a market, in spite of State Laws.

The decision was as follows, viz:—

CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY. "Every state may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgement, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens. I am not aware that these principles have ever been questioned. If any State deems the RETAIL and INTERNAL TRAFFIC in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce IDLENESS, VICE, or DEBAUCHERY, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from

the State may be lawfully regulated by the State, so long as it is limited in its territory, and a tax imposed upon it, or a license required, or the sale altogether prohibited, according to the policy which the State may suppose to be its interest or its duty to pursue." All the associate Justices agreed with the Chief Justice in this result.

MR. JUSTICE McLEAN. "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. It is the settled construction of every regulation of commerce, that no person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals, or endangers its safety. Individuals in the enjoyment of their own rights must be careful not to injure the rights of others."

MR. JUSTICE CATRON. "I admit as inevitable that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go to the length of PROHIBITING SALES ALTOGETHER, if such be her policy; and that if this Court cannot interfere in the case before us, neither could we interfere in the extreme case of exclusion."

MR. JUSTICE DANIEL entirely concurred in the decision of the Court, and affirmed that the State can control the sale of an imported article by the importer, and in the original bulk or quantity.

MR. JUSTICE WOODBURY.—"There is no contract express or implied in any act of Congress, that the owners of property whether importers or purchasers from them, shall sell their articles in such quantities, or at such times as they please, within the respective States. Nor can they expect to sell on any other or better terms than are allowed by each State to all its citizens. I go further on this point than some of the Court, and wish to meet the case in front, and in its worst bearings. If these laws were in the nature of partial or entire prohibition—to sell certain articles within the limits of a State, as being dangerous to public health or morals, it does not seem to me that their conflict with the Constitution would be clear. Whether such laws could be classed as police measures, or regulations of their internal commerce, is of little consequence, if they are laws which, from their nature and object, must belong to all sovereign States. Call them by whatever name, if they are necessary to the well being and independence of all communities, they belong to the reserved rights of the States. The States stand properly on their own powers and sovereignty, to judge of the expediency and wisdom of their own laws."

MR. JUSTICE GRIER.—"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose are within the scope of that authority. If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold, in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people."

"The laws," continues Justice Grier, "seize the infected cargo and cast it overboard, not from any power which the State assumes to regulate commerce, or interfere with the regulations of Congress, but because police laws for the prevention of crime and protection of the public welfare, must of necessity have full and free operation, according to the exigency that requires their interference."

TEMPERANCE CANDIDATES.

Some time ago we called the attention of the temperance public to the necessity of having a Provincial Temperance Convention within the next 3 months, in view of the coming elections. Nothing is plainer, if the Maine Law is ever to be enacted in Canada, than that it will have to be done by members who are sincerely Maine law men—in a word elected chiefly to carry such a law. We see no preparation as yet to effect this. Certainly temperance men can never expect to do what they desire by folding their hands and standing still. The county of Waterloo, also Lincoln and Welland, and perhaps a few counties East of Toronto are working in a way to effect the desirable end, but generally it is not so. A Convention by bringing together men from all parts of Canada would enable them to fall upon certain plan to carry out a regular system of nomination, and where men were not nominated by temperance people, to select from the candidates offering themselves the most available one. We have been accused by some Government papers of being decidedly political in our writings, that is taking sides with one or other of the two political parties of Canada. This is not the case. We have not in this paper taken a decided stand for or against either of these parties. The Government party, as it is called, is now no party. Office keeps the officials and a few retainers about them in power, but politically, the party in power are dead. If two candidates were to offer themselves, one a reformer, but opposed to the Maine Law, the other a Conservative but for the

candidate in favour of state Endowments, even if he be a Maine Law man? Should such a case arise and it may, the voter must be guided by a sense of patriotism and duty—according as he may think the religious equality question or the Maine Law one the more important. Which can the more safely be delayed for a time. How would they operate in each case. At present we look upon the religious equality question as the most important in Canada, and the Maine Law the next. Probably one-third, if not more of the Conservatives of Canada are for religious equality and against all State Endowments. It is not thus confined to one party—on the other hand the Roman Catholic Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada are generally for state endowments. We again put the question shall there be a Convention, or must the management be left to the TWO SESSIONS of the Grand Division of Canada one to meet the last of May and the other the last of October? If so these sessions should be each attended by at least 200 delegates.

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to be deprived of the head one night in a week. Whether right or wrong they complain of it. If the meetings were twice a month and the wife and children could attend once the thing would be much more popular. People engaged in agricultural pursuits have not the conveniences of the people of cities towns or villages. In the latter it is an easy matter to meet once a week. The distance to go is seldom over a mile. In the country members have often to travel 2, 4, and even 6 miles.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A new Division of the "Sons" was opened in the village of Rockwood on Saturday, when the following members were elected and installed office-bearers:—

Stephen Jones, W. P.; W. Alderson, W. A.; George Dunbar, R. S.; W. D. Matthews, T.; George Smith, C.; Allan Nelson, A. C.; John Lamb, I. S.; George Easton, O. S.

This is the second Division in the township of Eramosa, and appears likely to obtain a large membership.

We learn from a correspondent that a second Division is about to be opened in the township of Arthur—the Division organized there some two or three months since having prospered beyond all expectation. There is also, we understand, a large and flourishing Temperance Society in that Township. Some eight months since, a reverend gentleman from Guelph could not procure a room in Arthur in which to deliver a Temperance lecture. The change is alike decided and gratifying.—*Guelph Herald.*

The following tract, which we abridge, has been forwarded to us, to publish, by the Clerk of the Peace of Perth County, and it contains much useful information.—**EDITOR SOX.**

CRIMES—TAXES.

INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

In the County of Perth, in 1853, the sum of £600 was allotted for the "Administration of Justice" and taxed upon you as a county tax, and it is supposed the sum required will be between that and £800 for 1853. Will it be less in 1854? What is this sum for?

There were 85 cases returned by the Magistrates in the "Returns of Convictions" for 1853, to the Clerk of the Peace, and it is well known that there were many cases of complaints, besides, not reported or returned.

What proportion can be near the truth, put down for crimes, &c. tried or produced in the county of Perth, for 1853, as resulting directly or indirectly in the traffic from the traffic in intoxicating drinks? The proportion may be stated as nearly NINE TENTHS!

What was the cost to you, the tax-payers of this county, and to the individual parties,—loss of time &c., as to these crimes great and small, in 1853?

The sum of £168 15s. is the total amount for tavern licenses for 1853, as returned by the County Inspector (payable to the township) and £37 10s. for shopkeepers, and £40 for four distilleries (payable to the Government)—in all £346 5s. Would it have been cheaper to have taxed the county for a similar sum as the tavern licenses or for the whole, or to have had the Maine Liquor Law in operation, with no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? Shall the system be continued.

