

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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



THE SON OF THE EMPEROR

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. AUGUST 12, 1854.

NO. 32.

THE INDIAN'S DEATH SONG.

BY STICCOLO.

Farewell to the land where the war-whoop hath rung;
Where the bow of the Indian was seldom unstrung;
Where the Delaware's hand has been red in the night,
And the scalp of the Mingo hath told of his might.

Farewell to the lake whose blue waters now rest—
To the spear that so oft I have dipp'd in its breast;
To the deer-trodden hill—to the stream-gladden'd dell,
To the home of my fathers, forever farewell.

And, oh! where that fireball sinks in the west,
My spirit will soon with the beams be at rest:
There the shadows of life and its sorrows are o'er,
There the blood of the foeman shall stain us no more.

Farewell to my tribe—to my kindred—my home;
My forefathers beckon,—I come—O, I come!
They wait in the hunt, and their bright plumes they wave;
O! haste, my slow spirit, and wing o'er the grave.

Ye brave, gather round me, and sing of the fight—
Of the deeds of your chieftain, who falls in his might;
Who led ye so oft in the war-path along;
His glories and conquest, let these be your song.

Farewell to my graves, ever faithful; for, oh!
The mighty have fallen,—the great is laid low:
I die,—yet as free and unfettered I sleep,
As the sea-fowl reposes to rest on the deep.

Behold yonder mountains, resplendant and bright,
Undim'd by a shadow—undark'nd by night:
I go,—O! I go to the home of the blest—
To the land of the spirit—the hills of the west.

Already the bow for a Lero is strong;
For my name is there spoken, my glories are sung:
The Great Spirit smiles as he beckons me home,
From the graves of my fathers;—I come, O! I come.
Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

ADVANTAGES OF A PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The ancient heathen acted on the idea that bodily exercise was the true foundation of all social and mental, as well as physical growth and development. They had no doubt that the mind could not, by any probability, be in a healthy state, unless the body also was in a condition of perfect health. The same ideas were possessed by the ancient Jews; and hence, in the laws of these people, we find the most minute and careful hygienic enactments, side by side with those for the suppression and punishment of vice or immorality.

Gymnastic exercises, and a regular habit are found to be as old as the earliest records of the inhabitants of Greece; and as with the descendants of the Puritans, the church and the school house are erected simultaneously with the huts of the early settlers, so were gymnasia built for the training of the youth of every considerable town in Greece. These gymnasia were always under the control of the government, and the gymnasiarch had power to manage as he saw fit.

The buildings were constructed with porches. These were used for conversation and oral instruction. Within the inclosure were covered apartments for exercise in the winter or stormy weather, and others not covered for milder seasons—walks for those not engaged in the games, and cold and

The gymnasiarch had the general supervision of the gymnasium, and could expel such teachers, sophists, and philosophers, whose teachings he considered injurious to the young, or prejudicial to the interests of the nation. Another class of officers had for their duty, to inspire the youth with a life of morality and another regulated the diet of the pupils, and acted as surgeons and physicians.

The education of the Greek youth was divided into three parts: grammar, or a knowledge of the language by which he was to make his thoughts known; music, which has already been defined; and gymnastics, or the exercise of every power and faculty of the body, and the latter as the basis of all advancement in the former, occupied more time and attention than all others, and continued through the entire lifetime. It was an every day occurrence, to see the gray-headed sage and philosopher engaged with the lads in their sports, and the highest, either in church or in state, deemed it no way derogatory to their duty, to recreate in this manner their faculties of body and mind.

In Ionia, and some other States, the girls were secluded and brought up in sedentary habits; but in Sparta, and among the Dorians, the laws compelled the people to provide for a full and free education of the women. The god Apollo and the goddess Diana were twins, and each is represented with the fullest and most perfect physical and intellectual development—and each free of the slightest stain upon their reputation of chastity and purity. The Spartan girls were taught to sing, to dance, to shoot with the bow, to throw the javelin, to run, and every exercise befitting their strength; and all this in the presence of the youth of the other sex, the citizens, magistrates and kings; and they were always remarkable for their dignity of manners and purity of character. When the stranger remarked to the wife of Leonidas, "You are the only women who can maintain an ascendancy over men," she replied to his remark, "Undoubtedly, for we are the only women who bring men into the world."

Among the Romans, a similar attention was paid, for a time, to the strengthening and thorough development of all the human faculties, and it was the result of this alone which gave to Rome the proud title of "Mistress of the world;" but when effeminacy and sloth attacked the females, and afterwards the male youth of that proud city, inevitable but great was the fall thereof. A similar lesson, but less marked, is taught by all nations that have risen from a state of savagism or barbarity. Their very condition obliges them to exercise their faculties, and by that exercise comes power, which raises them in the scale of humanity. It is by this exercise alone that man grows as an individual, or as a nation. It is by the exercise and activity of such functions of the body and of the mind, that we can recognize the existence of such a faculty; for until such existence is demonstrated by use, we may say the power is ready to be born into life, but we cannot say it already is in existence. How many persons are there that have never yet enjoyed more than a partial—a half existence—and how many are there each day dying—losing their faculties by neglecting to use them.

The fable of the apes on the border of the Dead Sea, who, for a long time, neglected their faculties,

they have lost by refusing to use their faculties, has become an every day reality, in regions not so far from us as the Dead Sea.

The Orientals have the art of dwarfing trees, until the pear and the oak do not exceed a foot in height; but we have the art of dwarfing men, until we need not send to Central America for Aztec children, their parallels, or those nearly their parallels, ride up and down Broadway, and are said to be found in Fifth avenue.

Compare the workmen of the tailor's work room, or the slender limbs of dry goods clerk, with the perfect physical developments of a Ravel, and we shall see what we are, and what we should be if we but comprehended our duty to ourselves and our Maker.

There is no other means by which any organ, or faculty, either of the body, mind or sentiments, can be made to develop itself, to become strong and active, but by proper and constant exercise and use.

It is true that we may continue to exist, and the experience of many among us proves the fact, even without the development or active exercise of any valuable faculty of mind or body; but we were not created simply to exist—to stay here till we die, but were placed here by our Creator to live and to be active—to attain perfection by the development of our every faculty—to be more exalted souls, wedded to pure, strong and healthy bodies; making the universe subject to our wills, and keeping complete control as well of our passions and appetites.—*Scalpel.*

TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand arriv'd
Harre, hot foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the blood hounds of this reign of terror, stripped of every wreck of property and power, Talleyrand secured a passage to America, in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer in a strange land, to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

"The landlord hesitated a moment, and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up-stairs either from America or Britain but whether an American or Englishman I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who, in his life, was bishop, prince and prime minister—ascended the stairs. A miserable suppliant, he stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the down-cast brows, and gazed upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline; the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form vigorous, even with the snows of fifty, was clad in a dark, but rich and distinguished costume.

He pointed out his story in French and broken English.

"I am a wanderer—an exile. I am bound to fly to the New World without a friend or home. You are an American. Give me, then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner—the scenes of Paris have seized me with horror, that a life of labour would be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to your friends? A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman rose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning.

"I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say—I have not a friend—not one in all America."

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied those few words.

"Who are you?" he cried as the strange man retreated towards the next room; "what is your name?"

"My name," he replied with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its convulsive expression—"my name is Benedict Arnold."

He was gone. Talleyrand sunk into a chair gasping the words.

"Arnold the traitor!"

Thus, you see, he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the wanderer's mark upon his brow.

KOSSUTH AND SHAFTSBURY.

These two sketches are from the pen of Mrs. Stowe's travels in England. That of Kosuth is apposite, showing the situation of a truly patriotic man. His course has been one of virtue and lofty patriotism, his reward neglect and poverty. Louis Napoleon's life has been one given to deceit, ambition and treachery, his reward is the smiles of harlots,—the hollow plaudits of the world,—a cringing nation,—the praise of a fleeting world. Lord Shaftsbury is a very benevolent and excellent man.—*Editor's Note.*

LORD SHAFTSBURY.

People here are sometimes amused by the vivacity with which the American papers are exhorting Lord Shaftsbury to look into the factory system, and to explore the collieries, and in general to take care of the suffering lower classes, as if he had been doing anything else for those twenty years past. To people who know how he has worked against wind and tide, in the face of opposition and obloquy, and how all the dreadful statistics that they quote against him were brought out expressly by enquiries set on foot and prosecuted by him, and how the same statistics have been reiterated in the ears of successive Houses of Parliament till all these abuses have been reformed, as far as the most stringent and minute legislation can reform them—it is quite amusing to hear him exhorted to consider the situation of the working classes. (The reason for this, perhaps, is that the



Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. AUGUST 12, 1854.

NO. 32.

THE INDIAN'S DEATH SONG.

BY SYLVIA.

Farewell to the land where the war-whoop hath rung,
Where the bow of the Indian was seldom unstrung;
Where the Delaware's hand has been red in the fight,
And the scalp of the Mingo hath told of his might.

Farewell to the lake whose blue waters now rest—
To the spear that so oft I have dipp'd in its breast;
To the deer-trodden hill—to the stream-gladden'd dell,
To the home of my fathers, forever farewell.

Ard, oh! where that fireball sinks in the west,
My spirit will soon with the beams be at rest:
There the shadows of life and its sorrows are o'er,
There the blood of the foeman shall stain us no more.

Farewell to my tribe—to my kundred—my home;
My forefathers beckon.—I come—O, I come!
They wait in the hunt, and their bright plumes they wave;
O! haste, my slow spirit, and wing o'er the grave.

Ye brave, gather round me, and sing of the fight—
Of the deeds of your chieftain, who falls in his might;
Who led ye so oft in the war-path along;—
His glories and conquest, let these be your song.

Farewell to my braves, ever faithful; for, oh!
The mighty have fallen.—the great is laid low:
I die,—yet as free and unfettered I sleep,
As the sea-fowl reposes to rest on the deep.

Behold yonder mountains, resplendant and bright,
Undim'd by a shadow—undarken'd by night:
I go,—O! I go to the home of the blest—
To the land of the spirit—the hills of the west.

Already the bow for a hero is strung;
For my name is there spoken, my glories are sung:
The Great Spirit smiles as he beckons me home,
From the graves of my fathers;—I come, O! I come.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

ADVANTAGES OF A PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The ancient heathen acted on the idea that bodily exercise was the true foundation of all social and mental, as well as physical growth and development. They had no doubt that the mind could not, by any probability, be in a healthy state, unless the body also was in a condition of perfect health. The same ideas were possessed by the ancient Jews; and hence, in the laws of these people, we find the most minute and careful hygienic enactments, side by side with those for the suppression and punishment of vice or immorality.

Gymnastic exercises, and a regular habit are found to be as old as the earliest records of the inhabitants of Greece; and as with the descendants of the Puritans, the church and the school house were erected simultaneously with the huts of the early settlers, so were gymnasia built for the training of the youth of every considerable town in Greece. These gymnasia were always under the control of the government, and the gymnasiarch had power to manage as he saw fit.

The buildings were constructed with porches. These were used for conversation and oral instruction. Within the inclosure were covered apartments for exercise in the winter or stormy weather and others not covered for milder seasons—walks for those not engaged in the games, and cold and hot baths. Nearly all the art and splendor of the city was gathered into these gymnasia, and immense sums of money were expended in their adornment.

The gymnasiums had the general supervision of the gymnasiarch and of his assistants, sophists and philosophers, whose teaching he considered injurious to the young, or prejudicial to the interests of the nation. Another class of officers looked for their duty, to inspire the youth with a love of morality and another regulated the diet of the pupils, and acted as surgeons and physicians.

The education of the Greek youth was divided into three parts: grammar, or a knowledge of the language by which he was to make his thoughts known; music, which has already been defined and gymnastics, or the exercise of every power and faculty of the body; and the latter as the basis of all advancement in the former, occupied more time and attention than all others, and continued through the entire lifetime. It was an every day occurrence, to see the gray-headed sage and philosopher engaged with the lads in their sports, and the highest, either in church or in state, deemed it no way derogatory to their duty, to recreate in this manner their faculties of body and mind.

In Ionia, and some other States, the girls were secluded and brought up in sedentary habits; but in Sparta, and among the Dorians, the laws compelled the people to provide for a full and free education of the women. The god Apollo and the goddess Diana were twins, and each is represented with the fullest and most perfect physical and intellectual development—and each free of the slightest stain upon their reputation of chastity and purity. The Spartan girls were taught to sing, to dance, to shoot with the bow, to throw the javelin, to run, and every exercise befitting their strength; and all this in the presence of the youth of the other sex, the citizens, magistrates and kings; and they were always remarkable for their dignity of manners and purity of character. When the stranger remarked to the wife of Leonidas, "You are the only women who can maintain an ascendancy over men," she replied to his remark, "Undoubtedly, for we are the only women who bring men into the world."

Among the Romans, a similar attention was paid, for a time, to the strengthening and thorough development of all the human faculties, and it was the result of this alone which gave to Rome the proud title of "Mistress of the world;" but when effeminacy and sloth attacked the females, and afterwards the male youth of that proud city, inevitable but great was the fall thereof. A similar lesson, but less marked, is taught by all nations that have risen from a state of savagism or barbarity. Their very condition obliges them to exercise their faculties, and by that exercise comes power, which raises them in the scale of humanity. It is by this exercise alone that man grows as an individual, or as a nation. It is by the exercise and activity of such functions of the body and of the mind, that we can recognize the existence of such a faculty; for until such existence is demonstrated by use, we may say the power is ready to be born into life, but we cannot say it already is in existence. How many persons are there that have never yet enjoyed more than a partial—a half existence—and how many are there each day dying—losing their faculties by neglecting to use them.

The fable of the apes on the border of the Dead Sea, who fearing to speak lest they became enfeebled, lost the power of speech and thought, and now sit there, perched upon the trees, chattering their foolish words, and faintly dreaming of the manhood

they have lost by refusing to use their faculties, has become a every day reality in regard to those far from us as the Dead Sea.

The Orientals have the art of dwarfing men, until the pear and the oak do not exceed a foot in height—but we have the art of dwarfing men, until we need not send to Central America for Aztec children—their parallels, or those nearly their parallels, side up and down Broadway and as said to be found in Fifth avenue.

Compare the workmen of the tailor's work room, or the slender limbs of dry goods clerk, with the perfect physical developments of a Ravel, and we shall see what we are, and what we should be if we but comprehended our duty to ourselves and our Maker.

There is no other means by which any organ, or faculty, either of the body, mind or sentiment, can be made to develop itself, to become strong and active but by proper and constant exercise and use.

It is true that we may continue to exist, and the experience of many among us proves the fact, even without the development or active exercise of any valuable faculty of mind or body; but we were not created simply to exist—to stay here till we die—but were placed here by our Creator to live and to be active—to attain perfection by the development of our every faculty—to be more exalted souls, wedded to pure, strong and healthy bodies; making the universe subject to our wills, and keeping complete control as well of our passions and appetites.—*Scalpel.*

TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand arriv'd
Havre, hot foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the blood hounds of this reign of terror, stripped of every wreck of property and power, Talleyrand secured a passage to America, in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer in a strange land, to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment, and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or Britain, but whether an American or Englishman I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who, in his life, was bi-shop, prince and prime minister—ascended the stairs. A miserable suppliant, he stood before the stranger's door, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years his arms folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the down-cast brows, and gazed upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline; the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form vigorous, even with the snows of fifty, was clad in a dark, but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced—stated that he was a fugitive—and under the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, solicited his kind and feeling offices.

He pointed out his story as one of suffering and broken English.

"I am a wanderer—an exile—I am forced to fly to the New World, without a friend or home. You are an American—give me, then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, that I may be able to earn my bread—I am willing to toil in any manner—the women of Paris have seized me with horror, that a life of labour would be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to your friends?" A wealthy man like you has doubtless many friends."

The strange gentleman rose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow.

He spoke as he retreated backward—his voice was full of meaning.

"I am the only man born in the New World who can raise his hand to God and say—I have not a friend—not one in all America."