You have the power in your own hands—see the Act 16 Vict., cap. 184, sec. 4,—and the form of By-law to be passed can be now furnished to your reeves, the same as in some municipalities where the law is in operation and where it is being proposed in others to the inhabitants.

The case against the traffic and for the licensing: the number of crimes, &c., may be supposed to stand thus:

Religion, Reason and Common Sense. AGAINST

The Liquor Traffic and its Customers.

The plaintiffs are (county population of men, women and children, say near 18,000,) fourteen ministers of religion, forty-five common school male and female teachers, and three trustees for each school section, one grammar school teacher with eight (now six) trustees, eight (now six) members of county board of instruction, with a county superintendent of schools forty-six justices of the peace, county judge, ten (now twelve) reeves of municipalities, sheriff, clerk of the peace, county clerk of the peace, county clerks, two or three bible societies, Sunday schools, private schools, temperance societies and sons, county inspector of licenses, municipal inspectors of licenses, &c.

AGAINST

THE DEFENDANTS—represented, *inter alia*, say by thirty-six licensed taverns, ale houses, &c., five shops where spirits are retailed, four distilleries and two or three private ones, one brewery, several unlicensed small groggeries, shebeens &c. with their customers.

Verdict in favour of the traffic in 1853.

What will be the verdict in 1854 or 1855, for the reduction of crimes if another PLAINTIFF is added—only one—in the shade of the Maine Liquor Law?

Fellow Settlers! which of you will be Plaintiffs or Defendants in this suit? Which BAR do you wish to appear at to file your pleas.—the Bar of Heaven, the Bar of Reason, the Bar of Justice, or the Liquor Bar-room?

Fellow Settlers, you who support the Traffic, why exact *tythes* (for nothing else is it, as unjust as tythes for a church one does not belong to) from those who oppose your creed? There is no difference between tything for a religious creed and a Liquor Traffic creed, so far as regards the tax or costs. Settlers supporting the traffic pay your own tythes.—LET EACH MUNICIPALITY BE TAXED FOR THE COSTS OF ITS OWN CRIMES! If it is unjust, as it would be) to tax the County of Waterloo for the crimes of the County of Perth, so it is unjust to have the costs of crimes &c. of one Municipality (say Stratford) saddled on other Municipalities.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

Stratford, 25th March, 1854.



WHAT GOOD WILL COME OF THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR?

Is the natural question of all lovers of true human progress. Does any one suppose that Louis Napoleon cares a fig for Russian success, apart from his fear of Russian ascendancy in Europe? No. The French Emperor is the basest and most treacherous of tyrants. Society, in France, is now polluted with a huge system of espionage, sycophancy and profligacy. Liberty is unknown in its borders. All Napoleon cares for, is safety on his throne, and his debaucheries. He would tread out every speck of true liberty in Europe. Behold the example of Italy, and the press of his Empire! The British Aristocracy, if they did not tremble for the balance of European power, and their East Indian possessions, would care as little for Turkey's downfall as they did for that of Poland in 1830, Italy in 1848, or Hungary in 1849. They have, for years past, kept an Ambassador from Russia, in London, although they knew his master was guilty of treason to Europe. They yield no reform willingly, and deceit and treachery are their grand characteristics. Russia offered the half of Turkey to them, they refused, yet held her by the hand, and wished to humble Turkey to a selfish, base tyrant. Would France and England (we mean their aristocrats) see, with any pleasure, true freedom in Italy, France, Hungary or Germany? Never. They would stand aloof from the noble patriots, Kossuth and Mazzini, and take by the hands the vile, blood-stained Louis and Nicholas. While we would deplore the success of Russia over Turkey, yet we look, at present, for little good to flow from this war. The following extract from an American paper, seems to foreshadow better things.—

THE LAW MUSKETS AGAIN.—A SALE.—We learn from Washington that George Saunders, late Consul to London, has effected the sale of 200,000 of the famous U. S. muskets, connected with the operations of George Law. Their sale was made to certain revolutionary capitalists in London, in preparation for the explosion of democracy on the Continent, as soon as France and England shall have been actively engaged with Russia. Over one million of dollars have been paid for them; and George Saunders's commission will be \$100,000, and George Law's profits probably \$500,000.

The Revolutionary Committee of London is composed of all the democratic refugees of the Continent; and they have dined in conclave with George Saunders, several times. The British capital invested in this business, is estimated at ten millions of dollars, all ready and prepared for a general revolution in France, Italy and Germany, as soon as the great Russian war is in mid-career. This is the reason that Kossuth and the Continental republicans refrained from going to Turkey. They are going to get up revolutions in Europe, which may assist the Czar, and upset Louis Napoleon.

FOUR CLEAR GRITS.—MR. HARTMAN'S LETTER IN THE ERA.

We notice in the *Newmarket Era* of the 7th instant, a letter, occupying over two columns of that paper, from Mr. Hartman, the member for the Fourth Riding of York. It is in answer to a late expose of his conduct by Mr. McKenzie, and a lame one it is. There were four members elected to the present House of Assembly, in 1851, to carry out what were then called clear grit principles, which have since turned out to be a mere cloak for office-seeking rascals, viz., Joseph Hartman, Amos Wright, David Christie, and John White, of Halton. These persons were all pledged to carry out principles laid down in the North American platform of Reform. Rolph was not pledged simply because he was the head of the movement, the getter up of the platform; at least, those who at it no

four or five marks. Now these men did not go were not sent to the House to support men but principles. We find them, however during the two Sessions of the present House forsaking their principles, and supporting much of the treachery of the Rough-Hunks Government. The people and the platform, which they should have represented were abandoned. Messrs. Wright, White, Hartman and Christie, allege that they did this to save the Government from the factious opposition of Brown, McKenzie, and the Tories. Now this factious opposition would have been powerless had the Government done its duty.—been right in its measures and votes. These four men were sent to oppose others who had pursued nearly the same course they had. Price and Baldwin, and their followers, were blamed for having a large French voting tail, and an Upper Canadian subservient minority, who supported them as a Government. These four clear grits were sent to act differently, yet, rather than see a bad Government fail, they vote for bad measures with a time-serving, priest-ridden Government. Now what better is Hartman than Baldwin? The one was a man of wealth, independence, honour and talent, only too conservative, and unwilling to yield his cherished principle as to church property—the other a farmer, resident among the voters he represented, of very little talent, sent to pursue a very different policy from Baldwin's. What right has he, after saying he would do certain things, to turn round now and say, he would not do it, but the Government should be defeated? Mr. Hartman accuses McKenzie of misstatements in giving his votes, yet admits that he did in some cases vote as McKenzie says, justifying it on the ground of expediency. McKenzie moved for the adoption of a popular principle, a thing that Hartman was pledged to do,—one that had been long advocated by the clear grit politicians and *North American, Mirror, and Examiner* papers. Yet Mr. Hartman helped, he admits, to vote it down, and moves a resolution which was far more conservative; that is, to take the choice of county officers from the immediate control of the people, and vest it in a second body, the county council, one, it is true, elected by the people, yet in which a great amount of plotting and political jobbing, as to such officers, might exist. In this he abandoned the true principle,—the popular and democratic one, and helped to defeat it. The government which he then supported, and yet secretly supports, voted down both! Property qualification in members of the Legislative council a thing quite contrary to clear grit principles, he also admits he supported, and even sanctioned, by his vote, the bad principle of allowing a part of the Upper House to be composed of the old and worn-out members, chosen by corrupt Governments. Why did he not come out like a man and vote fair and square, for elective institutions as he proposed to do? Had he not condemned Mr. Baldwin for pursuing a course of expediency? Again, why does not Hartman deign to notice his vote in favour of Sectarian Schools, and these given against Mr. Brown's various good motions about the independence of Parliament, the Rectories and Clergy Reserves? He says he voted for an address about the Clergy Reserves, because, had he done otherwise, the Government measure would have been defeated; the party, with which he acted, would have failed! Why did he, then, and men like him, oppose Mr. Price's similar address, in 1849-50? If he (a man of little talent or fame) was elected over Mr. Baldwin, for the reason that the latter had been treacherous, in respect of promises about the Reserves, to do the reverse of what Baldwin did—how much more culpable is he now, before the public, for a second time, deceiving the same constituency by his time-serving, mistable conduct! He was sent to that House to secularize the Reserves, to abolish the Rectories by Bill, to oppose Sectarian Schools, to support vote by ballot, and to oppose Roman Catholic influences, yet, against all of these he voted; and the last he supported, by helping a bad government in all its dirty work. Mr. Hartman justifies his votes by saying, they were given to put down the faction of Brown, McKenzie and Sherwood. No man is justified in opposing a good measure, because it is introduced by an enemy, or, as he chooses to say, *factiously!* We have long looked upon Mr. Hartman's conduct, like that of the other three clear grits above named, as in many respects, very time-serving, and inconsistent with his promises to the people. Mr. McKenzie is, no doubt, in substance, correct in his exposition of Hartman's conduct. Teach such men a lesson, in future. They do not go to the House to support their whims, but popular opinions. A Government should only be supported so long as its measures are good. The truth is—the four members, alluded to, were used as Rolph's tail, whilst Hincks and Cameron used such men as Egan, Ross, Smith, Morrison, &c. There is another thing, also, that the public cannot fail to notice, and that is, that neither Mr. White nor Hartman, in their letters or speeches, come out in this great crisis, and manfully expose the gigantic treachery of Rolph and Cameron.

THE CLERGY RESERVE LANDS.

(From the *Globe*.)

A great question still appears to prevail on the subject of the Reserve endowment, notwithstanding all that has been printed about it, we copy a statement of the present condition of the fund both in Upper and Lower Canada.—

LOWER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the protestant clergy, under the authority of the Act of 1790, 1,364,302

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Number of acres sold up to 1st January 1853' (1,364,302), 'Number of acres given for the 57 Rectories' (15,048), 'Number of acres unsold, January 1853' (1,032,950), 'Annual revenue from the Reserve Fund' (£31,404), and 'Distribution of the Annual Revenue' (Church of England: 615,110; Church of Scotland: 7,558; Roman Catholic: 1,066; Methodist: 55; Presbyterian ministers: 677; Surplus undisposed of: 5,618). Total £31,402.

LOWER CANADA.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Number of acres reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy, under the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of the surveyed lands' (934,052), 'The quantity authorized by the Act was only one-eighth—to be deducted in consequence' (121,259), 'Number of acres sold up to 1st January, 1853' (392,302), 'Number of acres unsold' (541,750), 'Annual interest from the fund' (£3,509), and 'Distribution of the Revenue in Lower Canada' (Church of England: £2,189; Church of Scotland: 1,094; Surplus undisposed of: 226).

The endowments in Lower Canada have been very ill managed—since nearly 400,000 acres have been sold, with an apparent net result of only £55,000, but there still remains a very large quantity of lands undisposed of, which must now be of great value—of far too much importance to permit the whole question being settled, without the consent of Lower Canada being asked.

The Cholera has broken out in Ireland—forty deaths had occurred. A large emigration had already commenced to leave Ireland. Ex-President Fillmore has been travelling in the Southern States electioneering for the Presidency. He, like most of the American politicians, is rotten at the heart politically. The only two parties now in the United States who appear to act from principle are the free-soilers and temperance people. The one on the subject of slavery, and both in the cause of humanity. It is to be regretted that in many parts of the United States they are as yet very weak. Slavery has corrupted the leading public men in the United States. Neal Dow lately ran in Portland, Maine, as Candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Caloon, a sort of polite temperance man, one easy to all sides. Neal Dow was too honest for the rummies, and some milk and water men would not vote for him.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN is the name of a new weekly paper just started in Toronto, by the leading men of the coloured people. We have received No. 3 of the vol. and would remark that its appearance is very creditable. The Rev Samuel Ward, now in England, is the principal Editor and several persons are named as contributors. We hope the paper may be supported by the friends of humanity everywhere. The slavery of any part of the human race, like intemperance, is productive of mighty evils, and is cursed by God. We believe it will bring down the vengeance of Heaven on the United States, if not abolished, in less than a generation. The ridiculous farce of the invasion of Canada by the Irish of New York, continues to agitate some of the New York City papers. Among others that cater for the vicious men and women of the United States, the *Herald*, speaks of it as a fact, and says that Mr. Senator Seward and the abolitionists of that state are in league with it. So foul-columned a vehicle as the *Herald*, is wholly unworthy of belief, especially when it attempts to connect with such an enterprize some of the best men in New York State.

Messrs. Barber and Brothers, are about to erect a large paper mill at Streetsville. The tavern inspectors of Oshawa have all resigned disgusted. Agricultural Societies are about to be formed in the townships of King and Whitechurch. In opposition to Mr. Christie of Brant, a *Smooth Government Tool*, who was instrumental in palming off on Canada in 1851, an infamous and unprincipled compact between Hincks and Rolph, is to be opposed by several Parliamentary aspirants, among them by Mr. G. Wilkes, A. Good, and Kirby of Brantford. We know nothing of any of them but Mr. Wilkes. In 1849 he was a strong annexationist, and as we have understood, has been lately a Government apologist. His brother was lately appointed Judge of the County of Grey. We think Mr. Christie should be opposed by some good man. A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, to incorporate a company to supply the city of New York with pure milk. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, about the fisheries, it is said, will soon be completed by Mr. Marcy, when he will resign. Russia contains sixteen millions of subjects who do not belong to the Greek Church—it is a miserably governed, corrupt country—the people are not half civilized, and excessively corrupt. The Crimea population is composed partly of a Tartar race. There are two millions of Mahomedans in Russia in Asia. Russian spies are at work in Hungary, trying to get up an insurrection against Austria so as to induce the Austrian Cabinet to join Russia. Russian spies are also reported to

of cities towns or villages. In the latter it is an easy matter to meet once a week. The distance to go is seldom over a mile. In the country members have often to travel 3, 4, and even 6 miles.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A new Division of the "Sons" was opened in the village of Rockwood on Saturday, when the following members were elected and installed office-bearers:—

Stephen Jones, W. P.; W. Alderson, W. A.; George Dunbar, R. S.; W. D. Matthews, T.; George Smith, C.; Allan Nelson, A. C.; John Lamb, I. S.; George Easton, O. S.