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied those few words.

"Who are you?" he cried as the strange man retreated towards the next room; "what is your name?"

"My name," he replied with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its convulsive expression—"my name is Benedict Arnold."

He was gone. Talleyrand sunk into a chair gasping the words:

"Arnold the traitor!"

Thus, you see, he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the wanderer's mark upon his brow.

KOSUTH AND SHAFTSBURY.

These two sketches are from the pen of Mrs. Stowe's travels in England. That of Kosuth is apposite, showing the situation of a truly patriotic man. His course has been one of virtue and lofty patriotism, his reward neglect and poverty. Louis Napoleon's life has been one given to deceit, ambition and treachery. His reward is the smile of harlots—the hollow plaudits of the world—the ringing nation—the praise of a fleeting world. Lord Shaftsbury is a very benevolent and excellent man.—*Editor Box.*

LORD SHAFTSBURY.

People here are sometimes amused by the vivacity with which the American papers are exhorting Lord Shaftsbury to look into the factory system, and to explore the collieries, and in general to take care of the suffering lower classes, as if he had been doing anything else for these twenty years past. To people who know how he has worked against wind and tide, in the face of opposition and obloquy, and how all the dreadful statistics that they quote against him were brought out expressly by enquiries set on foot and prosecuted by him, and how the same statistics have been reiterated in the ears of successive Houses of Parliament till all these abuses have been reformed, as far as the most strict and minute legislation can reform them—it is quite amusing to hear him exhorted to consider the situation of the working classes. One reason for this, perhaps, is that provoking facility in changing names which is incident to the English Peerage. During most of the time that most of the resolutions and speeches on the factory system and collieries were made, the Earl of Shaft-

bury was in the House of Commons, with the title of Lord Ashley, and it was not till the death of his father that he entered the House of Peers as Lord Shaftesbury. The contract which a very standard religious paper in America (The N. Y. Observer) has drawn between Lord Ashley and Lord Shaftesbury does not strike the people over here as remarkably opposite.

Concerning the letter I have one or two things to say. Nothing can be more false than the insinuation that has been thrown out in some American papers, that it was a political movement. It had its first origin in the deep religious feelings of the man whose whole life has been devoted to the abolition of the white-labor slavery of Great Britain; the man whose eye explored the darkness of the collieries, and counted the weary steps of the cotton-spinners—who penetrated the dens where the insane were tortured with darkness, and cold, and stripes; and threaded the louthsome alleys of London, haunts of fever and cholera; this man it was, whose heart was overwhelmed by the tale of American Slavery, and who could find no relief from the distress except in raising some voice to the ear of Christianity. Fearful of the jealousy of political interference, Lord Shaftesbury published an address to the ladies of England, in which he told them that he felt himself moved by an irresistible impulse to entreat them to raise their voice, in the name of common Christianity and womanhood, to their American sisters. The abuse which has fallen upon him for this most Christian proceeding does not in the least surprise him, because it is of the kind that has always met him in every benevolent movement.

When in the Parliament of England he was pleading for women in the collieries who were harnessed like beasts of burden, and made to draw loads through mire and dark passages, and for children who were taken at three years old to labour where the sun never shines, he was met with determined and furious opposition and obloquy accused of being a disorganizer, and of wanting to restore the dark ages. Very similar accusations have attended all his efforts for the working classes during the long course of 17 years, which resulted at last in the triumphal passage of the factory bill.

KOSSUTH

From Richmond's Mr. S. C., and I drove out to call upon Kossuth. We found him in obscure lodgings in the outskirts of London. I would that some of the editors in America, who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it but the simplest necessities. Here dwells the man whose greatest fault is an undying love for his country. We all know that if Kossuth would have taken wealth and a secure retreat, with a life of ease for himself, America would gladly have had all these at his feet. But because he could not acquiesce in the unmerited dishonour of his country, he lives a life of obscurity, poverty, and labour. All this was written in his pale, worn face, and sad thoughtful blue eye. But to me the unselfish patriot is more venerable for his poverty and misfortunes. He entered into conversation with cheerfulness, speaking English well, though with the idioms of foreign languages. He seemed quite amused at the sensation which had been excited by Mr S's cotton speech in Exeter Hall. S. asked him if he had yet hopes for his cause. He answered, "I hope still because I work still; my hope is in God and in man."

I inquired for Madame Kossuth, and he answered, "I have not yet seen her to-day," adding, "she has her family affairs, you know, madame; we are poor exiles here;" and, fearing to cause embarrassment, I did not press an interview. When we parted he took my hand kindly, and said, "God bless you, my child."

I would not lose my faith in such men for anything the world could give me. There are some people who involve in themselves so many of the elements which go to make up our confidence in human nature generally, that to lose confidence in them seems to undermine our faith in human virtue. As Shakspeare says, their defection would be like "another fall of man."

A LAW AND ORDER DOG.—A Newfoundland dog in Boston, lost the wire-muzzle from his nose as he was passing along Kilby street a morning or two since. Instead of passing along without it, as many dogs would have done, he paused



Ladies' Department.

The following beautiful lines were contributed to the Home Journal, by Mrs. T. H. Beverige, of Galveston, Texas.

I saw a youthful mother,
Once on a sunny day,
Set down a smiling infant,
To watch its frolic play.
It gambled on the flowrets
That decked the carpet o'er,
And seemed, with childish wonder,
Each object to explore.

A something, on the instant,
Its glad career arrests,
And earnestly it gazes where
A golden sunbeam rests;
While on the new-found glory
It fixed its wondering eyes,
And trustfully reached forth its hand
To seize the glittering prize.

And now its tiny fingers clasp
The treasure rich and rare,
Which, in its baby innocence,
It surely thought was there.
But ah! that hand uncloses,
And to its earnest gaze
Reveals no gem of beauty—
No bright unprisoned rays!

And then the first of many tears
Fell on that cherub face,—
The first sad disappointment
In life's uncertain race!
And thus it hath been with us all,
Who its dark game have played;
We've sought to grasp the sunshine,
And only found the shade.

A SECOND JOAN OF ARC.—The following is from the Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette: "A curious story is told at this moment of a second Joan of Arc who has appeared in the Turkish army. A girl named Gara a descendant of Solomon Paeha, former governor of Morocco, in Asia, arrived lately at the city of Adana, on her way to Constantinople. She marched at the head of a corps of irregular cavalry. Many persons tried to persuade her to abandon the strange enterprise; but nothing shook her courage or her resolution to combat the enemies of her country. Some persons thought to intimidate her by saying, if she was determined to remain in the army she must give trial of her skill by an assault at arms. The governor of Adana, who was informed of the fact, ordered that the young girl should be brought to him, and he asked her if she still persisted in her resolution. She responded in the affirmative and added that she would engage willingly in the trial at arms to which they had said she must submit, provided they would give her for her adversary the bravest and most vigorous of the 2000 cavaliers of which the detachment was composed. The combat took place immediately, and after a contest of some minutes, the cavalier chosen for adversary was disarmed by the young girl and declared vanquished. The governor then ordered, that she should be regularly enrolled counted her down 1500 piasters, (\$75) and gave the rank of officer to her brother, who served in an inferior grade."

A GOOD THOUGHT. John Howard, having settled his accounts at the close of a particular year, and found a balance in his favor, proposed to his wife to make use of it in a journey to London, or in any other amusement she chose. "What a pretty cottage for a poor family it would build!" was her answer. This point met with his cordial approbation, and the money was laid out accordingly.

neatly dressed, with rather a dashing watch establishment, and after throwing off her crape shawl presented herself at the desk made her prayer—a long one after the presbyterian usage—and spreading the Bible open before her, took her text and walked into her discourse. Her subject in the morning was one on which a woman might be expected to speak with some feeling. It was love! Her discourse was a good one, her sentences were well constructed and rounded up with due regard to rhythm; her theology was sound, and her instruction such as we all might profit by. But as it is a little out of the ordinary course for a woman to teach in public, and as criticism is not therefore out of place, we will say that the discourse was not, in one respect, quite womanly. A woman is supposed to be the creature of emotions, to be easily moved; and to exhibit and express her emotion with vividness and rapidity. But Miss Brown's sentences were all measured and weighed, and the swell and cadence followed each other with as much regularity as the waves of the ocean or the stately periods of Gibbon. If her curtain lectures should be as unimpassioned as her public addresses, we envy the fortunate man that will some day disembrown her.

JENNY LIND.

The following is from a letter by a lady to the Charleston Courier.—

Dresden, Sept. 22.
"Jenny Lind, whom I believe I have already mentioned as living opposite to us, has a little son, she nurses him herself. On the Doctor's remonstrating with her, and by way of persuasion, assuring her that her voice would suffer, nay, that she ran the risk of losing it in fulfilling this maternal duty, she said "perhaps so; no matter: I shall discharge a mother's duty to my child,"—really a sublime sacrifice on her part. She lives perfectly secluded—she sees no one—her husband she has converted, or to use her own words, "he is baptized by the grace of God." She says that "the idea of having been on the stage will be a cause of remorse for life, for which she can never forgive herself.—The good German on the subject of religion is more than an enthusiast. I am told she has not much of a fortune, or she would prefer living in England, but on account of the expense has chosen Dresden as a place of residence.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth Tribune, writing from Circleville, Ohio under date of June 8th, gives the following graphic account of the suicide of a young lady named Fullre: "A young lady, living with a Mr Brown, in Darbyville, drowned herself in Darby creek yesterday. It seems a young man had been paying his addresses to her for some time; on that day he sent a note to her by Mrs. Brown, advising her that he did not intend to marry her, and was about to leave the place. She read and exclaimed "My God what will become of me!" She crossed the street, passed through a house without noticing the family, rushed up stairs where the false one was at work, and caught him round the neck—kissed him—said she had come to bid him a long farewell. She then ran across a field and plunged into water fifteen feet deep. A man ploughing near by supposing something was wrong, ran after her, but only reached it in time to see the bubble where she had sunk. She was taken out in about two hours. The young man fled to escape the indignation of a deeply sympathizing community.



Youth's Department.

A PRETTY THOUGHT.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring;
And ever upon old decay,
The greener mosses spring.

Behind the cloud the star-light lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God who loveth all his works,
Has left his Hope with all.

A GOOD BOY'S TREASURES.—A young lady not long since called at the house of her pastor. When she entered the parlor, she found his two sons, Arthur and Willie, seated on the floor, surrounded by beautiful toys and pictures, which had been sent them as presents, and with which they seemed highly pleased.—There was a dissected map, a magic lantern, a humming-top, and various beautiful and amusing things. The young lady expressed

"No, ma'am, these are not our treasures—These are our playthings, but our treasures are not here."

"Where are they?" said the lady
"In heaven," he replied.

What treasures have you in heaven?" she asked.

Arthur replied with a sweet smile—
"A harp and a crown."

If Arthur's treasures were laid up in heaven, he still enjoyed the innocent amusements which were allowed him here; and instead of being made sad and gloomy by having his heart where his treasures were, it rendered him happy. True religion does not make people gloomy. Give your heart to the Saviour, and obey his commands, and you will have "a harp and a crown."—Child's Paper.

Humorous.

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

A MODERN BEAU.

BY ALFRED EVELYN.

Hast ever, coming down the street,
A doll in motion chanced to meet
A pretty grown-up toy!
Who walked as though he trod on eggs,
And fearing to break them or his legs—
A lisp'ing lady boy?

With little mind, and little gains,
And little legs, and little brains,
And pinched-up hands and feet;
Smooth black moustache, and oiled hair,
And "panta" squeezed into with such care,
So very tight, so neat!

Didst watch him well? How on his brow
Were marked the years God doth allow
To make a man; but yet his air
Bespoke the almost child's mind there!

He scoffs at virtue, laughs at age;
"A deuced bore!" he calls the sage;
Nor would he deign to know
Such as demean themselves by toil;
The very thought his mind doth soil!
Most dandy lady beau!

He worships beauty, praises grace,
Adores a woman to her face;
But, when the lady's past,
Declares her ugly as the devil!
Yet thinks he's been confounded civil,
And hopes she thinks him "fast!"

One who to wealth's shrine humbly kneels,
A lackey close at fashion's heels,
Who waits on power, to rank bows low,
A slave to pride—a modern beau!

A JOKE.—A well-known physician, in a certain town, is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, as he was in a very great hurry. Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

A teacher asked a bright little girl, "What country is opposite us on the globe?" "Don't know sir," was the answer. "Well, now," pursued the teacher "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir!" replied the pupil.

With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of success. These are gold in his pockets, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

A widow once said to her daughter, "When you are at my age, it will be time enough to dream of a husband."

"Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless girl; "for a second time." The mother fainted.

There is a man down east a rather facetious chap, whose name is New. He named his first child Something; it being Something New. His next was called Nothing; it being Nothing New.

A college student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, "What relation do we most neglect?"

bury does not take the...
markedly appropriate.

Concerning the letter I have one or two things to say. Nothing can be more false than the insinuation that has been thrown out in some American papers, that it was a political movement. It had its first origin in the deep religious feelings of the man whose whole life has been devoted to the abolition of the white-labor slavery of Great Britain; the man whose eye explored the darkness of the collieries, and counted the weary steps of the cotton-spinners—who penetrated the dens where the insane were tortured with darkness, and cold, and stripes; and threaded the loathsome alleys of London, haunts of fever and cholera; this man it was, whose heart was overwhelmed by the tale of American Slavery, and who could find no relief from the distress except in raising some voice to the ear of Christianity. Fearful of the jealousy of political interference, Lord Shaftsbury published an address to the ladies of England, in which he told them that he felt himself moved by an irresistible impulse to entreat them to raise their voice, in the name of common Christianity and womanhood, to their American sisters. The abuse which has fallen upon him for this most Christian proceeding does not in the least surprise him, because it is of the kind that has always met him in every benevolent movement.

When in the Parliament of England he was pleading for women in the collieries who were harnessed like beasts of burden, and made to draw loads through miry and dark passages, and for children who were taken at three years old to labour where the sun never shines, he was met with determined and furious opposition and obloquy accused of being a disorganizer, and of wishing to restore the dark ages. Very similar accusations have attended all his efforts for the working classes during the long course of 17 years, which resulted at last in the triumphal passage of the factory bill.

KOSSUTH

From Richmond's Mr. S. C., and I drove out to call upon Kossuth. We found him in obscure lodgings in the outskirts of London. I would that some of the editors in America, who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it but the simplest necessities. Here dwells the man whose greatest fault is an undying love for his country. We all know that if Kossuth would have taken wealth and a secure retreat, with a life of ease for himself, America would gladly have laid all these at his feet. But because he could not acquiesce in the unmerited dishonour of his country, he lives a life of obscurity, poverty, and labour. All this was written in his pale, worn face, and sad thoughtful blue eye. But to me the unselfish patriot is more venerable for his poverty and misfortunes. He entered into conversation with cheerfulness, speaking English well, though with the idioms of foreign languages. He seemed quite amused at the sensation which had been excited by Mr S's cotton speech in Exeter Hall. S. asked him if he had yet hopes for his cause. He answered, "I hope still; because I work still; my hope is in God and in man."

I inquired for Madame Kossuth, and he answered, "I have not yet seen her to-day," adding, "she has her family affairs, you know, madame; we are poor exiles here;" and, fearing to cause embarrassment, I did not press an interview. When we parted he took my hand kindly, and said, "God bless you, my child."

I would not lose my faith in such men for anything the world could give me. There are some people who involve in themselves so many of the elements which go to make up our confidence in human nature generally, that to lose confidence in them seems to undermine our faith in human virtue. As Shakspeare says, their defection would be like "another fall of man."

A LAW AND ORDER DOG.—A Newfoundland dog in Boston, lost the wire-muzzle from his nose as he was passing along Kilby street a morning or two since. Instead of passing along without it, as many dogs would have done, he paused and reinstated his nose in his wicker covering and tending his jaws so as to keep it in its place. At on his way, seemingly conscious of the laws and determined to respect them.



Ladies' Department.

The following beautiful lines were contributed to the Home Journal, by Mrs. T. H. Beverage, of Galveston, Texas.

I saw a youthful mother,
Once on a sunny day,
Set down a smiling infant,
To watch its stolid play.
It gambled on the flowrets
That decked the carpet o'er,
And seemed, with childish wonder,
Each object to explore.

A something, on the instant,
Its glad career arrests,
And earnestly it gazes where
A golden sunbeam rests;
While on the new-found glory
It fixed its wondering eyes,
And trustfully reached forth its hand
To seize the glittering prize.

And now its tiny fingers clasp
The treasure rich and rare,
Which, in its baby innocence,
It surely thought was there.
But ah! that hand uncloses,
And to its earnest gaze
Reveals no gem of beauty—
No bright imprisoned rays!

And then the first of many tears
Fell on that cherub face,—
The first sad disappointment
In life's uncertain race!
And thus it hath been with us all,
Who its dark game have played;
We've sought to grasp the sunshine,
And only found the shade.

A SECOND JOAN OF ARC.—The following is from the Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette: "A curious story is told at this moment of a second Joan of Arc who has appeared in the Turkish army. A girl named Gara, a descendant of Solomon Paacha, former governor of Morocco, in Asia, arrived lately at the city of Adana, on her way to Constantinople. She marched at the head of a corps of irregular cavalry. Many persons tried to persuade her to abandon the strange enterprise; but nothing shook her courage or her resolution to combat the enemies of her country. Some persons thought to intimidate her by saying if she was determined to remain in the army she must give trial of her skill by an assault at arms. The governor of Adana, who was informed of the fact, ordered that the young girl should be brought to him, and he asked her if she still persisted in her resolution. She responded in the affirmative and added that she would engage willingly in the trial at arms to which they had said she must submit, provided they would give her for her adversary the bravest and most vigorous of the 2000 cavaliers of which the detachment was composed. The combat took place immediately, and after a contest of some minutes, the cavalier chosen for adversary was disarmed by the young girl and declared vanquished. The governor then ordered, that she should be regularly enrolled counted her down 1500 piasters, (\$75) and gave the rank of officer to her brother, who served in an inferior grade."

A GOOD THOUGHT. John Howard, having settled his accounts at the close of a particular year, and found a balance in his favor, proposed to his wife to make use of it in a journey to London, or in any other amusement she chose. "What a pretty cottage for a poor family it would build!" was her answer. This point met with his cordial approbation, and the money was laid out accordingly.

ANTOINETTE BROWN IN THE PULPIT.—Miss Antoinette Brown filled the pulpit of the Rev. Luther Lee, yesterday, according to arrangement, and had a crowded house morning and afternoon. She was

in the morning was one on which a woman might be expected to feel with some force. It was "Ove!" Her discourse was a good one, her sentences were well constructed and rounded up with due regard to rhythm; her theology was sound, and her instruction such as we all might profit by. But as it is a little out of the ordinary course for a woman to teach in public, and as criticism is not therefore out of place, we will say that the discourse was not, in one respect, quite womanly. A woman is supposed to be the creature of emotions, to be easily moved; and to exhibit and express her emotion with vividness and rapidity. But Miss Brown's sentences were all measured and weighed, and the swell and cadence followed each other with as much regularity as the waves of the ocean or the stately periods of Gibbon. If her curtain lectures should be as unimpassioned as her public addresses, we envy the fortunate man that will some day disem-Brown her.

JENNY LIND.

The following is from a letter by a lady to the Charleston Courier. —

Dresden, Sept. 22.
"Jenny Lind, whom I believe I have already mentioned as living opposite to us, has a little son, she nurses him herself. On the Doctor's remonstrating with her, and by way of persuasion, assuring her that her voice would suffer, nay, that she ran the risk of losing it in fulfilling this maternal duty, she said "perhaps so; no matter: I shall discharge a mother's duty to my child,"—really a sublime sacrifice on her part. She lives perfectly secluded—she sees no one—her husband she has converted, or to use her own words, "he is baptized by the grace of God." She says that "the idea of having been on the stage will be a cause of remorse for life, for which she can never forgive herself."—The good German on the subject of religion is more than an enthusiast. I am told she has not much of a fortune, or she would prefer living in England, but on account of the expense has chosen Dresden as a place of residence.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth Tribune, writing from Circleville, Ohio under date of June 8th, gives the following graphic account of the suicide of a young lady named Fullre: "A young lady, living with a Mr Brown, in Darbyville, drowned herself in Darby creek yesterday. It seems a young man had been paying his addresses to her for some time; on that day he sent a note to her by Mrs. Brown, advising her that he did not intend to marry her, and was about to leave the place. She read and exclaimed "My God what will become of me!" She crossed the street, passed through a house without noticing the family, rushed up stairs where the false one was at work, and caught him round the neck—kissed him—said she had come to bid him a long farewell. She then ran across a field and plunged into water fifteen feet deep. A man ploughing near by supposing something was wrong, ran after her, but only reached it in time to see the bubble where she had sunk. She was taken out in about two hours. The young man fled to escape the indignation of a deeply sympathizing community.



Youth's Department.

A PRETTY THOUGHT.

The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring;
And ever upon old decay,
The greener mosses spring.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God who loveth all his works,
Has left his Hope with all.

A GOOD BOY'S TREASURES.—A young lady not long since called at the house of her pastor. When she entered the parlor, she found his two sons, Arthur and Willie, seated on the floor, surrounded by beautiful toys and pictures, which had been sent them as presents, and with which they seemed highly pleased.—There was a dissected map, a magic lantern, a humming-top, and various beautiful and amusing things. The young lady expressed surprise, and said—

"Why, boys are all these your treasures. Arthur, who was about eight years of age replied—

Arthur replied with a sweet smile—
"A harp and a crown."
If Arthur's treasures were laid up in heaven, he still enjoyed the innocent amusements which were allowed him here; and instead of being made sad and gloomy by having his heart where his treasures were, it rendered him happy. True religion does not make people gloomy. Give your heart to the Saviour, and obey his commands, and you will have "a harp and a crown."—Child's Paper.

Humorous.

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

A MODERN BEAU.

BY ALFRED EYMLIN.

Hast ever, coming down the street,
A doll in motion chanced to meet?
A pretty grown-up toy?
Who walked as though he trod on eggs,
And fearing to break them or his legs—
A hisping lady boy?

With little mind, and little gains,
And little legs, and little brains,
And pinched-up hands and feet;
Smooth black moustache, and oiled hair,
And "pants" squeezed into with such care,
So very tight, so neat!

Dost watch him well? How on his brow
Were marked the years God doth allow
To make a man; but yet his air
Bespoke the almost child's mind there!

He scoffs at virtue, laughs at age;
"A deuced bore!" he calls the sage;
Nor would he deign to know
Such as demean themselves by toil;
The very thought his mind doth soil!
Most dandy lady beau!

He worships beauty, praises grace,
Adores a woman to her face;
But, when the lady's past,
Declares her ugly as the devil!
Yet thinks he's been confounded civil,
And hopes she thinks him "fast!"

One who to wealth's shrine humbly kneels,
A lackey close at fashion's heels,
Who waits on power, to rank bows low,
A slave to pride—a modern beau!

A JOKE.—A well-known physician, in a certain town, is very much annoyed by an old lady who is always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, as he was in a very great hurry. "Ah I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

A teacher asked a bright little girl, "What country is opposite us on the globe?" "Don't know sir," was the answer. "Well, now," pursued the teacher "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir!" replied the pupil.

With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of success. These are gold in his pockets, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

A widow once said to her daughter: "When you are at my age, it will be time enough to dream of a husband."

"Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless girl; "for a second time." The mother fainted.

There is a man down east a rather factious chap, whose name is New. He named his first child Something; it being Something New. His next was called Nothing; it being Nothing New.

A college student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, "What relation do we most neglect?" He answered with much naivete, "A poor relation, sir."

In the gold-diggings of California the major part of the people are miners,

A country schoolmaster happening to be reading of the enormous skin of an elephant...

The whole canine race have been disgraced by the appearance of a drunken dog in the streets of Milwaukee, Wis.

An inveterate bachelor being asked by a sentimental miss why he did not secure some fond one's company in his voyage on the ocean of life...

A woman has sued for a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that her husband's feet were so cold it distressed her.

Why are the theatrical nights of California likely to prove very dark ones? Because so many theatrical stars have gone out there.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE DYING CHILD.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Why, ah! why that groan heart-rending,— Why, ah! why that long wild gaze,

Angel like and softly wailing Is the life of that sweet child;

He was all to thee, and only Thy last blessing—thy last joy;

Part, aye, part the rich damp tresses— Wipe the death-chill from his brow;

Lovingly thy smile he's seeking, And thy last good-night would take;

Thou canst weep when, lone and cheerless, On life's journey thou shalt move;

Now thy last cold kiss is given, And thy last good-night is o'er;

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

SYLVICOLA.

Sylvicola is one of the best, if not the best poetical writer for this paper. We deeply prize his verses.

THE CANADIAN SUMACH TREE

Is perhaps the most picturesque of small Canadian trees—beautiful in shape, leaf and fruit. It is a tree universally known, growing around our fields.

The leaves long in pairs are of a long narrow shape and pointed. The foliage is of a deep bright green, extremely beautiful. Thus when contrasted with the drooping branches...

THE LITTLE YELLOW BIRD.—The first harbinger of our Canadian spring still lingers with us and may now at times (August 9) be heard singing its pleasant notes from bush to bush.

THE WOOD-TURNER OR BELL-BIRD.—Some time ago in describing this bird I omitted to mention that it builds its nest on the ground in the woods, and lays four blue eggs.

A CURIOUS METEOR.

AYLMER, 29th July, 1854.

To C. Durand, Editor of the Son.

Sir,—Being confident that you take a pleasure in publishing in your valuable paper that which may be interesting to the scientific and admirers of the beautiful and extraordinary works of the Almighty...

On the 10th day of this month, while traveling in my buggy through the township of Wadhams, on the road between Fredericksburgh and Scotland, about three and a half miles from the latter place; I saw a meteor apparently about fifteen or twenty rods before me.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH CLUTTON.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—The annual meeting of the Maine Association of the New Jerusalem Church will be held at Bangor, on the 21st inst.



Agricultural, &c.

HARVEST HOME.

Home! home! the harvest home! Hark how the corn is swelling, While gay knots gleam on every team...

WEEK'S WEATHER.

August 5th to 11th.

In our last week's notice of weather for the week ending at close of article—Saturday was a mild, pleasant day—wind west—thermometer in the morning 62 at six o'clock—at noon 78—at ten o'clock at night 67.

VERY COLD FOR AUGUST.—On Monday morning the 7th, the thermometer stood at 51 at six o'clock—sunny; wind north-west. The wind blew strong all day from the north-west—thermometer at noon 70—at ten o'clock at night 55.

TORONTO MARKETS.

August 11th, 1854.

Very little wheat is offering at all in the market. Farmers' flour 30s to 33s 9d per bbl. Farmers' superfine, in store, is held at 31s 3d.

RECEIPTS.

W. H. Point Levi, Quebec, \$1 1/2, in full of 1854. His paper has been regularly forwarded to Cobourgh. B. F. Vienna, \$ 1/2—a balance due; and an error was made in the former entry.

The letter from Markham, about Mr. Hogan, in its present shape is inadmissible, but will be alluded to in our next.

The American Congress have passed the Reciprocity Bill.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent in Mansfield, Mass., furnishes us with the following. It is copied from a newspaper five or six years old:

Anecdote to Prevent Hydrophobia, or Rabies. Taken from Michael Marochetti's report before the Medical Physical Society in Moscow, in 1821. He

When the glands are not opened within two or three hours from the time the swellings first make their appearance, the poison becomes well taken up by the absorbents and carried into the system, when frightful spasms and death will be sure to follow.

It the glands are not opened within two or three hours from the time the swellings first make their appearance, the poison becomes well taken up by the absorbents and carried into the system, when frightful spasms and death will be sure to follow.

MAINE PASTURE.—We have before spoken of the necessity of keeping the grass of pastures from running up to seed and lying on the ground. As grass grows with more rapidity in the early part of the season than at a later period it is difficult to keep it properly cut down, without putting on machinery, then can be kept on the land after the flush of food is over, and yet if the grass goes to seed and lies on the ground, the after-crop will be less in quantity and of poorer quality.

FRUIT.—Fruit a luxury to which the city laborer scarce aspires, yet, if he can afford to purchase meat, he would find that ripe fruit, eaten with sugar, would satisfy his appetite as well, and at as little cost, while, with such a diet, he could better endure the summer heat.

CHAMPAGNE FROM BRIT ISLANDS.—The Paris letter of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has the following:—The manufacturers of beet root sugar have lately been distilling spirits from vegetables with extra ordinary success. An extensive establishment has this year also made champagne. The process is to refine the juice very highly, and when nothing but a pure compound of sugar and water remains, to evaporate it to the proper density, to ferment it by means of cream of tartar, and then give it the necessary bouquet and flavor by the addition of aromatic plants.

THE GROWTH OF WHITE THORN IN CANADA. It has often been imagined from the great heats of the summer that English White Thorn, or Quick-set, would not grow in compact masses in Canada as in England, where most of the hedges are made with it.

ALL NUTRIMENT OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.—Nearly every one, high or low, up to a few years ago, has believed that there was a difference between the nutritive parts of flesh-meat and those of other substances. Inquiry, however, has shown conclusively that all nutriment whatever is of vegetable origin. We see for instance, that when we feed upon the body of the sheep, we do not gain anything peculiar, but simply the vegetable principles of the food upon which the animal was fed.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent in Mansfield, Mass., furnishes us with the following. It is copied from a newspaper five or six years old: Anecdote to Prevent Hydrophobia, or Rabies. Taken from Michael Marochetti's report before the Medical Physical Society in Moscow, in 1821. He

The whole... the appearance of a drunken dog in the streets of Milwaukee, Wis. The Democrat says that he acted pretty much as other folks do when in a similar state. He made very good rail fences for a few minutes, and then went and laid down by the side of a pile of wood.

An inveterate bachelor being asked by a sentimental miss why he did not secure some fond one's company in his voyage on the ocean of life replied - "I would if I were sure such an ocean would be Pacific."

A woman has sued for a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that her husband's feet were so cold it distressed her. A case of clear incompatibility of temperament and of sole.

Why are the theatrical nights of California likely to prove very dark ones? Because so many theatrical stars have gone out there.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE DYING CHILD.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Why, ah! why that groan heart-rending,
Why, ah! why that long wild gaze,
As with anguish, lowly bending
O'er her child, the mother prays?

Angel-like and softly wailing
Is the life of that sweet child;
But she breaths no sad complaining—
Stricken, lone, but reconciled.

He was all to thee, and only
Thy last blessing—thy last joy:
Dark thy life will be, and lonely,
Rest of him, thy gentle boy.

Part, aye, part the rich damp tresses—
Wipe the death-chill from his brow;
Bless him as a mother blesses,
For he's dying, dying now.

Lovingly thy smile he's seeking,
And thy last good-night would take;—
Mother, though thy heart is breaking,
Calm thee for thy baby's sake.

Thou canst weep when, lone and cheerless,
On life's journey thou shalt move:
Weep for him, the priz'd and peerless—
All thou hadst on earth to love.

Now thy last cold kiss is given,
And thy last good-night is o'er:
Now thy baby lives in heaven—
Lives how bright! to fade no more.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

SYLVICOLA.

Sylvicola is one of the best, if not the best poetical writer for this paper. We deeply prize his verses. Like many of his countrymen (the Irish), his whole soul is poetical. We can assure him that we heartily wish him success wherever he may go;—above all things, we hope he will never forget the beauty of temperance principles.—EDITOR SON.