This is the second Division in the township of Eramosa, and appears likely to obtain a large membership.

We learn from a correspondent that a second Division is about to be opened in the township of Arthur—the Division organized there some two or three months since having prospered beyond all expectation. There is also, we understand, a large and flourishing Temperance Society in that Township. Some eight months since, a reverend gentleman from Guelph could not procure a room in Arthur in which to deliver a Temperance lecture. The change is alike decided and gratifying.—*Guelph Herald.*

The following tract, which we abridge, has been forwarded to us, to publish, by the Clerk of the Peace of Perth County, and it contains much useful information.—**EDITOR BOX.**

CRIMES—TAXES.

INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

In the County of Perth, in 1853, the sum of £600 was allotted for the "Administration of Justice" and taxed upon you as a county tax, and it is supposed the sum required will be between that and £800 for 1853. Will it be less in 1854? What is this sum for?

There were 85 cases returned by the Magistrates in the "Returns of Convictions" for 1853, to the Clerk of the Peace, and it is well known that there were many cases of complaints, besides, not reported or returned.

What proportion can be near the truth, put down for crimes, &c., tried or produced in the county of Perth, for 1853, as resulting directly or indirectly in the traffic from the traffic in INTOXICATING DRINKS? The proportion may be stated as nearly NINE TENTHS!

What was the cost to you, the tax-payers of this county, and to the individual parties,—loss of time, &c., as to these crimes great and small, in 1853?

The sum of £168 15s. is the total amount for tavern licenses for 1853, as returned by the County Inspector (payable to the townships) and £37 10s. for shopkeepers, and £40 for four distilleries (payable to the Government)—in all £346 5s. Would it have been cheaper to have taxed the county for a similar sum as the tavern licenses or for the whole, or to have had the Maine Liquor Law in operation, with no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? Shall the system be continued.

You have the power in your own hands—see the Act 16 Vict., cap. 184, sec. 4,—and the form of By-law to be passed can be now furnished to your reveries, the same as in some municipalities where the law is in operation and where it is being proposed in others to the inhabitants.

The case against the traffic and for the licensing the number of crimes, &c., may be supposed to stand thus:

Religion, Reason and Common Sense.

AGAINST

The Liquor Traffic and its Customers.

The plaintiffs are (county population of men, women and children, say near 18,000,) fourteen ministers of religion, forty-five common school male and female teachers, and three trustees for each school section, one grammar school teacher with eight (now six) trustees, eight (now six) members of county board of instruction, with a county superintendent of schools, forty-six justices of the peace, county judge, ten (now twelve) Reeves of municipalities, sheriff, clerk of the peace, county clerk of the peace, county clerks, two or three bible societies, Sunday schools, private schools, temperance societies and sons county inspectors of licenses, municipal inspectors of licenses, &c.

AGAINST

THE DEFENDANTS—represented, *inter alia*, say by thirty-six licensed taverns, ale houses, &c., five shops where spirits are retailed, four distilleries and two or three private ones, one brewery, several unlicensed small groggeries, shebeens &c. with their customers.

Verdict in favour of the traffic in 1853.

What will be the verdict in 1854 or 1855, for the reduction of crimes, if another PLAINTIFF is added—only one—in the shade of the Maine Liquor Law?

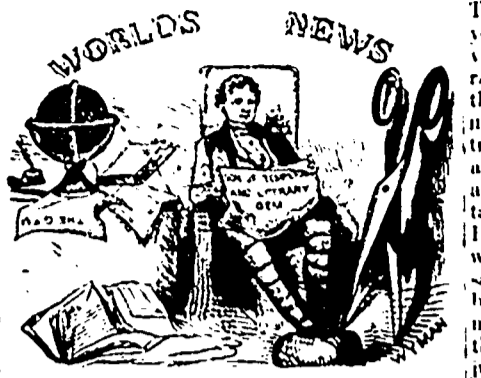
Fellow Settlers! which of you will be Plaintiffs or Defendants in this suit? Which Bar do you wish to appear at to file your pleas,—the Bar of Heaven, the Bar of Reason, the Bar of Justice, or the Liquor Bar-room?

Fellow Settlers! it is just that all those your neighbors who oppose the Liquor Traffic, and who do not meddle in it, should be taxed, in the County Tax, for the costs it causes?

own titles. — It is a pity that the County of Perth should be taxed for the costs of its own crimes. It is a pity that it would be to tax the County of Waterloo for the crimes of the County of Perth, and that it should just to have the costs of crimes &c. borne by the Municipality (say Stratford) saddled on other Municipalities.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J. E. LINTON

Stratford, 25th March, 1854



WHAT GOOD WILL COME OF THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR?

Is the natural question of all lovers of true human progress. Does any one suppose that Louis Napoleon cares a fig for Russian success, apart from his fear of Russian ascendancy in Europe? No. The French Emperor is the basest and most treacherous of tyrants. Society, in France, is now polluted with a huge system of espionage, sycophancy and profligacy. Liberty is unknown in its borders. All Napoleon cares for is safety on his throne, and his debaucheries. He would tread out every speck of true liberty in Europe. Behold the example of Italy, and the press of his Empire! The British Aristocracy, if they did not tremble for the balance of European power, and their East Indian possessions, would care as little for Turkey's downfall as they did for that of Poland in 1830, Italy in 1848, or Hungary in 1849. They have, for years past, kept an Ambassador from Russia, in London, although they knew his master was guilty of treason to Europe. They yield no reform willingly, and deceit and treachery are their grand characteristics. Russia offered the half of Turkey to them, they refused, yet held her by the hand, and wished to humble Turkey to a selfish, base tyrant. Would France and England (we mean their aristocrats) see, with any pleasure, true freedom in Italy, France, Hungary or Germany? Never. They would stand aloof from the noble patriots, Kossuth and Mazzini, and take by the hands the vile, blood-stained Louis and Nicholas. While we would deplore the success of Russia over Turkey, yet we look, at present, for little good to flow from this war. The following extract from an American paper, seems to foreshadow better things:—

THE LAW MUSKETS AGAIN.—A SALE.—We learn from Washington that George Saunders, late Consul to London, has effected the sale of 200,000 of the famous U. S. muskets connected with the operations of George Law. Their sale was made to certain revolutionary capitalists in London, in preparation for the explosion of democracy on the Continent, as soon as France and England shall have been actively engaged with Russia. Over one million of dollars have been paid for them; and George Saunders's commission will be \$100,000, and George Law's profits probably \$500,000.