THE CANADIAN SUMACH TREE

Is perhaps the most picturesque of small Canadian trees—beautiful in shape, leaf and fruit. It is a tree universally known, growing around our fields. It never attains a large size; and part of the growth of one year dies with the following winter. It comes out in leaf rather late in May. I have seen trees from six to eight inches thick at the stump, and fifteen or twenty feet high. Generally it grows up in bunches of sundry stalks near together, in diameter from one to two or three inches thick at the butt, and about ten feet high. The branches and leaves have a beautiful drooping appearance, and the tops of the trees are of a round pyramidal form. The wood is dark dun and soft,—when young of a greenish brown color, and fuzzy appearance, with a pith in the centre.

The little yellow bird.—The first harbinger of our Canadian spring still lingers with us and may now at times (August 9) be heard singing its pleasant notes from bush to bush. It is at once the most beautiful and welcome of our warblers, neat in shape and useful. Its food are the worms and caterpillars that infest our fruit and ornamental trees in spring. Its color is a yellowish green all over the body, the back being more of a dunnish yellow, over this plumage run indistinct transverse darkish lines, the eyes, bill and feet are black. The male and female are of the same colour. It is about the size of the tame canary bird which it somewhat resembles. Its form is trim and neat. It hops lightly from tree to tree and branch to branch, whistling all the while, it frequents all our gardens and orchards, coming year after year to the same localities. It builds its nest in bushes and shrubbery in May and June, and lays four eggs of a dirty white colour spotted with brown. The golden willow is the favorite haunt of this bird, and its color is similar to that of the tree. The voice of this bird is most welcome in the spring, and we feel sorry to part with it in August.

THE WOOD-TRUSH OR BELL-BIRD.—Some time ago in describing this bird I omitted to mention that it builds its nest on the ground in the woods, and lays four blue eggs. We find this in our notes on birds.

A CURIOUS METEOR.

AVIGNON, 29th July, 1854.

To C. Durand, Editor of the Son.

SIR,—Being confident that you take a pleasure in publishing in your valuable paper that which may be interesting to the scientific and admirers of the beautiful and extraordinary works of the Almighty—I send the following singular appearance of a heavenly body for publication:—

On the 10th day of this month, while travelling in my buggy through the township of Windham, on the road between Fredericksburgh and Scotland, about three and a half miles from the latter place; I saw a meteor apparently about fifteen or twenty rods before me. Its form was, a solid shaft about eighteen inches long, its tail consisting of sparks flying off from the main shaft, about three feet long; its direction was N. E. by N., and about twenty feet high, and in a course towards the earth—so that probably it struck the earth within a mile from where I saw it. But what was the most singular, that such a body should be seen at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, A. M., while the sun was shining as clear as possible—scarcely a cloud to be seen; and, in consequence of which, its appearance was pale red, or faint light, but quite visible. Had it been in the night, its appearance would have been extremely grand. Having never heard that a meteor was seen while the sun was shining clear, and since I saw it, I have enquired of several intelligent men if they had, and learning they had not, I concluded it must be an astronomical phenomenon, and therefore wish to give publicity to it, and should be pleased to see the opinion of some scientific man upon it in the columns of the "Son."

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH CLUTTON.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—The annual meeting of the Maine Association of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) will be held in Bangor for three days, commencing on the eleventh day of August, just.

Agricultural, &c.

HARVEST HOME

Home! home! the harvest home!
Hark how the chorus swells,
While gay kids gleam on every team,
And silver tinkling bells.

Home! home! the harvest home!
We've toiled beneath the sun
And the fields are clear'd, and the garner stor'd
And the reaper's labor done.

Home! home! the harvest home!
The ripe and ruddy corn,
From the field and plow, in waded waves,
Was blithely hove and borne.

Home! home! the harvest home!
The festal of the year,
When with much and song we gain'st thy throng
To the pleasant harvest cheer.

Home! home! the harvest home!
The last brown sheaf is stor'd,
And each sun-burnt face has its welcome place
At the sturdy yeoman's board.

WEEK'S WEATHER.

August 5th to 11th

In our last week's notice of weather for 1854 at close of article Saturday was a mild, pleasant day—wind west, thermometer in the morning 62 at six o'clock—at noon 74,—at ten o'clock at night 78.—This was the average, too, on Friday the 4th. The weather has evidently moderated, and assumed that inoffensive aspect known as August weather—half summer and half autumn. It is often hazy in the morning and quite cool at night. The little yellow birds still sing from bush to bush. The dun warblers, or noon callers, also sing in the trees at times. Sunday, the 6th, was a beautiful day—wind west—sunny, thermometer 65 in the morning—rose to 75 at noon. A strong north-west wind sprang up after noon, and the thermometer fell to 65; and at ten o'clock at night it fell to 59 degrees in the wind.

VERY COOL FOR AUGUST.—On Monday morning, the 7th, the thermometer stood at 51 at six o'clock—sunny; wind still north-west. The wind blew strong all day from the north-west—the thermometer at noon 70,—at ten o'clock at night 55.—Tuesday, wind still north-west,—thermometer 55 at six o'clock—at noon 70,—at half-past nine o'clock at night 60.—Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, thermometer at 50, very cool—wind east; the day beautiful and sunny. Thermometer at night 65. Thursday milder, wind east—thermometer in the morning 62—cloudy. Friday, weather cloudy—wind still east, thermometer in the morning at seven o'clock, 65.

TORONTO MARKETS.

August 11th, 1854.

Very little wheat is offering at all in the market. Farmers' flour 30s to 33s 9d per bbl. Farmers' superfine, in store, is held at 31s 3d. New wheat sells at 5s 3d to 5s 6d,—old at 5s 6d to 6s. Oats, 2s 6d to 3s. Hay, best new, sells at \$20—inferior \$14. Straw \$10 to \$13 per ton. Butter, tub, 7d to 10d,—fresh 1s to 1s 3d per lb. Eggs 11d per doz. Bacon 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 100 lbs. Hams 60s to 100 lbs. Potatoes, good new ones, plenty in—6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. Apples 5s 6d to 7s 6d—just ripe. Lard 7d; Cheese 5d to 7d per lb. Canadian.—American sells in grocery at 9d per lb retail. Wool 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb. In New York and the foreign markets the tendency just now is upward. In New York flour sells at \$6.25 inferior,—best \$7.50. Wheat sells at \$1.90 per bushel.

RECEIPTS.

W. H. Point Levi, Quebec, \$14, in full of 1854. His paper has been regularly forwarded to Cobourg. B. F. Vienna \$4,—a balance due: and an error was made in the former entry.

The letter from Markham, about Mr. Hogan, in its present shape is inadmissible; but will be alluded to in our next.

The American Congress have passed the Reciprocity Bill.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent in Mansfield, Mass., furnishes us with the following. It is copied from a newspaper five or six years old:

Antidote to Prevent Hydrophobia, or Rabies. Taken from Michael Marochetti's report before the Medical Physical Society in Moscow, in 1821. He reports that the hydrophobia virus first acts on the Sublingual glands, these glands are two in number, situated beneath the tongue, and between the genio-

If the glands are not opened within two or four hours from the time the swelling first makes their appearance the virus will be taken up by the absorbents and carried into the system, when frightful spasms and death will be sure to follow. Mansfield first learned the mode of treatment from the Russian peasants, and the report states that he cured many persons by following it.

M. W. PASTOR.—We have before spoken of the necessity of keeping the grass of pastures from running up to seed and dying on the ground. As grass grows with more rapidity in the early part of the season than at a later period, it will be well to keep it properly cut down, without putting on more stock than can be kept on the land after the flush of feed is over, and yet if the grass goes to seed and lies on the ground, the after-feed will be less in quantity and of poorer quality. The difficulty may be overcome by mowing the grass at the right time—before it has run to seed at all events. This may be done on many pastures to good advantage, the hay obtained being of good quality for any kind of stock, and the pastures are left clean, start equally and afford a good growth of fresh after-feed. We have lately met with several farmers who have followed this practice for many years, and they agree with us in regard to its utility.—Albany Cultivator.

Fruits.—Fruits a luxury which the city laborer scarce requires, yet, if he can afford to purchase meat, he would find that ripe fruit eaten with sugar, would satisfy his appetite as well, and at a little cost, while, with such a diet, he could better endure the summer heat. But almost all in city and in country, have yet to learn how to live best on smallest means. Many a farmer on a large scale thinks it labor lost to cultivate a strawberry patch and is not willing to appropriate a spot of ground where his wife and daughters may do it. We do not say this for the sake of finding fault; but, if those who own land knew the luxury and the health they may seek from the strawberryvine, the currant and the gooseberry-bush, the cherry tree, the peach tree and the grapevine, as well as the old family apple tree and quince bush; if they only knew how easily the finest fruits may be raised—next season would find the yard of ever country house ornamented with these embryo luxuries.

CHAMPAGNE FROM BEET ROOTS.—The Paris letter of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has the following:—The manufacturers of beet root sugar have lately been distilling spirits from vegetables with extraordinary success. An extensive establishment has this year also made champagne. The process is to refine the juice very highly, and when nothing but a pure compound of sugar and water remains, to evaporate it to the proper density, to ferment it by means of cream of tartar, and then give it the necessary bouquet or flavor by the addition of aromatic plants. A quantity of this dew and certainly unlooked for production is now in the Paris Market.

THE GROWTH OF WHITE THORN IN CANADA.

It has often been imagined from the great heats of the summer, that English White Thorn, or Quicks, would not grow in compost masses in Canada, as in England, where most of the hedges are made with it. But let any one curious or doubtful on this point, pay an evening visit to Mr. Wadsworth's Market Garden, in Stuartville and he will speedily satisfy himself to the contrary. Mr. Wadsworth has now growing in his garden, as a common fence between him and his next door neighbor, a White Thorn hedge in the fullest state of perfection sufficiently thick and strong to keep out any horse, cow, sheep, dog or pig. The hedge is upwards of ten years old, consequently has proved by long experience its utility.—Kingston Whig.

ALL NUTRIMENT OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.

Nearly every one, high or low, up to a few years ago, has believed that there was a difference between the nutritive parts of flesh-meat and those of other substances. Inquiry, however, has shown conclusively that all nutriment whatever is of vegetable origin. We see for instance, that when we feed upon the body of the sheep, we do not gain anything peculiar, but simply the vegetable principles of the food upon which the animal was fed. It was Liebig who first pointed out this fact. He says that the "carnivora, in consuming the blood and flesh of the grammivora, consume, strictly speaking, only the principles, which have served for the nutrition of the latter. It is of great importance thus to have proved that there is nothing peculiar in the flesh of animals, for even kreatinine is not peculiar, as you have the same principles in tea and coffee, and it is to this these articles owe their stimulating qualities.

The man with a long memory has been obliged to coil it up so that he can carry it about with him.



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, AUGUST 12, 1854.

The following, from the Portuguese, is an exceedingly quaint and curious Poem. Its philosophy is certainly profound:—

THE RAIN THAT CAUSED INSANITY.

Once one May morning fell a shower—
All whom it wetted turned insane;
One man alone, in lucky hour,
(As then he thought,) escaped the rain.
It chanced amid the springing wheat
He stood, the fair fields gazing over;
He saw black clouds above him meet—
Ran fast, and got him under cover.

Next day the madmen scorned the wise.
One struck him fillips on the nose—
One poked his fingers at his eyes—
One gave him kicks, another blows—
One, laughing, cried, "That idiot see!"
Our martyr, now completely fretted,
Exclaimed, "No peace remains to me,
Till I, too, like the rest, am wetted."

A pool made by the rain, he found—
Bath'd, and was cured of common sense;
The neighbors ran, flew, rushed around,
To greet him with due deference—
Some bowing low, some flattering loud,
Some gifts with eager kindness handing,
He marched off with the joyous crowd,
Now matched with them in understanding.

IF THE MAINE LAW CANNOT BE CARRIED,

What is then to be done? Give up the shop and work? By no means. We have been an advocate for Temperance through life, and believe in the truth and excellence, the patriotism and benevolence of the movement. Like virtue, of which it is a branch, it should be worshipped for itself. If then not one word more were said about the Maine Law for ten years to come we would say to all, not only practice total abstinence as a rule of life, but urge it upon your fellow creatures everywhere. We do not know how long we may be its editorial advocate, perhaps not much longer, but our faith in the wisdom of the Maine Law, its final necessity for society, as well as in the virtue of total abstinence as a personal blessing, remains and will remain unshaken. The temperance men of Canada then should not cease to exert themselves in the order of the Sons and other organizations. This they should do as well from a principle of self-preservation, as benevolence to their fellow beings. They need not expect any great thanks, however, for their pains.—Those who practice the virtues of life, if they expect any great reward from men, will be mistaken. They must act in view of the approbation of God and of their own consciences. The truly patriotic—the truly religious—the most fervent temperance advocates are too often treated with neglect. Indeed it is the general rule in the world. To us and to others as editors, the advocacy of temperance has been both a thankless and profitless business. There are few who thank us for it, or in the hour of need would remember it, but there are very many temperance men who would avoid giving us even their legal business on account of the advocacy. Such is the inconsistency of mankind. A few days ago a prominent temperance man, a grocer and confectioner of Yonge Street, told me that he had nearly ruined himself by being a consistent temperance man for four years past in Toronto. Even some friends who once traded with him avoided him, and though temperance men in theory, they would deal with liquor selling dealers in preference. Several cases have come under our observation lately where pretended temperance men, very fond of presiding at times over temperance meetings have refused to pay for advertisements in this paper upon some quibble or excuse assigned, which any honest man should be ashamed of. Such men too if they give an advertisement to a temperance paper will screw the owner down to the lowest notch. All these things show the disadvantages under which temperance advocates labor. Yet this inconsistency and coldness are not reasons why we should relax in doing good—urging upon all the necessity of refraining from the beverage of alcoholic liquors. Our conduct and its results will affect our children and future generations, while cold and niggardly temperance men are rotting in the dust forever. We have often said that even the passage of the Maine Law would not do away with the necessity of temperance organizations and exertions. If such would be the case how much more urgent is the necessity for their continuance while the

thousands of taverns that swarm over our land. Canada may be said to be a land of drunkards, its villages and towns stunk with the odour of alcohol, and its men and women fall like the leaves of autumn through its use as a common beverage. The drownings, railroad accidents, suicides, wife-killings and beatings, the beggary of children, the cholera deaths we read of in all our Provincial papers, are the dead leaves that fall one by one, from the great corrupt tree of intemperance.

LIST OF MEMBERS

JUST ELECTED, WHO WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR THE MAINE LAW, MANY OF THEM BEING PLEDGED.

Dr. Rolph said he was in favor of the Maine law, at the late canvass in Norfolk. If he is not in the Cabinet he will vote for it. If he is! Quere? Roblin of Addington, Spence, Brown, Lumsden, Dr. Fraser (pledged), Chisholm (pledged), Aiken, Hartman, Amos Wright, Monroe, Patrick, J. S. McDonald, Glen-gary, Dr. Church, Dr. McDonald, Mattice, McKenzie, Gould of North Ontario, Foley of North Waterloo, Jackson of Owen Sound, McKellar,—Merritt says he will; but he, like Rolph, dodged the question in 1853. Billa Flint will probably vote that way—McKerlie of Brant, and Ferrie of Waterloo, will probably vote that way—also, Mathieson of Oxford, and Dr. Southwick of Elgin. Here are 27 members that will probably vote that way, although some of them may not. The Morrisons, we fear, will not. Angus may. So may McKerlie, Sydney Smith, Bowes once said he would; but there is no dependence on him. Wm. Gamble, Esq., will probably vote again for the law. Hincks is, in our opinion, out of the question. We are not aware what the opinions of some of the eastern members, like Powell, Shaw, Burton, Lyon, Bell, Daly, Cook, Ross, may be. It is our opinion, however, that more than half of the 65 members of Upper Canada are not sound on the Maine law, and are themselves persons who encourage the fashionable use of spirituous liquors. Much dependence to vote right cannot be placed on such men. The men elected, most likely to bring in a bill, even if it be only for popularity sake, are Brown and Hartman. Foley, through the papers, is accused of keeping open houses in North Waterloo. He was a Son, and once a very active member of the Grand Division, and we hope, for the credit of his former standing, this charge is wholly untrue. We never before heard anything against his temperance consistency. His political character we consider time-serving. In Norfolk he was once a very active and useful temperance man. We do not know what Freeman's opinions may be. Biggar of Brant, may be a Maine law man. In Lower Canada the friends of the law are perhaps stronger than they were; but a majority will be found against the Maine law, we fear. It is quite evident that the great issue at the late elections was the Clergy Reserves in Upper, and the Seigniorial question in Lower Canada. The Maine law came up indirectly, affecting certain localities.

THE MAINE LAW WILL NOT BE PASSED,

In our opinion, by this Legislature. Probably some law will be passed that will unker up the system still further. There are now a dozen miserable half-way measures, restraining the traffic, that ought to be swept from the Statute Book. If magistrates, who mean well, convict a man, he is almost sure to escape by an appeal. If a township or village council pass a by-law, it is sure to be set aside, and in the end the tavern-keeper comes off in triumph. Such a system is likely to continue for a period to come. Common sense will ultimately force on the Maine law. Nevertheless it is the duty of temperance men to urge upon the present House the passage of a prohibitory law,—hoping, as we do, that things may be different from what we now suppose they are.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS.

DEADLY POISONS.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune furnishes a list of the drugs, &c., used in the manufacture of liquors—as copied from "printed recipes which a New Yorker is distributing through the country to those persons who send him one dollar by mail postage paid." If any man wants an argument for prohibition let him read the following. Search the wide world over, and a more dishonest knavish business cannot be found than rum-selling. How a man who sells our manufacturers rum can hold his head up in the street, walk on" change and read the newspapers at the side of an honest man, is a mystery which is past all solution. The opposition of some professed temperance men to this principle of prohibition is, however, a greater mystery still. They want law for pirates and murderers and thieves and highway robbers, but none for the man who manufactures all these criminals. Read this shameless circular, and wonder no longer that any man wants to imprison a rum-seller.

To prepare Whiskey for Making Liquors of Various Kinds.—28 gallons of whiskey, 1 pound un-slacked lime, 1-2 pound alum, 1 pint spirits of nitre. Stand 24 hours and draw off.

Tincture of Kino.—1 ounce of gum kino, 1 pint alcohol.

COGNAC BRANDY.—28 gallons prepared whiskey, 3 gallons fourth proof brandy, 4 ounces tincture of kino, 6 ounces spirits of nitre. Stand 24 hours.

St. Croix Rum.—28 gallons whiskey, 3 gallons St. Croix Rum, 1 ounce oil caraway, 4 ounces spir-

JAMAICA RUM.—27 gallons whiskey, 4 gallons Jamaica rum, 1 ounce tincture of kino, 4 ounces spirits of nitre. Stand 24 hours.

NEW ENGLAND RUM.—27 gallons whiskey, 3 gallons New England rum, 1-2 gallon alcohol, 3 ounces liquorice root, 2 ouncesorris root, 1-2 ounce Benzoin flowers, 1 ounce spirits of nitre 1-2 ounce allspice. Stand 24 hours.

DOMESTIC GIN.—20 gallons whiskey, 1 ounce spirit nitre, 1-2 ounce oil of juniper, 1-4 ounce lavender, 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 1-2 gallon alcohol. Stand 24 hours.

DOMESTIC RUM.—20 gallons whiskey, 4 ounces spirit nitre, 1-2 ounces oil of caraway, 4 ounces tincture of kino, 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 1-2 gallon alcohol. Stand 24 hours.

HOLLAND GIN.—24 gallons whiskey, 8 gallons Holland gin, 1 ounce oil juniper, 6 ounces spirits nitre, oil of aniseed to suit taste. Stand 24 hours and then draw it off.

DOMESTIC BRANDY.—20 gallons whiskey, 4 ounces spirits nitre, 1-2 ounce Russia castor, 1-2 gallon alcohol, 1-2 gallon fourth proof brandy, 2 pounds loaf sugar. Stand 24 hours.

WINES OF DIFFERENT KINDS.—28 gallons worked cider, 1 gallon good brandy, 1 pound cream of tartar, 1 quart of milk to settle it, 5 gallons of the wine you wish to make. Stand 24 hours and then draw it off.

MADIRA WINE.—28 gallons cider, 5 gallons whiskey, 1 pound cream of tartar 1 quart milk to settle it. Stand 24 hours and then draw it off.

PORT WINE.—To the above for every 5 gallons add 1-4 pound of logwood, 1-4 ounce gum kino; put the same with 1-2 gallon cider, and boil down to 1 pint; strain it and put it in. Stand 24 hours.

CHAMPAGNE V. CHARITY.

Dining a few days since at a hotel in Rome, N. Y. we observed opposite to us at table, two extravagantly dressed young blades from a northern town, who ordered a bottle of champagne to wash down their dinner. The non-chalance with which they quaffed the compound of logwood, sugar of lead, capsicum, and such like healthful ingredients which they in their extreme wisdom, took to be the pure juice of the grape, showed that they were quite used to that sort of thing.

Some two hours afterwards we found ourselves seated in a car with the same young gentlemen, on the finely built and admirably managed Watertown and Rome Railroad. Among a crowd of other passengers, was a poor woman, clothed in a scanty garb with a sick babe on her lap, so weak and emaciated that it seemed that every breath would be its last. A little boy and girl stood by her side. The group exhibited an aspect of poverty and wretchedness most pitiable to behold. The woman was bathed in tears. With a dying babe, she had been called to a neighboring town, to stand by the bed of a dying husband. Her forlorn and destitute condition so moved the heart of a benevolent gentleman, that he started a contribution on her behalf, among the passengers. So far as we could see, all, (with three exceptions) gave something—even a poor man with patched garments threw in a quarter. Who were the exceptions? One was a wealthy judge who resided in a village not far away, and who could the others be, but the two wine drinking gentlemen! A dollar squandered for champagne was all right; but a few shillings bestowed on a poor woman in distress, could not be thought of! The very idea of applying to them, they seemed to conceive as something exceedingly funny! It was indeed preposterous! Let the woman cry—let her husband and children die—let her starve in her poverty! Were gentlemen expected to give up their champagne to help the like of her! Nonsense! Let every one take care of themselves! That was their motto.

ANOTHER CLINCHER.—A representative to the National Division, gives the following account of a short stop at Portland, Me. Besides giving the lie to the assertions that the law is not enforced in that city,—in the State—it gives some reflections on the different aspects of the cause in different parts of the country. What is said to the Temperance men of New Jersey, will apply to us of New York:—I had the pleasure of stopping some time in Portland, at the home of Neal Dow. It is a city of nearly 30,000 people without a single public drinking house. I did not see a single drop-sold and was informed that since the passage of the Maine Law, property has risen to 50 per cent in that city, and even more. I visited the City and found all its cells empty, save one, and here was confined casks, demijohns and bottles of seized liquors. I could not but reflect upon the great difference in the system pursued here, and in that pursued in Trenton, and other cities of New Jersey. In Portland, they imprison the liquor and the men go free, while, in Trenton, they imprison the men and let the liquor go free. I ask the men of New Jersey to think upon the subject, and decide which of the two systems is preferable.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—An old man named Hamel, was committed to our jail on Thursday last, charged with an attempt to murder his wife. He was intoxicated when he made the assault. The wife was so severely beaten that she could not be brought into court to sign the deposition, and still continues under medical treatment.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

Samuel T. Green, of this city, gunsmith, is said to have saved the life of a boy almost drowned, by diving into the water and bringing him from the bottom, an act worthy of all praise. Ex-Chancellor Jameson

A SONG OF FREEDOM

A voice is heard upon the gale,
Shrill joy it bears along,
From city, hamlet, hill and dale,
Bursts forth the welcome song;
And echo sends it long and loud
Through all the land with glee,
Upon the ear the echoes crowd,
Crying we must be free!

The cup that foams with deadly brew,
Be dashed upon the ground;
'Tis death to millions at the fane.
Where misery is found;
An angel near that dragon drew,
And bid the prisoner flee,
And send the pledge the nation through,
Crying, we must be free!

The mother's heart with joy beats high,
Her son no more a wreck,
The beam of hope is in her eye,
Her arms around his neck;
A freeman in her son she claims,
With all a mother's glee;
"My child," her raptured tongue exclaims,
"My child, my boy is free!"

To Maine the lovely angel went,
The drunkard's fame was there,
And heaven the sovereign mandate sent—
"For liberty prepare;
Let slaves to alcohol no more
In durance bend the knee;
But let the law their fate deplore,
And publish—they are free!"

ENTOMOLOGY AND COLEOPTERA.

The *Daily Colonist* of the 8th instant, contained a letter, signed Coleoptera, from an anonymous writer, on the subject of Entomology, in which a damaging attack (in the opinion of Coleoptera) is made upon the Editor of this paper. The article is written to confute some remarks we made in a July number on the subject of the natural appearances of that month, and in which the insect, commonly called the "firefly or lightning-bug," is incidentally alluded to. Coleoptera contends that the insect is neither a fly or a bug, but a very beetle. He runs foul of phosphorus and electricity, and also makes much ado about the colour of the bug, contending that it is not so dark as we said it was. We merely allude to this matter in order to enlarge on it in next number. This would not be done had not the writer appeared under a fictitious name, and in a paper of some standing in Canada.

This Coleoptera is the identical Couper of the *North American*, who wrote two attacks on us last year, because our views and his did not coincide on the subject of the natural history of the red-winged blackbird, the whip-poor-will, and the canary bird. We were not aware that there was such a person before this rencontre. Instead of correcting any mistake that we had made by a reasonable exposition of the errors, this self-dubbed entomologist and dabbler in ornithology commenced a furious and abusive onslaught. Why a person we had never heard of—had never seen, and would not now know from Adam, should thus act, was a mystery. We naturally set him down to be a vindictive, conceited fool, who was carrying out the spite of some other person.

Our errors of 1853, in natural history, turned not out to be so, as we immediately showed. Our misdeed about this poor fire-fly will probably turn out the same next week.

This Coleoptera, alias Couper, a conceited printer, whom "a little learning has made mad," has bought a few books on natural history, from these he steals descriptions, and catching insects, thinks by parading plagiarized descriptions in papers, capable of being duped, that he has turned out to be a really live naturalist in the woods of Canada. We are of opinion that he is nearer a live fool, who has forgotten the first duty of every naturalist, which is, to be diffident and cautious in his opinions and assertions. Every naturalist has at times been forced to unsay what he had said as truths; and even Audubon and Wilson may be mistaken in some of their conclusions and classifications. Their works are simply the result of observation, sometimes hastily noted.

The best evidence of the meanness of Coleoptera is the fact, that whilst pretending not to be the very Mr. Couper, he complains that Mr. Couper was misused by us in 1853. Did not this Mr. Couper bring our remarks upon him by his wanton attack and abuse of us who never said a word against him?

Of the 280 members of the Ontario Division, in this city, composed chiefly of laboring men and hard-working mechanics, not one as yet has been attacked with the cholera. What a commentary!

Poor Wilson, the Phrenologist, and one of the editors of the *Banner*, is dead and also all his family of the cholera in Hamilton. This city has been terribly afflicted, one-third of its inhabitants for a time left it. It is however now greatly subsiding. Mr. Champion sub-editor of the *Colonist*, died last Monday, in this city. Cholera in 12 hours.

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, AUGUST 12, 1854.

The following, from the Portuguese, is an exceed-
ingly quaint and curious Poem. Its philology is
certainly profound:—

THE RAIN THAT CAUSED INSANITY.

Once one May morning fell a shower—
All whom it wetted turned insane;
One man alone, in lucky hour,
(As then he thought,) escaped the rain.
It chanced amid the springing wheat
He stood, the fair fields gazing over;
He saw black clouds above him meet—
Ran fast, and got him under cover.

Next day the madmen scorned the wise
One struck him fillips on the nose—
One poked his fingers at his eyes—
One gave him kicks, another blows—
One, laughing, cried, "That idiot see!"
Our martyr, now completely fretted,
Exclaimed, "No peace remains to me,
Till I, too, like the rest, am wetted."

A pool made by the rain, he found—
Bath'd, and was cured of common sense;
The neighbors ran, flew, rushed around,
To greet him with due deference—
Some bowing low, some flattering loud,
Some gifts with eager kindness handing,
He marched off with the joyous crowd,
Now matched with them in understanding.

IF THE MAINE LAW CANNOT BE CARRIED,

What is then to be done? Give up the shop and work
By no means. We have been an advocate for Tem-
perance through life, and believe in the truth and ex-
cellence, the patriotism and benevolence of the move-
ment. Like virtue, of which it is a branch, it should
be worshipped for itself. If then not one word more
were said about the Maine Law for ten years to come
we would say to all, not only practice total abstinence
as a rule of life, but urge it upon your fellow creatures
everywhere. We do not know how long we may be
its editorial advocate, perhaps not much longer, but
our faith in the wisdom of the Maine Law, its final
necessity for society, as well as in the virtue of total
abstinence as a personal blessing, remains and will re-
main unshaken. The temperance men of Canada then
should not cease to exert themselves in the order of
the Sons and other organizations. This they should
do as well from a principle of self-preservation, as be-
nevolence to their fellow beings. They need not ex-
pect any great thanks, however, for their pains.—
Those who practice the virtues of life, if they expect
any great reward from men, will be mistaken. They
must act in view of the approbation of God and
of their own consciences. The truly patriotic—
the truly religious—the most fervent temperance ad-
vocates are too often treated with neglect. Indeed it
is the general rule in the world. To us and to others
as editors, the advocacy of temperance has been both
a thankless and profitless business. There are few
who thank us for it, or in the hour of need would re-
member it, but there are very many temperance men
who would avoid giving us even their legal business
on account of the advocacy. Such is the inconsistency
of mankind. A few days ago a prominent temperance
man, a grocer and confectioner of Yonge Street, told
me that he had nearly ruined himself by being a consis-
tent temperance man for four years past in Toronto.
Even some friends who once traded with him avoided
him, and though temperance men in theory, they would
deal with liquor selling dealers in preference. Several
cases have come under our observation lately where
pretending temperance men, very fond of presid-
ing at times over temperance meetings have refused
to pay for advertisements in this paper upon some
quibble or excuse assigned, which any honest man
should be ashamed of. Such men too if they give an ad-
vertisement to a temperance paper will screw the
owner down to the lowest notch. All these things
show the disadvantages under which temperance ad-
vocates labor. Yet this inconsistency and coldness
are not reasons why we should relax in doing good—
in urging upon all the necessity of refraining from the
beverage of alcoholic liquors. Our conduct and its
results will affect our children and future generations
while cold and biggarded temperance men are rotting
in the dust forever. We have often said that even the
passage of the Maine Law would not do away with
the necessity of temperance organizations and exer-
tions. If such would be the case how much more ur-
gent is the necessity for their continuance whilst the
land is full of death, blood, and tears, results of the

LIST OF MEMBERS

... LISTED, WHO WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR
THE MAINE LAW, MANY OF THEM BEING PLEDGED.
Dr. Rolph said he was in favor of the Maine law,
at the late canvass in Norfolk. If he is not in the
Cabinet he will vote for it. If he is! Quere? Roblin
of Addington, Spence, Brown, Lumsden, Dr. Fraser
(pledged), Chisholm (pledged), Aiken, Hartman,
Amos Wright, Monroe, Patrick, J.S. McDonald, Glen-
garry, Dr. Church, Dr. McDonald, Mattice, McKenzie,
Gould of North Ontario, Foley of North Waterloo,
Jackson of Owen Sound, McKellar,—Merritt says he
will; but he, like Rolph, dodged the question in 1853.
Billa Flint will probably vote that way—McKerlie of
Brant, and Ferre of Waterloo, will probably vote that
way—also, Mathieson of Oxford, and Dr. Southwick of
Elgin. Here are 27 members that will probably vote
that way, although some of them may not. The Mor-
rison, we fear, will not. Angus may. So may McKer-
lie, Sydney Smith, Bowers once said he would; but there
is no dependence on him. Wm. Gamble, Esq., will
probably vote again for the law. Hincks is, in our
opinion, out of the question. We are not aware what
the opinions of some of the eastern members, like
Powell, Shaw, Burton, Lyon, Bell, Daly, Cook, Ross,
may be. It is our opinion, however, that more than
half of the 65 members of Upper Canada are not
sound on the Maine law, and are themselves persons
who encourage the fashionable use of spirituous liquors.
Much dependence to vote right cannot be placed on
such men. The men elected, most likely to bring in
a bill, even if it be only for popularity sake, are
Brown and Hartman. Foley, through the papers, is
accused of keeping open houses in North Waterloo.
He was a Son, and once a very active member of the
Grand Division, and we hope, for the credit of his
former standing, this charge is wholly untrue. We
never before heard anything against his temperance
consistency. His political character we consider
time-serving. In Norfolk he was once a very active
and useful temperance man. We do not know what
Freeman's opinions may be. Biggar of Brant, may
be a Maine law man. In Lower Canada the friends
of the law are perhaps stronger than they were; but
a majority will be found against the Maine law, we
fear. It is quite evident that the great issue at the
late elections was the Clergy Reserves in Upper, and
the Seigneurial question in Lower Canada. The
Maine law came up indirectly, affecting certain local-
ities.