The Revolutionary Committee of London is composed of all the democratic refugees of the Continent; and they have dined in conclave with George Saunders, several times. The British capital invested in this business, is estimated at ten millions of dollars, all ready and prepared for a general revolution in France, Italy and Germany, as soon as the great Russian war is in mid-career. This is the reason that Kossuth and the Continental republicans refrained from going to Turkey. They are going to get up revolutions in Europe, which may assist the Czar, and upset Louis Napoleon.

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four men who were sent to oppose others who had pursued nearly the same course they had. Price and Baldwin, and their followers, were charged for having a large French voting tail, and an Upper Canadian subservient minority who supported them as a Government. These four clear grits were sent to act differently, yet, rather than see a bad Government fail, they vote for bad measures with a time-serving, priest-ridden Government. Now what better is Hartman than Baldwin? The one was a man of wealth, independence, honour and talent, only too conservative, and unwilling to yield his cherished principle as to high property—the other a farmer, resident among the voters he represented, of very little talent, sent to pursue a very different policy from Baldwin's. What right has he, after saying he would do certain things, to turn round now and say he would do just the opposite? The Government should be defeated. Mr. Hartman accuses Mr. McKenzie of misstatements in giving his votes, yet admits that he did in some cases vote as McKenzie says, justifying it on the ground of expediency. Mr. McKenzie moved for the adoption of a popular principle, a thing that Hartman was pledged to do, one that had been long advocated by the clear grit politicians and *North American Mirror* and *Examiner* papers. Yet Mr. Hartman helped, he admits, to vote it down, and moves a resolution which was far more conservative, that is to take the choice of county officers from the immediate control of the people, and vest it in a second body, the county council, one, it is true, elected by the people, yet in which a great amount of plotting and political jobbing as to such officers, might exist. In this he abandoned the true principle—the popular and democratic one, and helped to defeat it. The government which he then supported, and yet secretly supports, voted down both. Property qualification in members of the Legislative council, a thing quite contrary to clear grit principles, he also admits he supported, and even sanctioned, by his vote, the bad principle of allowing a part of the Upper House to be composed of the old and worn-out members, chosen by corrupt Governments. Why did he not come out like a man and vote fair and square, for elective institutions, as he proposed to do? Had he not condemned Mr. Baldwin for pursuing a course of expediency? Again, why does not Hartman deign to notice his vote in favour of Sectarian Schools, and these given against Mr. Brown's various good motions about the independence of Parliament, the Rectories and Clergy Reserves? He says he voted for an address about the Clergy Reserves, because, had he done otherwise, the Government measure would have been defeated; the party, with which he acted, would have failed! Why did he, then, and men like him, oppose Mr. Price's similar address, in 1849-50? If he (a man of little talent or fame) was elected over Mr. Baldwin, for the reason that the latter had been treacherous, in respect of promises about the Reserves, to do the reverse of what Baldwin did—how much more culpable is he now, before the public for a second time, deceiving the same constituency by his time-serving, unstable conduct? He was sent to that House to secularize the Reserves, to abolish the Rectories by Bill, to oppose Sectarian Schools, to support vote by ballot, and to oppose Roman Catholic influences; yet, against all of these he voted; and the last he supported, by helping a bad government in all its dirty work. Mr. Hartman justifies his votes by saying, they were given to put down the faction of Brown, McKenzie and Sherwood. No man is justified in opposing a good measure, because it is introduced by an enemy, or as he chooses to say, *factionally!* We have long looked upon Mr. Hartman's conduct, like that of the other three clear grits above named, as in many respects very time-serving, and inconsistent with his promises to the people. Mr. McKenzie is, no doubt, in substance, correct in his exposition of Hartman's conduct. Teach such men a lesson, in future. They do dot go to the House to support their whims, but popular opinions. A Government should only be supported so long as its measures are good. The truth is—the four members, alluded to, were used as Rolph's tail; whilst Hucks and Cameron used such men as Egan, Ross, Smith, Morrison, &c. There is another thing, also, that the public cannot fail to notice, and that is, that neither Mr. White nor Hartman, in their letters or speeches, come out in this great crisis, and manfully expose the gigantic treachery of Rolph and Cameron.

THE CLERGY RESERVE LANDS.

(From the *Globe*.)

A great ignorance still appears to prevail on the subject of the Reserve endowment, notwithstanding all that has been printed about it, we copy a statement of the present condition of the fund, both in Upper and Lower Canada.—

UPPER CANADA.

Number of acres reserved for the protestant clergy, under the authority of the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of all the lands surveyed up to 1840, . . . 2112,200

The quantity authorized by that Act was only one-eighth, in consequence of which, there remain to be deducted, . . . 300,000

Church of England	41,110
Church of Scotland	7,755
Roman Catholic	1,666
Methodist	777
Presbyterian ministers	677
Surplus undisposed of	5,618
Total	53,593

LOWER CANADA	
Number of acres reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy under the Act of 1790, being one-seventh of the surveyed lands.	934,052
The quantity authorized by the Act was only one-eighth—to be deducted in consequence.	127,259
Number of acres sold up to 1st January, 1853.	392,302
Number of acres unsold.	541,750
Annual interest from the fund.	43,509
Distribution of the Revenue in Lower Canada	
Church of England.	£2,189
Church of Scotland.	1,094
Surplus undisposed of	226

The endowments in Lower Canada have been very ill managed—since nearly 400,000 acres have been sold, with an apparent net result of only £5,000, but there still remains a very large quantity of lands undistributed, which must be of great value—of far too much importance to permit the whole question being settled, without the consent of Lower Canada being asked.

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to trample down God's moral law in Europe. The Shield MAY HIS FALL BE A TERRIBLE EXAMPLE TO EVIL MEN!! Ireland is pursuing wheat raising to the large extent. A Turkish loan of two million pounds was immediately taken up by the Rothschild's. A comical debate lately took place in the American Congress in reference to the annexation of the Canada. A Mr Campbell, of Ohio, moved that negotiations be opened with Great Britain by the United States, to purchase the Canada. It was desecratedly laughed down.

A curious affair has just occurred at Montreal between the Court, presided over by Judge Aylwin and Rolland, and Mr Driscoll the Counsel acting on behalf of the Crown, in the place of the Attorney General. One of the Judges, Rolland, fancied himself insulted because Mr Driscoll in addressing the Court looked at Aylwin instead of looking at Rolland, who was the presiding Judge. For this unintentional act he was reprimanded, and it seems unnecessarily apologized. The Judge, a very old man in his dotage, was not satisfied with this, and would not act in Court until the offending counsel was removed. Judge Aylwin also upon the following day refused to act until the Counsel was withdrawn. It seems Aylwin used very offensive language to Mr. Driscoll, that he is now as he was in 1848 or before, in the habit of getting intoxicated and this shows his temper. It is known that he was a violent and abusive man as a politician, a sort of Lower Canada John Primer. The Quebec Gazette has a strong article on the subject—recommending impeachment.

The Brockville Recorder says that Dr. Church of Merriekville, the Reform candidate is in favour of the Maine Law but that Mr. Whitmarsh is not.

200,000 muskets were lately shipped from New York to Constantinople. It seems Mr. Everett was the author of the great Webster letter called the Hulseman letter to the Austrian Minister. The daily Globe has been greatly enlarged. At the Great Western Jollification some months ago the wine bibbers drank up \$2,300 worth of Champagne and made perfect fools of themselves, destroying the rational comfort of all!! A bill to suppress gambling houses has been introduced into the British House of Commons. The customs receipts at the Ports of Toronto and Hamilton for the quarter expiring 5th April exceed those of last year by a large sum—nearly one third. At the sale of the Pickering Harbour lots on the 6th, very high prices were realized. Lord John Russell was to preside at the dinner to be given to Lord Elgin at Liverpool. 3,000 passengers passed over the Great Western through Canada in two days. There has been an attempt at a duel at Washington between two Senators Messrs. Breakeuridge and Cutting, the latter from New York, the former from Kentucky, arising from the discussions on the Nebraska question. It all passed over with harmless smoke. The Emperor of Russia treats the French and British ultimatum with great contempt. It is said that the Empress of France has a rival in the affections of her husband in a beautiful English lady named Sinead. The celebrated Dr. Duff, lately of the East Indies, now from Scotland has arrived in this city and has preached several interesting sermons.

The Sarnia Shield says that the appeal cases taken by the Tavern Keepers of that town against the Bye-law to suppress all taverns have been dismissed by the juries summoned to try them. This is just and right.

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the sympathies of all just men. Had the Shield of itself manufactured a story, and it untrue, the case would be very different. We believe the proprietor will come off second best in this matter.

Fugitives from slavery from the United States are constantly arriving on our Western frontier. The Globe says that the Commercial Advertiser of Kingston, a sort of Semi-Temperance, Semi-Anti-Catholic paper, of a wavering temperament, has suddenly wheeled round to the side of the Catholic-ridden and jobbing-loving Government of Canada. We must confess that it looks somewhat like it. Let us have no more of such miserable half-way halting concerns in Canada. Our country is already too full of all kinds of trimmers. A long article, headed "The Penitentiary Contracts" appears in that paper against Mr. Brown. It is evidently written by some strange hand beginning with fulsome praise of the Ministry, it ends with a dirty insinuation very like the Belleville-Ross School. We know nothing of the statements of this article, but the article is written with a double object to help on the Ministry and injure Mr. Brown. It is the dirty covert spirit of the article, to which we allude.

Mr. McKENZIE AND DR. ROLPH.—The Message of the 6th instant makes a terrible expose of Dr. Rolph's conduct in the late rebellion. It shows Dr. Rolph at heart a decidedly bad man—treacherous, cowardly, and ungrateful. We have something to say at length of this man. As we never spare our enemies when corrupt, our friends in like positions, when in office shall receive like measure. The British Government has notified that of the United States, that immediately on a declaration of war, the Russian Pacific sea-ports will be blockaded. It is said a pamphlet was recently written by Louis Napoleon revising the map of Europe, but after its temporary publication was immediately suppressed. Its contents went to show that Napoleon is in favour of crippling Russia of much of its territory, yet of leaving Europe enslaved as now, religiously and politically. The world has little to expect from European monarchical Governments, or from the present Russian Turkish war. Our opinions may be given more at length on the matter in our next. The publication of the secret correspondence of 1853 between Russia and England, goes to confirm what we said some time ago, that there has been BACK-STAIR POLITICAL TREASON to the British nation. Lord Aberdeen, or some one who controlled him, has been playing false to the Turks and into Russian hands during 1853. The British Ministry deserve a withering rebuke for their unexampled conduct. They knew Russia's intentions, yet pretended not to do so. Trust not, says Solomon, in Princes.

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Young women are now engaged in working the electric telegraphs at the Liverpool, Manchester and London Stations.

A German Temperance paper is being got up by the friends of prohibition, for the Germans of Cincinnati and the west, among whom intemperance prevails to an alarming extent. It will be edited by Dr. Gustineani, a man of distinguished learning, well acquainted with the German language, and possessing great perseverance and energy. The paper is to be published in Cincinnati.

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RECEIPTS No. 17. J. B. C. Pelham, \$1 for 3 months. R. W. Canning, \$14, 1854, A Tar Order \$2 per month of his list.—We will forward him a premium of \$100 all agents were like him. W. H. North, Wintonburgh, \$14 remitted in our list. A. D. South, D. Chester, \$1 for new subscriber. His letter was published in the Rev. T. W., of Porton was published for 1854. J. Keeler, of Spencerville has paid his subscription for 1854.

COMMUNICATIONS. Mr. Albert Church of Canada has sent a letter, comprising a whole sheet of paper, signed and denying the charges preferred against the Canning Section of Cabots. He mentions the name of William, and desires us to fill our paper with his private quarrel. Our readers have been informed and we would not have published the letter, if we supposed it was going to create any difficulties. He says he is again resorted to the Division, and confessed his fault, and paid his fine. It is better for such difficulties to be amicably settled.

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Spring and Fall Purifier. DR. BUCHAN'S Aperient and Digestive TONIC 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 of others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION—the universal cause of health and source of numberless diseases and complaints. Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation. Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto. S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength. The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients. For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Wholesale Agent in British America. Toronto, April 8, 1854.

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.

THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to compete, until the first day of July next. Two Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed, and must be accompanied by a note containing the Signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding with the plan. Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office. CHAS. ED. ROMAIN, Chairman.

Committee Room, } Toronto, 25th March, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations. ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. BEG to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Which will comprise a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. PIPER & Brother, 60 Yonge Street. The subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50 Yonge Street, Toronto. Caution.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George C. W. they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust at the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and to see the notice stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is of 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.

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 21, 4 stories high to his premises, when he proposes to carry on his Wholesale Business. Millinery in Particular, And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street. JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Wanted Immediately. A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

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

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

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, of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded. CALL AND SEE No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn." JAMES DUFFETT. Toronto, March 11, 1854.

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

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.

Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay. Toronto, March 20, 1854.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER

...moved that the ... British by the ... Canada. It was ...

A curious affair has just occurred at Montreal between the Court, presided over by Judges Aylwin and Rolland and Mr. Driscoll the counsel acting on behalf of the Crown in the place of the Attorney General. One of the Judges, Rolland, fancied himself insulted because Mr. Driscoll in addressing the Court looked at Aylwin instead of looking at Rolland, who was the presiding Judge. For this unintentional act he was reprimanded and it seems unnecessarily apologized. The Judge, a very old man in his dotage, was not satisfied with this, and would not act in Court until the offending counsel was removed. Judge Aylwin also upon the following day refused to act until the Counsel was withdrawn. It seems Aylwin used very offensive language to Mr. Driscoll, that he is now as he was in 1848 or before, in the habit of getting intoxicated and this is his temper. It is known that he was a violent and abusive man as a politician, a sort of Lower Canada John Prince. The Quebec Gazette has a strong article on the subject—recommending impeachment.