THE MAINE LAW WILL NOT BE PASSED,

In our opinion, by this Legislature. Probably some
law will be passed that will tinker up the system
still further. There are now a dozen miserable
half-way measures, restraining the traffic, that ought
to be swept from the Statute Book. If magistrates,
who mean well, convict a man, he is almost sure to
escape by an appeal. If a township or village council
pass a by-law, it is sure to be set aside, and in the end
the tavern-keeper comes off in triumph. Such a sys-
tem is likely to continue for a period to come. Com-
mon sense will ultimately force on the Maine law.
Nevertheless it is the duty of temperance men to urge
upon the present House the passage of a prohibitory
law,—hoping, as we do, that things may be different
from what we now suppose they are.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS.

DEADLY POISONS.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune furnishes a list of
the drugs, &c., used in the manufacture of liquors
—as copied from "printed recipes which a New
Yorker is distributing through the country to those
persons who send him one dollar by mail postage
paid." If any man wants an argument for prohibi-
tion let him read the following. Search the wide
world over, and a more dishonest knavish business
cannot be found than rum-selling. How a man
who sells our manufacturers rum can hold his head
up in the street, walk on "change and read the
newspapers at the side of an honest man, is a mys-
tery which is past all solution. The opposition of
some professed temperance men to this principle of
prohibition is, however, a greater mystery still.
They want law for pirates and murderers and
thieves and highway robbers, but none for the man
who manufactures all these criminals. Read this
shameless circular, and wonder no longer that any
man wants to imprison a rum-seller.

- To prepare Whiskey for Making Liquors of Va-
rious Kinds.—28 gallons of whiskey, 1 pound un-
slacked lime, 1-2 pound alum, 1 pint spirits of nitre.
Stand 24 hours and draw off.
- Tincture of Kino.—1 ounce of gum kino, 1 pint
alcohol.
- COGNAC BRANDY.—28 gallons prepared whiskey,
3 gallons fourth proof brandy, 4 ounces tincture of
kino, 6 ounces spirits of nitre. Stand 24 hours.
- St. Croix Rum.—28 gallons whiskey, 3 gallons
St. Croix Rum, 1 ounce oil caraway, 4 ounces spir-
its of nitre, 1-2 ounce tincture of kino. Stand 24
hours.

... 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 1-2 gallon alcohol.
Stand 24 hours.

DOMESTIC RUM.—20 gallons whiskey, 4 ounces
spirit nitre, 1-2 ounces oil of caraway, 4 ounces
tincture of kino, 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 1-2 gallon
alcohol. Stand 24 hours.

HOLLAND GIN.—28 gallons whiskey, 3 gallons
Holland gin, 1 ounce oil juniper, 6 ounces spirits
nitre, oil of anniseed to suit taste. Stand 24 hours
and then draw it off.

DOMESTIC BRANDY.—20 gallons whiskey, 4 ounces
spirits nitre, 1-2 ounce Russia castor, 1-2 gallon
alcohol, 1-2 gallon fourth proof brandy, 2 pounds
loaf sugar. Stand 24 hours.

WINES OF DIFFERENT KINDS.—28 gallons worked
cider, 1 gallon good brandy, 1 pound cream of tar-
tar, 1 quart of milk to settle it, 5 gallons of the
wine you wish to make. Stand 24 hours and then
draw it off.

MADEIRA WINE.—28 gallons cider, 5 gallons
whiskey, 1 pound cream of tartar 1 quart milk to
settle it. Stand 24 hours and then draw it off.

PORT WINE.—To the above for every 5 gallons
add 1-4 pound of logwood, 1-4 ounce gum kino;
put the same with 1-2 gallon cider, and boil down
to 1 pint, strain it and put it in. Stand 24 hours.

CHAMPAGNE V. CHARITY.

Dining a few days since at a hotel in Rome, N.
Y. we observed opposite to us at table, two ex-
travagantly dressed young blades from a northern
town, who ordered a bottle of champagne to wash
down their dinner. The non-chalance with which
they quaffed the compound of logwood, sugar of
lead, capsicum, and such like healthful ingredients
which they in their extreme wisdom, took to be
the pure juice of the grape, showed that they were
quite used to that sort of thing.

Some two hours afterwards we found ourselves
seated in a car with the same young gentlemen, on
the finely built and admirably managed Watertown
and Rome Railroad. Among a crowd of other
passengers, was a poor woman, clothed in a scanty
garb with a sick babe on her lap, so weak and
emaciated that it seemed that every breath would
be its last. A little boy and girl stood by her side.
The group exhibited an aspect of poverty and
wretchedness most pitiable to behold. The wo-
man was bathed in tears. With a dying babe,
she had been called to a neighboring town, to
stand by the bed of a dying husband. Her forlorn
and destitute condition so moved the heart of a
benevolent gentleman, that he started a contribu-
tion on her behalf, among the passengers. So far
as we could see, all (with three exceptions) gave
something—even a poor man with patched gar-
ments threw in a quarter. Who were the excep-
tions? One was a wealthy judge who resided in
a village not far away, and who could the others
be, but the two wine drinking gentlemen! A dol-
lar squandered for champagne was all right; but
a few shillings bestowed on a poor woman in dis-
tress, could not be thought of! The very idea of
applying to them, they seemed to conceive as some-
thing exceedingly funny! It was indeed prepos-
terous! Let the woman cry—let her husband
and children die—let her starve in her poverty!
Were gentlemen expected to give up their cham-
pagne to help the like of her! Nonsense! Let
every one take care of themselves! That was
their motto.

ANOTHER CLINCHER.—A representative to the
National Division, gives the following account of
a short stop at Portland, Me. Besides giving the
lie to the assertions that the law is not enforced in
that city,—in the State—it gives some reflections
on the different aspects of the cause in different
parts of the country. What is said to the Tem-
perance men of New Jersey, will apply to us of
New York:—I had the pleasure of stopping some
time in Portland, at the home of Neal Dow. It is
a city of nearly 30,000 people without a single
public drinking house. I did not see a single drop,
sold and was informed that since the passage of
the Maine Law, property has risen to 50 per cent
in that city, and even more. I visited the City
and found all its cells empty, save one, and here
was confined casks, demijohns and bottles of seized
liquors. I could not but reflect upon the great
difference in the system pursued here, and in that
pursued in Trenton, and other cities of New Jer-
sey. In Portland, they imprison the liquor and
the men go free, while, in Trenton, they imprison
the men and let the liquor go free. I ask the men
of New Jersey to think upon the subject, and de-
cide which of the two systems is preferable.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—An old man named
Hamel, was committed to our jail on Thursday
last, charged with an attempt to murder his wife.
He was intoxicated when he made the assault.
The wife was so severely beaten that she could
not be brought into court to sign the deposition,
and still continues under medical treatment.—
Three Rivers Inquirer.

Samuel T. Green, of this city, gunsmith, is said to
have saved the life of a boy almost drowned, by div-
ing into the water and bringing him from the bottom,
—act worthy of all praise. Ex-Chancellor Jameson
of Upper Canada, died last week, we regret to say a
victim of the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Crying we must be free!
The cup that foams with deadly bars,
He dashed upon the ground;
'Tis death to millions at the fane.
Where misery is found;
An angel near that dragon drew,
And bid the prisoner flee,
And send the pledge the nation through,
Crying, we must be free!
The mother's heart with joy beats high,
Her son no more a wreck,
The beam of hope is in her eye,
Her arms around his neck;
A freeman in her son she claims,
With all a mother's glee;
"My child," her raptured tongue exclaims,
"My child, my boy is free!"
To Maine the lovely angel went,
The drunkard's fame was there,
And heaven the sovereign mandate sent—
"For liberty prepare;
Let slaves to alcohol no more
In durance bend the knee;
But let the law their fate deplore,
And publish—they are free!"

ENTOMOLOGY AND COLEOPTERA.

The Daily Colonist of the 8th instant, contained a
letter, signed Coleoptera, from an anonymous writer,
on the subject of Entomology, in which a damaging
attack (in the opinion of Coleoptera) is made upon the
Editor of this paper. The article is written to con-
fute some remarks we made in a July number on the
subject of the natural appearance of that month, and
in which the insect, commonly called the "firefly or
lightning-bug," is incidentally alluded to. Coleoptera
contends that the insect is neither a fly or a bug, but a
very beetle. He runs foul of phosphorus and electri-
city, and also makes much ado about the colour of the
bug, contending that it is not so dark as we said it
was. We merely allude to this matter in order to
enlarge on it in next number. This would not be
done had not the writer appeared under a fictitious
name, and in a paper of some standing in Canada.

This Coleoptera is the identical Couper of the
North American, who wrote two attacks on us last
year, because our views and his did not coincide on
the subject of the natural history of the red-winged
blackbird, the whup-poor-will, and the canary bird.
We were not aware that there was such a person be-
fore this rencontre. Instead of correcting any mis-
take that we had made by a reasonable exposition of
the errors, this self-dubbed entomologist and dabbler
in ornithology commenced a furious and abusive on-
slaught. Why a person we had never heard of—had
never seen, and would not now know from Adam, should
thus act, was a mystery. We naturally set him
down to be a vindictive, conceited fool, who was car-
rying out the spite of some other person.

Our errors of 1853, in natural history, turned not out
to be so, as we immediately showed. Our misdeed
about this poor fire-fly will probably turn out the
same next week.

This Coleoptera, alias Couper, a conceited printer,
whom "a little learning has made mad," has bought
a few books on natural history; from these he steals
descriptions, and catching insects, thinks by parading
plagiarized descriptions in papers, capable of being
duped, that he has turned out to be a really live natu-
ralist in the woods of Canada. We are of opinion
that he is nearer a live fool, who has forgotten the
first duty of every naturalist, which is, to be diffident
and cautious in his opinions and assertions. Every
naturalist has at times been forced to unsay what he
had said as truths; and even Audubon and Wilson
may be mistaken in some of their conclusions and
classifications. Their works are simply the result of
observation, sometimes hastily noted.

The best evidence of the meanness of Coleoptera is
the fact, that whilst pretending not to be the very
Mr. Couper, he complains that Mr. Couper was mis-
used by us in 1853. Did not this Mr. Couper bring
our remarks upon him by his wanton attack and abuse
of us who never said a word against him?

Of the 280 members of the Ontario Division, in
this city, composed chiefly of laboring men and hard-
working mechanics, not one as yet has been attacked
with the cholera. What a commentary!!

Poor Wilson, the Phrenologist, and one of the editors
of the Banner, is dead and also all his family of the
cholera in Hamilton. This city has been terribly af-
flicted, one-third of its inhabitants for a time left it.
It is however now greatly subsiding. Mr. Champion
sub-editor of the Colonist, died last Monday, in this
city, of cholera in 12 hours.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT is to be called together
about the 6th of September next, so says report.

ELECTION GLEANINGS.

We have heard it said by persons who knew that Hincks and Zimmerman bought large quantities of champagne to treat their friends and the friends of Dr. Fraser, during the late election in Welland. Street was guilty of the same thing in 1851. Hincks, Zimmerman, and Morrison, were at the Falls during the election. Zimmerman, it is said, even paid some of the expense of Fraser's contest. We are glad that Dr. Fraser is the member, however. But it is said, that before the Government party would help him, he promised them his support. We will see how it is, and how he keeps his Maine Law pledge. It is said, Hendershot, an active friend of Street, was bought over by the promise of the Sheriffship of Welland.

Joseph Gould, a thorough Reformer, has beaten Ogle R. Gowan in North Ontario. Gowan is unfortunate!

Price had a majority in all the townships of the North Riding of York, except Whitechurch, and is truly speaking the real member. Hartman is the chance member. Price was beaten by about 30 votes, and could have got 100 more in King, had not harvest interests pressed on the farmers. He should have been in the House, his experience was needed there.

South Oxford contains 1800 votes, and only 900 of them were given. Is Hincks then the true representative? It is said the election is void because no polling place was opened in Ingersoll, an incorporated village. We hope it is so.

In North Waterloo, it is said Foley beat McDougall from three causes—keeping open houses! Government official influence! and the influence of Irish and German Roman Catholics and their priests.

Roblin is said to have beaten Seymour by the returning officer illegally allowing tenants to vote as if the new Franchise Act were in force, which it is not until January, 1855.

Hogan says, every Roman Catholic in the East Riding voted for James Wright; and that Beaty and Lindsey, electioneered for him in Scarborough and Markham. Is this man Wright playing a double game? Is he secretly a Government tool?

Mackenzie regrets the defeat of Christie and White. Why does he do so, if they were as he says, false to their promises? Mackenzie would do better to be more consistent in his remarks, and have less prejudice. Christie was a thorough Government tool, and McKenzie knew it.

We copy with much pleasure, the following account of a good act done by the following aged philanthropist, so well known in Toronto for his many generous acts. Mr. Ketchum was lately appointed Chairman of the New York State Temperance Society. He is a man who not only practices temperance, but gives freely too. He gave the ground on which the Temperance Hall stands in Toronto. The following act is one that should outlive his memory forever in any community.—Ed. Son.

Jesse Ketchum doing Good.—Our former colleague in the Upper Canada Legislature, and benevolent friend, Jesse Ketchum, Esq., has made a donation thus noticed in the Albany Journal.

Jesse Ketchum, of Buffalo, has made a wise and magnificent disposition of God's gifts by devoting five acres of land and a suitable building, as a park and retreat for Sabbath and Public School children. It was opened on Saturday to two or three hundred happy children, for whom Mr. Ketchum had provided a bountiful repast, consisting of cake, fruit confectionery, &c. In addition to the land and building, Mr. Ketchum has given \$8000 to adorn the grounds.—Mackenzie's Message.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

We omitted to notice in our last, a most unfortunate accident in the Bay of Toronto, which occurred last week. By it four of our citizens were suddenly drowned by the upsetting of a small sail boat. Their names were Hamilton, Miller, and Mr. Dunlop and his young son. A Mr. Law, who was in the boat awash ashore a mile, and thus escaped. The body of Mr. Miller was found on Saturday, that of Mr. Dunlop on Sunday morning, and that of Hamilton on Monday, the other body has not been found as yet. Mr. Dunlop was a member of the Ontario Division of the Sons of Temperance. His funeral on Sunday evening was attended by a large body of the brethren to Pottery's Field, where the funeral ceremonies of the order were gone through with. It is a truly melancholy affair altogether.

Mormonism is said to be making very great progress in Denmark; there are now mormons in the

London Scotland and has been recently received and banquetted at Glasgow.