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Toronto, April 8, 1854.

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.
THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to compete, until the last day of July next. Two Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed, and must be accompanied by a note containing the Signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding with the plan.
Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office.
CHAS. ED. ROMAIN,
Chairman.
Committee Room, }
Toronto, 28th March, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.
Spring Importations.
ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO.
BEG to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Which will comprise a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most Liberal Terms.
Toronto, March 8, 1854.

A ... to ... the points of ... The ... its brightest ... with a ... hard not to melt under the ... Look out for ... C.W. they purport to be ... but are not. The points are ... polished, but will become ... exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ... SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is of the points that the base. Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
J. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposed to carry on his Wholesale Business.
Millinery in Particular.
And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

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

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

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

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY
Wholesale and Retail,
The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.
THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada.
No Second Price.
J. CHARLESWORTH.

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,
of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,
Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.
CALL AND SEE
No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."
JAMES DUFFETT,
Toronto, March 11, 1854.

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
No. 119, Yonge Street opposite
Elgie's Hotel Toronto.
GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
Toronto, March 20, 1854.

A CARD.
JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Residence—Cumminsville.
Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY...

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, Esq. will attend to any legal business...

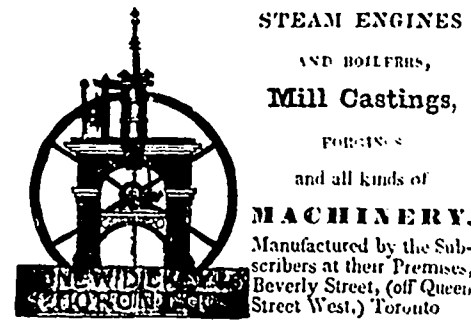
H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO...

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general...

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

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



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

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks...

Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

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 Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture.

of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public.

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices...

FRESH ARRIVALS! SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM POLLEY, CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

By Appointment to the Citizens of Toronto...

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Large assortment of the Latest comple with every article...

Small Wares in endless variety, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ladies' Sleeves, Children's Goods...

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St. Toronto, March, 1854.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application...

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council. Toronto, Nov. 3, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years...

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH, RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD, RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH, RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURF, RUSSIA SALVE CURES DUNIONS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER BITES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILLS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES AWELLED NOSE, RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERSIPHELAS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Redding & Co., Proprietors, No. 8 State Street, Boston.

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE...

H. ROVELL HOPE, Cashier of the House, Late and For. Ex. Agent...

RAILWAY NOTICE. THE Great Western Railway...

Trains will run as follows: GOING EAST. Leave London at 8:30 A.M., 12:25 P.M., 2:45 P.M.

Hamilton, January 1854. A CARD. YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor...

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business...

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH. RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.

Toronto, April 1st. 1854. BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets.) HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mournings Furnished on the shortest Notice.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Moleskin Trousers, Men's Fanny Coats, etc.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, 45 King Street East, Toronto.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (No. 25) No. 25 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AS constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware...



A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE, At 101 Yonge Street, HOUSEHOLDS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

75 barrels do do do, 20 barrels do do do, 200 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 25 crates assorted Crockery...

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co., WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books...

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.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

MR. ROBERT MOORE ATTORNEY AT LAW... Office, King Street, over Nathan's Furniture...

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC...

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

Image of a steam engine with text: STEAM ENGINES, MILL CASTINGS, MACHINERY. Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto. AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES of the SON OF TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office.

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past...

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...

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

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, including various fabrics and clothing items.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Tailor, 140 West of Church St. Clothing and Warhouse, 100 King St. East. Toronto, March, 1854.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto will make application to the Session of the Provincial Legislature...

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council. Toronto, Nov. 3, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT. Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS, CANCERS, SORE EYES, ITCH, FLEAS, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, CUTS, CORNS, SCALDS, SALT RHEUM, SORES, PLEA BITES, WHITLOWS, ULCERS, WARTS, SORE NIPPLES, STIES, PESTERS, RINGWORM, SCURF, RINGWORM, SORE LIPS, INGROWING NAILS, SPIDER STINGS, SHINGLES, ERUPTIONS, MOSQUITO BITES, CHILBLAINS, FROZEN LIMBS, WENS, SORE EARS, ROLLS, FLESH WOUNDS, PILES, BRUISES, CHAPPED HANDS, SPRAINS, SWELLED NOSE, ERYTHELMA, LAME WRIST.

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in. CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Bedding & Co., Proprietors, No. 6 State Street, Boston.

H. BRYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE. Sign of the large Knife and Fork.

RAILWAY NOTICE. THE Great Western Railway Co. Trains will run as follows: Leave London at 8:30 A.M., Arrive at the Falls at 2:45 P.M.

THE Great Western Railway Co. Trains will run as follows: Leave London at 8:30 A.M., Arrive at the Falls at 2:45 P.M. Managing Director C. J. BRYDGES.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor. Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods on the average per week.

WANTED, two experienced Painters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH. RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets,) HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST. Wholesale and Retail. Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

The rage for the gold of Australia is past,
And men gather wisdom and show it at last
For now they believe what they've often been told,
That our own favored Canada is the country for good.

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

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

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

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

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

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer,
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear,
'Tis true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may
see,

By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

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

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made,
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,
And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the
eye

And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD.
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.
The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which
the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds.

of yard wide Prints, fast color, from 74d.
Also, a few Pieces as low as 44d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast color 44d.
1,500 " Gingham and Derrys, very heavy 6d.
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 6d.
3,000 " Fine printed De Launes 74d.
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 34d.
1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 14d.
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per
doz. 2s. 8d.
200 " Hosiery 1s.
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.

A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak.
Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices.
Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs.
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

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

G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office.
Toronto, March 17, 1854. 13

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKERIN, Sheriff of D. C., No. 4

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

**THE STEAMER
CITY OF HAMILTON**

WILL, until further notice, commencing on
Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for
Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted)
at Nine o'clock, connecting with stages from thence
to Hamilton. Returning, will leave Wellington
Square at half-past One o'clock, calling at Port Credit
and Oakville, going and returning.

G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office.
Toronto, March 17, 1854. 13

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,
TORONTO, C.W.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully returns
thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon
him, especially during the past year, and in consequence
and in determining to maintain the integrity in the
system of business, which for twenty years, has
characterized this Establishment, combined with
modern appliances and adapted to the order to
keep pace with the rapid progress of the
community. A strict personal attention—with the
aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants. Moderate
Prices, with a large, varied and really attractive stock,
continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the
English, French, and American Markets, will mark
the future course of this Establishment.