A serious abduction case recently occurred in Ireland. A Mr. Carden, an Irish gentleman, thought it safe, attempted to carry off a Miss Arthur, a daughter of her parents. He succeeded in doing so for a time but she was rescued, and he and his comrades are imprisoned for the crime of abduction and conspiracy. The Irish papers seem to sympathize with the abductors.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.—The Americans are likely to get into trouble about this affair. It seems they bombarded and destroyed the town of Greytown in Nicaragua, without any just cause, have invaded French and British rights, and wantonly injured a weak people.

SIR EDMUND HEAD, said to be a cousin of the celebrated Sir Francis Bond, is to be the next Governor General of Canada. He is imported from Nova Scotia, and pitched on Canada. We hope he will not make the same mistake his cousin did, set the country by the ears. It would have been better to have sent some sensible leading civilian from England. A Canadian Governor is now however a mere instrument in the hands of the ministry.

THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE, ENGLAND. We regret to say now allows the sale of spirituous liquors within the building. The Boston Life Boat says.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.—We learn from a London paper that an arrangement is on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a large building of glass for a Temperance Palace. We have not yet the precise particulars before us, but understand that it is proposed to raise £100,000 by £1 shares, and that the gardens have been provisionally purchased for £25,000.

Quite an excitement was lately got up on the subject, as it was understood when the charter was granted to this palace that no spirituous liquors were to be sold within the building. It seems the Commissioner having the superintendance of the building, thinks it cannot be carried on without the sale of spirituous liquors and also the admission of visitors on the Sabbath, after service.

PUNCH AND TEMPERANCE.—Punch has attacked the cause of temperance in England, because, forsooth, the papers in that interest are exposing the drunkenness in high life, and among literary men. It seems that most of the British literary men are actually drunkards. Alas! we all know this is too true.—yet Punch thinks, if it be so, it is no one's business. How are the poor and lowly to be instructed, if those above them are drunkards? The lamented Talfourd, it seems, was addicted to excessive drinking. It is well known that Macauley is nearly destroyed by drink. Moore was addicted to too much wine. Byron killed himself in his youth by it. Punch thinks, like many foolish men among the gentry classes, that a man, to be great as a poet or orator, must be at times drunk. Cowper and Milton, the greatest and best of English poets, were perfectly temperate.

The Niagara Mail, when some years ago under Mr. Postmaster Davidson, was the strong advocate of the return to Parliament of McKenzie. Its present conductor (secretly the tool perhaps of the Yankee speculator, Zimmerman! who again is the co-corruptor of Hincks!) thinks McKenzie and George Brown the worst of men, especially the former, opposed to everything that is good. Now we doubt not if McKenzie and George Brown would sell themselves for office, would play tool to Hincks or any other prime minister of the day, would cease to be honest manly representatives, that the Mail and his like would sound their praises.

McKenzie could have sold himself to advantage in 1836 but he did not do it. He could sell himself now but we hope he will continue as he has done honest and fearless. We know the country is cursed with a set of sharpers of the political kind, who in connection with office and the public, buy up humbug presses to abuse honest politicians. This is just now the worst feature of Canada, it is a dangerous and growing evil, and if not checked will ruin the rising generation. This Zimmerman is a mere Yankee speculator, a convenient make use of by Government men, and it sounds ill for him or his imps to detract from the well earned fame of old Canadians and reformers.

AN AMERICAN CRISIS IS COMING.—It would seem as if the welfare of the American Union, which all good men hoped would last for ages, as a beacon light to other nations to do likewise, is being threatened from outward enemies as well as internal ones. The outward ones are Roman Catholic priests, jesuits, &c., and masses of ignorant foreigners. The internal ones—slavery and corrupt office seekers. Is human nature never to be better? Are men eternally to be the slaves of their vices? Does this fair earth contain no spot where a good honest government and people can endure for a century? Alas! it would seem not. For 4000 years or more, we have been the victims of

REIGNING GOVERNMENT... We are told by certain newspapers...

ARMING OF FOREIGNERS AND SOLDIERS.—We are told by certain newspapers...

Boxes of muskets have been seen to be carried into Roman Catholic Churches in this city; arms are daily sent from Boston to various Jesuit agents throughout Massachusetts. The New York Sun states that the Irish military number throughout the United States, up to the present date, 50,000 armed and well disciplined troops...

THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE, ENGLAND. We regret to say now allows the sale of spirituous liquors within the building. The Boston Life Boat says.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.—We learn from a London paper that an arrangement is on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a large building of glass for a Temperance Palace. We have not yet the precise particulars before us, but understand that it is proposed to raise £100,000 by £1 shares, and that the gardens have been provisionally purchased for £25,000.

We copy this paragraph from the Guelph Advertiser of the 3rd instant. If true it proves Mr Foley to be what we have often hinted, one of the worst of office-seekers, a hypocrite in temperance and patriotism. What are a man's professions of temperance and religion worth, if in the hour of trial, they are found false? It was all well enough for Foley to join a Division of Sons, and attend the Grand Division; but what do we find him doing when his example should shine brightly? In our address to the East Riding, fearless of the consequences, we did not hesitate to proclaim that we were for a wholesale Maine Law. Sooner than treat voters by keeping open houses, we would abandon Parliamentary honours forever.—Editor Son.

NORTH WATERLOO.—Although it is probable that at the close of the poll yesterday, the Government candidate found himself in a considerable majority, yet the result will not be quite so advantageous as is probably hoped for. The manoeuvres practised to obtain the nomination, the meanness and trickery to secure votes, the interference of Rolph and his friends all combined will be brought up, and published to the world, and we hope before the House of Assembly. In visiting the Riding on Monday we were favored with some curious particulars of the canvass then going on. At the nomination Mr Foley took the precaution to assure his friends that he was baptised in the Church of England, and continued a member of that faith whereas at Little Germany he passed himself off as a Catholic, at St. Jacobs he was a teetotaler and Maine Law Man, at Little Germany he and another did not spare the brandy and water. On Sunday last hand bills in reference to the subject were liberally distributed at the Church doors and other efforts made to secure the votes of the German Catholics. At Berlin tales of the most ridiculous character were told. A colored man was induced to vote for Foley on the ground that his opponent was in favor of reciprocity; and reciprocity would lead to the surrendering of every runaway slave. We also heard some funny tales about legs of mutton and of the influence of a good joint on the free and independent. Add all these things to the "official influence," and the cry of "Guelph interference," and it will not be difficult to comprehend the following figures as the result of the first day's polling:

NORTH WATERLOO.—The election for this Riding resulted in the return of Foley, the Government nominee, by a majority of 67. Executive influence, official influence, and priestly influence, were exerted openly and vigorously against Mr McDougall. We are informed that the Catholic priests of the Riding received instructions on Saturday, to support Foley, and lectured their people on the Sabbath accordingly. New Germany, a settlement of ignorant German Catholics in Waterloo, turned out over 100 votes, per order, for the Government nominee. The priest himself appeared

...the following figures as the result of the first day's polling: ...

Figures News.—Captain Rhodes, a Government man in Lower Canada, has been returned over Mr Clapham, an independent man, by bribery and especially by drunkenness—open houses being kept by Rhodes. This is the way, ye dupes of Orford, that your favoured bungler, Hincks carries out the Maine Law. This Rhodes is a paid, a hired tool of the Morin Hincks-Rolph Government. Bowes was elected indirectly in the same way in Toronto. Clapham has been elected, and in entering Quebec in a triumphal way, was stopped and abused by the allies of the Quebec riotous Government. Ferras, of Montreal, has been elected for Missisquoi. Freeman, of Hamilton, is elected in South Wentworth. Ferris, in South Waterloo, is elected over Tiffany, of Hamilton, a Government man. DeLong is elected in South Leeds. We hear that a protest is likely to be made against Ames Wright's election, in consequence of six days not elapsing between the nomination and the polling day. Certainly only 5 days elapsed, including Sunday.

The Government dinner at London, O. W., was a failure. It was given to propitiate some of the western members, but did not have that effect. Mr. Scatcherd, when the fact of the Administration was given, got up and left the room, with many others. 114 persons were present. Henry Munroe, of Durham, will make a valuable member.

AN ANTI-MAINE LAW.—Among the ancient Germans, some two thousand years ago there was a tribe or nation called the Swebians, who would not suffer wine to be brought into their territory, because, said they, it enervates the mind and unfit the body for exercise or labour. Yet these men were classed among barbarians by the Romans.

SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED.—The Ohio Organ gives the following instance of the right application of scripture in a time of temptation. It is stated that Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is strongly opposed to temperance, and his side-board &c. A short time since Rev. Mr. Perkins of the same denomination, and a member of the order of the 'Sons', dined with the Bishop who pouring out a glass of wine, desired the Rev. gentleman to drink with him whereupon he replied—"Can't do it Bishop, wine is a mocker."

Take a glass of brandy then," said, the distinguished ecclesiastic. "Can't do it, Bishop, strong drink is raging." By this time the Bishop becoming somewhat rative and excited said to Mr. Perkins—"You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you." "No, Bishop, I can't do that, woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbour's lip."

What was the peculiar mental condition or moral state of the Bishop, at this stage of the proceedings, our informant did not state.

The Legislative Council Bill has passed the House of Lords and Commons, in England, this is very good news. Disenters are now allowed to enter the old English University as Scholars.

SIR EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. We are in receipt of a private letter from St. John's New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Mansuere Sutton.—Quebec Gazette.

NEWS DEVERED.—Bishop Hughes, of New York is said to be dangerously ill. The opponents in the United States of the "Know Nothings," have organized a Society in the interest of the Roman Catholics, called the "Know Somethings."

WOMAN'S LITERARY SUCCESS.—It is but little more than a week since the first publication of Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories" and we are informed the first edition of ten thousand copies is entirely exhausted. A sale of ten thousand volumes in this incredibly short time shows that Phillips, Sampson & Co. have been busy, if the mercury has stood at 90.—Globe.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship United States on the 20th, bringing California advices to the 1st of July.

The mining news continues to be of the most favorable character and crops were yielding largely. The land question at San Francisco had not been decided. Great excitement occurred at the election in San Francisco, and there was severe fighting at the polls. There has been a large influx of Chinese emigrants. John Tabor, editor of the Stockton Journal, killed James Mansfield, editor of the Republican, in a street fight. Bray's Surveying expedition arrived at San Francisco, and report their whole route practicable for rail road. The Revenue Cutter Mary arrived at San Francisco from Guaymas with thirty-three percent

were at the Falls during the election. Amos Wright, it is said, even paid some of the expense of Fraser's contest. We are glad that Dr. Fraser is the member, however. But it is said, that before the Government party would help him, he promised them his support. We will see how it is, and how he keeps his Maine Law pledge. It is said, Henderson, an active friend of Street, was bought over by the promise of the Sheriffship of Welland.

Joseph Gould, a thorough Reformer, has beaten Ogle R. Gowan in North Ontario. Gowan is unfortunate.

Price had a majority in all the townships of the North Riding of York, except Whitchurch, and is truly speaking the real member. Hartman is the chance member. Price was beaten by about 30 votes, and could have got 100 more in King, had not harvest interests pressed on the farmers. He should have been in the House. His experience was needed there.

South Oxford contains 1800 votes, and only 900 of them were given. Is Hincks then the true representative? It is said the election is void because no polling place was opened in Ingersoll, an incorporated village. We hope it is so.

In North Waterloo, it is said Foley beat McDougall from three causes—keeping open houses! Government official influence! and the influence of Irish and German Roman Catholics and their priests.

Roblin is said to have beaten Seymour by the returning officer illegally allowing tenants to vote as if the new Franchise Act were in force, which it is not until January, 1855.

Hogan says, every Roman Catholic in the East Riding voted for Amos Wright; and that Beaty and Lindsey, electioneered for him in Scarborough and Markham. Is this man Wright playing a double game? Is he secretly a Government tool?

Mackenzie regrets the defeat of Christie and White. Why does he do so, if they were as he says, false to their promises? Mackenzie would do better to be more consistent in his remarks, and have less prejudice. Christie was a thorough Government tool, and McKenzie knew it.

We copy with much pleasure, the following account of a good act done by the following aged philanthropist, so well known in Toronto for his many generous acts. Mr. Ketchum was lately appointed Chairman of the New York State Temperance Society. He is a man who not only practices temperance, but gives freely too. He gave the ground on which the Temperance Hall stands in Toronto. The following act is one that should endure his memory forever in any community.—Ed. Son.

Jesse Ketchum doing Good.—Our former colleague in the Upper Canada Legislature, and benevolent friend, Jesse Ketchum, Esq., has made a donation thus noticed in the *Albany Journal*:

Jesse Ketchum, of Buffalo, has made a wise and magnificent disposition of God's gifts by devoting five acres of land and a suitable building, as a park and retreat for Sabbath and Public School children. It was opened on Saturday to two or three hundred happy children, for whom Mr. Ketchum had provided a bountiful repast, consisting of cake, fruit, confectionery, &c. In addition to the land and building, Mr. Ketchum has given \$8000 to adorn the grounds.—*Mackenzie's Message*.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

We omitted to notice in our last, a most unfortunate accident in the Bay of Toronto, which occurred last week. By it four of our citizens were suddenly drowned by the upsetting of a small sail boat. Their names were Hamilton, Miller, and Mr. Dunlop and his young son. A Mr. Law, who was in the boat swung ashore a mile, and thus escaped. The body of Mr. Miller was found on Saturday, that of Mr. Dunlop on Sunday morning, and that of Hamilton on Monday, the other body has not been found as yet. Mr. Dunlop was a member of the Ontario Division of the Sons of Temperance. His funeral on Sunday evening was attended by a large body of the brethren at Pottery's Field, where the funeral ceremonies of the order were gone through with. It is a truly melancholy affair altogether.

Mormonism is said to be making very great progress in Denmark; there are now mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, which is situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost all the women have adopted the worship of the Mormons.

The Niagara affair.—The Americans are likely to get into trouble about this affair. It seems they bombarded and destroyed the town of Greenvale in Nicaragua, without any just cause, have invaded French and British rights, and wantonly injured a weak people.

Sir Edmund Head, said to be a cousin of the celebrated Sir Francis Bond, is to be the next Governor General of Canada. He is imported from Nova Scotia, and pitched on Canada. We hope he will not make the same mistake his cousin did, set the country by the ears. It would have been better to have sent some sensible leading civilian from England. A Canadian Governor is now however a mere instrument in the hands of the ministry.

The Sydenham Crystal Palace, England. We regret to say now allows the sale of spirituous liquors within the building. The *Boston Life Boat* says:

"MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.—We learn from a London paper that an arrangement is on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a large building of glass for a Temperance Palace. We have not yet the precise particulars before us, but understand that it is proposed to raise £100,000 by £1 shares, and that the gardens have been provisionally purchased for £25,000."

Quite an excitement was lately got up on the subject, as it was understood when the charter was granted to this palace that no spirituous liquors were to be sold within the building. It seems the Commissioner having the superintendance of the building, thinks it cannot be carried on without the sale of spirituous liquors and also the admission of visitors on the Sabbath, after service.

PUNCH AND TEMPERANCE.—Punch has attacked the cause of temperance in England, because, forsooth, the papers in that interest are exposing the drunkenness in high life, and among literary men. It seems that most of the British literary men are actually drunkards. Alas! we all know this is too true.—yet Punch thinks, if it be so, it is no one's business. How are the poor and lowly to be instructed, if those above them are drunkards? The lamented Talfourd, it seems, was addicted to excessive drinking. It is well known that Macaulay is nearly destroyed by drink. Moore was addicted to too much wine. Byron killed himself in his youth by it. Punch thinks, like many foolish men among the gentry classes, that a man, to be great as a poet or orator, must be at times drunk. Cowper and Milton, the greatest and best of English poets, were perfectly temperate.

The *Niagara Mail*, when some years ago under Mr. Postmaster Davidson, was the strong advocate of the return to Parliament of McKenzie. Its present conductor (secretly the tool perhaps of the Yankee speculator, Zimmerman! who again is the co-corruptor of Hincks!) thanks McKenzie and George Brown the worst of men, especially the former, opposed to everything that is good. Now we doubt not if McKenzie and George Brown would sell themselves for office, would play tool to Hincks or any other prime minister of the day, would cease to be honest manly representatives, that the *Mail* and his like would sound their praises.