Choice assortments of Woolen and Cashmere Long
Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woolen Polka
Jackets.

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

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

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

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.

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

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

W. HAMILTON,

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

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

W. STEWARD,

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

NEW Painting and Glazier Estab- lishment.

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

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

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

He will offer against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Ammunition used against them
be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper

Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of
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Makes War upon no One;
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Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he
craves that the
Ammunition used against them
be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper

Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

He will offer against the assailants any amount of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and
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All of which will form his only barricades—and he
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Ammunition used against them
be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper

Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No 37, King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above busi- ness he has on HAND, (or will make to ORDER) ALL KINDS OF SILK FUR, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND. Agency for F. Mah's Paris and New York Fates of Fashion, also for J. H. Chappell's Lon- don and Paris Magazine of System of Cut- ting. Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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 Pow-
der; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Extermina-
tor; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liment, &c.
Races Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near
the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city.—H. BAYLEY,
and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations
can be had at all times at this House at very moderate
charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

T. PRATT'S, Temperance House,
1st Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good
Tables attached.
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received a large assort-
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.

—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-
WARE, 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.
Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety
of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, }
Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w.

NEW TERMS AND POSTAGE.
We will send this paper to new Sub-
scribers from this date to the end of the year
1854 for \$1 in advance, or payable in a
month. Otherwise the credit terms to re-
main as they are. Ten copies from this date
to new Subscribers will be sent in club form,
DIRECTED TO ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance,
or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who
has paid 6s. 3d. for the year, who will send
us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance
of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of
postage, or may deduct out of the money to
be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s. 4d.
currency,—the amount of his postage on this
paper for 1854. These new terms will apply
to agents (excepting the commission clause.)
Persons wanting the back numbers of 1851
will be charged as usual. 18th Feb., 1854.

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John
Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oak-
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;
Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham,
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ra-
palgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George
Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John
Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey,
Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdock, Aylmer;
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia;
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph;
Fans Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly,
Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James
Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford;
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham
Stuarttown; John Boyd, Ottawa; C. S. Powers,
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.
H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn;
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper,
Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland;
J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C.
Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook;
F. B. Rolt, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward
Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.
Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,
Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T.
Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquevieux—M. L. Burn-
ham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H.
Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—
E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning;
A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Jos.
Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J.
G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

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

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

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

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these in-
ducements:—

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

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscri-
bers 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 Subscri-
bers, 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—other-
wise the usual credit charge will be made against the
person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual
prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out
of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any
greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives no-
tice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of,
and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise,
whose names do not appear regularly as such in this
paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted
agents, should see that they are persons of character
or property.

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

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate
terms.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Con-
tributors.

Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—
Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying
a month after subscribing is an advance Sub-
scriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than
three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d. cy,
or three for \$1, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each.
Paper will not be stopped until all arrears are paid,
except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining
first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854.
All subscribers, unless a special agreement be made
to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy
free, must comply with our terms. Any person send-
ing 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive
a bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for
1854.—Sending 8 new and the money, a bound copy
of 1852 and copy free for 1854,—12 new with the
money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a
book worth \$1,—15 new with the money, bound
copy of half 1851 and 1852, 1853, copy 1854 free,—
20 new with the money, the same as the last, and a

single copy of the last year's paper.

Persons who have not received their copy, may
order it to be sent to them, and the money paid in
advance.

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While the...
The man may have...
And vain were his...
White blessings so numerous...
Strange indeed would it be...
Where our roses, though late...
blown
Though our winters are long...
But lead us to summers...
Should be less attractive...
Than lands full of vices...
But prosperous as Canada...
This year is the best...
And now she is wreathing...
That nations may one day...
Her prosperous condition...
Where her farmers get...
While all their productions...
At prices which now pay...
To many, it doubtless...
Why Dry Goods are cheap...
is true, notwithstanding...
By calling on Young Street...
While many must know...
Has been made in the...
Yet our flannels and...
Quite as low as the prices...
Our Bonnets & Cloaks...
With a prospect of...
And our Shawls and our...
And induce even the most...
Our manner of business...
The lowest price asked...
And such, we determine...
The increasing practice...
THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET.
TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.
The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which,
the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds.
of yard wide Prints, fast color, from 7d.
Also, a few Pieces as low as 1d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast color 1d.
1,500 " Gingham and Dress, very heavy 6d.
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes 7d.
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines 7d.
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 4d.
1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets.
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1d.
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per
doz. 2s. 8d.
200 " Hose 1s.
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak.
Blankets and Flannels at last year's prices.
Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs.
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

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

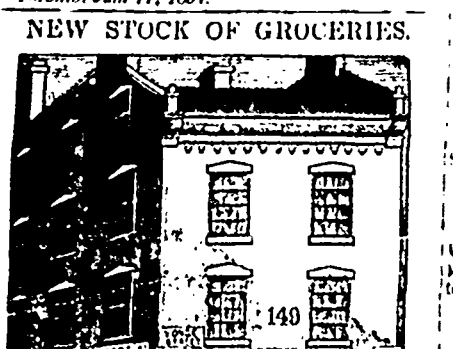
PRIVATE BILLS.
PARTIES intending to make application to the
Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL
BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or
conferring corporate powers for commercial or other
purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or bound-
aries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights
or property of other parties, are hereby notified that
they are required by the 2nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules
[which are published in full in the Canada Gazette]
to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application
in some newspaper published within the County or
Union of Counties affected: sending copies of the first
and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office,
Quebec.
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

NOTICE.
WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading and exposing for sale Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.
And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3 P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, and other Keepers of Houses of Public Entertainment, and to issue licenses therefor.
ROBERT BEARD,
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.
Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

JOHN Bentley, Dress and Stationer,
No. 71 Young Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. Also Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios and General Stationery. N.B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jolley's Pills, Farre's Arabian Linctus &c. &c. Rage Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d 1854. 1-1f

Bonnets & Millinery,
Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Coloured Coths, Trained Casimere and Deans, Dresses, Domestic Gingham, Hosiery &c. &c.
FACORY COTTON,
White and Coloured Flannels, Grain Plands, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Sattinet, and Canada Cloths, Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.
No connection with any other house in the City.
Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

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



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

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

W. STEWARD,
PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. 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

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

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.
HAMILTON AND TORONTO.
THE STEAMER
CITY OF HAMILTON
WILL, until further notice, commencing on Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock, connecting with stages from thence to Hamilton. Returning, will leave Wellington Square at half-past One o'clock, calling at Port Credit and Oakville, going and returning.
G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, March 17, 1854. 13

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

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 Cisterns, &c. supplied with the most promptitude and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city.—H. BAYLEY, and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations can be had at all times at this House at very moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.
PRATT'S, Temperance House,
Division Street, near the Wharf, Cobourg, Good Stabling attached.
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.
Toronto January 2nd 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, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 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 } 6-w.

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence Campaign against his well assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
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Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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