McKenzie could have sold himself to advantage in 1836 but he did not do it. He could sell himself now but we hope he will continue as he has done honest and fearless. We know the country is cursed with a set of sharpers of the political kind, who in connection with office and the public, buy up humbug presses to abuse honest politicians. This is just now the worst feature of Canada, it is a dangerous and growing evil, and if not checked will run the rising generation. This Zimmerman is a mere Yankee speculator, a convenient make use of by Government men, and it sounds ill for him or his imp to detract from the well earned fame of old Canadians and reformers.

AN AMERICAN CRISIS IS COMING.—It would seem as if the welfare of the American Union, which all good men hoped would last for ages, as a beacon light to other nations to do likewise, is being threatened from outward enemies as well as internal ones. The outward ones are Roman Catholic priests, jesuits, &c. and masses of ignorant foreigners. The internal ones—slavery and corrupt office seekers. Is human nature never to be better? Are men eternally to be the slaves of their vices? Does this fair earth contain no spot where a good honest government and people can endure for a century? Alas! it would seem not. For 4000 years or more, men have been the slaves of their fears, their vices and their prejudices, and the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will, we fear, be no exceptions. The perfectibility of mankind in Know-

ing the cause of the cause to be found in the starting facts as the following which we clip from the Philadelphia *Army Sun*. Let Americans read and reflect, and prepare to act.—

Boxes of muskets have been seen to be carried into Roman Catholic Churches in this city, arms are daily sent from Boston to various Jesuit agents throughout Massachusetts. The *New York Sun* states that the Irish military number throughout the United States up to the present date, 50,000 armed and well disciplined troops and that Captains Oliver Byrne and George Dowling have been actively engaged in organizing the Irish adopted citizens for several months past, the design being to arm and equip no less than 100,000 men within a given period. The *Cincinnati Gazette* is informed that a few days since a cask was deposited from a freight train, at the depot in Canton, Stark county, with the simple direction "Canton" upon it. The singular and inexplicable direction led to an examination. The cask was found to be filled with pistols and bowie knives. Everything was carefully re-packed, to see who would call for a package with such unusual contents. In a short time a Catholic priest called, claimed and carried away the cask. It is said that casks of this kind, the one above spoken of, are being sent in different directions over the country. Now is it not the duty of American citizens—Protestants—to know the reasons for this strange conduct? Our institutions are reviled; our flag insulted, and our citizens shot down for claiming the exercise of constitutional rights and yet we are denounced as intolerant fanatics if we take the first step towards self-protection. It is we are lukewarm much longer it will be too late to guard our safety.—*Pennsylvania Crystal Fountain*.

We copy this paragraph from the *Guelph Advertiser* of the 3rd instant. If true it proves Mr. Foley to be what we have often hinted, one of the worst of office-seekers, a hypocrite in temperance and patriotism. What are a man's professions of temperance and religion worth, if in the hour of trial, they are found false? It was all well enough for Foley to join a Division of Sons, and attend the Grand Division; but what do we find him doing when his example should shine brightly? In our address to the East Riding, fearless of the consequences, we did not hesitate to proclaim that we were for a wholesale Maine Law. Sooner than treat voters by keeping open houses, we would abandon Parliamentary honours forever.—*EDITOR SON*.

NORTH WATERLOO.—Although it is probable that at the close of the poll yesterday, the Government candidate found himself in a considerable majority, yet the result will not be quite so advantageous as is probably hoped for. The manoeuvres practised to obtain the nomination, the meanness and trickery to secure votes, the interference of Rolph and his friends all combined will be brought up and published to the world, and we hope before the House of Assembly. In visiting the Riding on Monday we were favored with some curious particulars of the canvass then going on. At the nomination Mr. Foley took the precaution to assure his friends that he was baptised in the Church of England, and continued a member of that faith whereas at Little Germany he passed himself off as a Catholic, at St. Jacobs he was a teetotaler and Maine Law Man, at Little Germany he and another did not spare the brandy and water. On Sunday last hand bills in reference to the subject were liberally distributed at the Church doors, and other efforts made to secure the votes of the German Catholics. At Berlin tales of the most ridiculous character were told. A colored man was induced to vote for Foley on the ground that his opponent was in favor of reciprocity; and reciprocity would lead to the surrendering of every runaway slave. We also heard some funny tales about legs of mutton and of the influence of a good joint on the free and independent. Add all these things to the "official influence," and the cry of "Guelph interference," and it will not be difficult to comprehend the following figures as the result of the first day's polling:

NORTH WATERLOO.—The election for this Riding resulted in the return of Foley, the Government nominee, by a majority of 87. Executive influence, official influence, and priestly influence, were exerted openly and vigorously against Mr. McDougall. We are informed that the Catholic priests of the Riding received instructions on Saturday, to support Foley, and lectured their people on the Sabbath accordingly. New Germany, a settlement of ignorant German Catholics in Waterloo, turned out over 100 votes, per order, for the Government nominee. The priest himself appeared at the poll as whipper-in. Foley's majority was thus made up of men who could not speak English, and who voted under the direction of the Catholic priesthood. Foley, a deputy-grand worthy Pat-

rolph was returned over Mr. Chapman an independent man, by a very decided majority by the vote of the people. This is the way we dupes of Oxford, that you favoured humbugger, Hincks carries out the Maine Law. This Rhodes is a paid a hired tool of the Maria-Hincks-Rolph Government. Bowes was elected indirectly in the same way in Toronto. Cannon has been elected, and in entering Quebec in a triumphal way, was stopped and abused by the allies of the Quebec riotous Government. Ferros, of Montreal, has been elected for Missisquoi. Freeman, of Hamilton, is elected in South Westworth. Ferris, in South Waterloo, is elected over Tiffany, of Hamilton, a Government man. DeLong is elected in South Leeds. We hear that a protest is likely to be made against Amos Wright's election, in consequence of six days not elapsing between the nomination and the polling days. Certainly only 5 days elapsed, including Sunday.

The Government dinner at London, C.W., was a failure. It was given to propitiate some of the western members, but did not have that effect. Mr. Scatcherd, when the toast of the Administration was given, got up and left the room, with many others. 111 persons were present. Henry Munroe, of Durham will make a valuable member.

AN ANCIENT MAINE LAW.—Among the ancient Germans, some two thousand years ago there was a tribe or nation called the Suerians, who would not suffer wine to be brought into their territory, because said they, it enervates the mind and softens the body for exercise or labour. Yet these men were classed among barbarians by the Romans.

SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED.—The Ohio Organ gives the following instance of the right application of scripture in a time of temptation. It is stated that Bishop Doane, of New Jersey is strongly opposed to temperance, and his side-board &c. A short time since Rev. Mr. Perkins of the same denomination, and a member of the order of the 'Sons,' dined with the Bishop who pouring out a glass of wine, desired the Rev. gentleman to drink with him whereupon he replied—"Can't do it Bishop, 'wine is a mocker."

"Take a glass of brandy then" said, the distinguished ecclesiastic. "Can't do it, Bishop, 'strong drink is raging.' By this time the Bishop becoming somewhat restive and excited said to Mr. Perkins—"You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you."

"No, Bishop, I can't do that, 'woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbour's lip.'"

What was the peculiar mental condition or moral state of the Bishop, at this stage of the proceedings, our informant did not state.

The Legislative Council Bill has passed the House of Lords and Commons, in England, this is very good news. Dissenters are now allowed to enter the old English University as Scholars.

SIR EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. We are in receipt of a private letter from St. John, New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton.—*Quebec Gazette*.

NEWS DEFERRED.—Bishop Hughes, of New York, is said to be dangerously ill. The opponents in the United States of the "Know Nothings," have organized a Society in the interest of the Roman Catholics, called the "Know Somethings."

WOMAN'S LITERARY SUCCESS.—It is but little more than a week since the first publication of Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories" and we are informed the first edition of ten thousand copies is entirely exhausted. A sale of ten thousand volumes in this incredibly short time shows that Phillips, Sampson & Co. have been busy, if the mercury has stood at 90.—*Globe*.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship United States on the 20th, bringing California advices to the 1st of July.

The mining news continues to be of the most favorable character and crops were yielding largely. The land question at San Francisco had not been decided. Great excitement occurred at the election in San Francisco, and there was severe fighting at the polls. There has been a large influx of Chinese emigrants. John Tabor, editor of the Stockton Journal, killed James Mansfield, editor of the Republican, in a street fight. Bray's Surveying expedition arrived at San Francisco, and report their whole route practicable for rail road. The Revenue Cutter Marcy arrived at San Francisco from Guaymas with thirty-three persons lately seized and imprisoned there by the Mexicans.

Elder Willard Richards, one of the Mormon Saints, died lately, leaving twenty widows to mourn his loss.

WAR NEWS.

New York, August 1, 1854

The Cunard steamer Arabis, with three days later news, arrived at her wharf this evening at 8 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to July 24th.

Flour advanced 6d a lb. Wheat 3d a 4d better. Corn advanced 1s a 2s.

Consols advanced—closing at 92 1/2.

Portschakoff is forwarding a portion of his army to Bucharest, the mouth of the Danube being no longer tenable.

The Constitutional states that the immediate entry of the Austrians is decided on.

60,000 Turks are fortifying Girurgevo.

The cholera has appeared at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

A Russian corps of 50,000 being formed at Uzur.

Neutral vessels are allowed to come out of Russian ports.

Mudrid at the latest date was quiet, but the citizens were still under arms on the 11th.

The allied forces were still at Varna.

The Turkish fleet had returned to the Bosphorus.

Nothing from the Asiatic frontiers, except a special Governor has been sent from the port to Circassia.

There is no news from Sir Charles Napier.

From India there is nothing important.

Accounts from the Malta state that there were 180 officers and sailors (lately forming the crew of the Tiger) who had been exchanged at Odessa.

Prince Gortschakoff has been confirmed in the command of the Moldo-Wallachian army.

An army of 50,000 men is to be concentrated near Arato.

The reserves called in will amount to 130,000.

Omer Pasha and Prince Napoleon were at Giurgevo.

A despatch from Dantzie states that the Heela and Valorous have cannonaded Boomersund, without loss to either vessels.

Prince Paskewitch is not dead as reported, but will resume the command of the Danubian army.

Affias Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, has died of apoplexy, Saib Pasha, eldest son of Mahommed Pasha, has assumed the reins of government in Egypt.

Prince Gortschakoff had announced his intention of defending Moldavia and Wallachia with 200,000 men. His head quarters are at Slobodgee.

Three steamers of the allied fleets appeared before Odessa, and destroyed some of the works.

The Greeks had attempted the assassination of Lord Raglan, the English commander in chief. The ringleaders were arrested and hung.

Capt. Hooker, of the English war steamer Firebrand, was killed by the enemy at Sulina.

A telegraph despatch received in London announces the entrance of the Austrian troops into Wallachia.

Three interpreters of the British Army have been found guilty of corresponding with the enemy and shot.

Omar Pasha appears still to avoid a general action with the enemy.

The Cholera has nearly disappeared from the Baltic fleet.

The French expeditionary force had arrived at Helsingfors.

Gen. D'Hillies and Staff directly proceeded to Copenhagen.

The British Squadron in the Baltic was lying at Kioge.

There were 20,000 sick Russians in Moldavia and Wallachia.

A debate took place in the British Parliament on the vote of credit of £3,000,000 Sterling to carry on the war.

Napier's fleet is off Aland Island.

HAIL STORM.—A very severe hail storm passed over the northern part of Markham on the 2d August, destroying many fields of wheat. It was accompanied by heavy wind, thunder, and lightning. The hail fell to a size never before seen in Canada. Many of the balls were pieces of ice of the size of a man's fist, and most of them the size of a hen's egg. They lay on the ground for hours after, and in their fall killed fowls and geese. The lightning destroyed a barn. The storm spread about three miles wide, and passed over a part of Pickering. Strange to say the storm came from the north-west, but the hail from the north-east there being seemingly a collision of cold currents in the air from two directions.

The 2nd August was kept in Hamilton as a day of humiliation.

Consumers' Gas Company.

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

STEAMER WELAND.



ON and after Monday, 31st July, the new Steamer-boat WELAND, Captain Donaldson, will until further notice, leave Port Dalhousie at half-past six o'clock, A.M., for Toronto.

Leaves Toronto at half-past Nine, A.M., for New York, connecting with the Erie and Ontario Railroad, or the Suspension Bridge, Chilton House, Chippawa and Niagara Falls—connecting then with the Buffalo and the Cayuga and Niagara Falls Railroad, and New York Central for New York, and Trans for Buffalo.

Returning, leaves Niagara at 12 M., for Toronto. Leaves Toronto at 4 P.M., for Port Dalhousie. Mr. J. Cummins, Toronto, will act as agent, where Tickets can be procured, and all necessary information given, at the office on the East side of Church Street, near Front Street. Toronto, July 29, 1854. 31



Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD. NOTICE.

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

Price, -12-6d. current cy. Children half price.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely:

- Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West; Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings; Oliver, Druggist, King Street East; Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street; W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West; Jno. Howarth, Druggist, Queen Street West; N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street; H. Miller, Druggist, King Street East; F. Richardson, Druggist, King Street East; C. Green, Druggist, King Street West; A. Mathieson, Druggist, York Street;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOSEPH ROWELL, Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854.

ORDER.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Toronto, July 24, 1854.

ORDERED.—That each Medical Practitioner of the City of Toronto is required to furnish to this Board a Daily Return of all Cases brought under his professional cognizance, such return to be made by 10 o'clock, A. M., each day.

JOSEPH ROWELL, Chairman.

Toronto, July 24, 1854.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.

1854.

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

Table with 2 columns: Train type and time. Includes Mail Train at 7:00 A.M., Accommodation at 4:35 P.M., and Mail Train at 6:30 P.M.

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

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

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

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

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

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED,

TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSE-MAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required.

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

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

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

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

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

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Esplanade Act." And also, for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,

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

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

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

CHARLES THOMPSON, Toronto, July 4, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

Table with 2 columns: Destination and time. Includes Toronto to Rochester (7 hours), Toronto to Albany (17 hours), Toronto to New York (22 hours), Toronto to Boston (27 hours), Toronto to Philadelphia (26 hours), Toronto to Chicago (30 hours), Toronto to Detroit (15 hours), Toronto to Cincinnati (20 hours).

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION

WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of Children). The Medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity may be seen at the office of

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



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

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

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 3/5, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 4 1/2, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

No No Sale Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand 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 this 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 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

31 Medical Superintendent.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

'NEWS-BAG'

ILLUSTRATED BY BRUCE SMITH. WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive nature, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.

It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

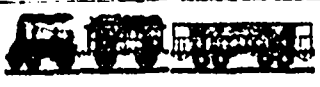
Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms. THOMPSON & CO.

The Constitutional table that the immediate entry of the An-trans is...
 60,000 Turks are satisfying Girgigov...
 The cholera has appeared at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles...
 A Russian corps of 50,000 being formed at Uziner...
 Neutral vessels are allowed to come out of Russian ports...
 Madrid at the latest date was quiet but the citizens were still under arms on the 11th...
 The allied forces were still at Varna...
 The Turkish fleet had returned to the Bosphorus...
 Nothing from the Asiatic frontiers, except a special Governor has been sent from the port to Circassia...
 There is no news from Sir Charles Napier...
 From India there is nothing important...
 Accounts from the Malta state that there were 180 officers and sailors (late forming the crew of the Tiger) who had been exchanged at Odessa...
 Prince Gortschakoff has been confirmed in the command of the Molda-Wallachian army...
 An army of 50,000 men is to be concentrated near Arato...
 The reserves called in will amount to 130,000...
 Omer Pasha and Prince Napoleon were at Giurgevo...
 A despatch from Dantzie states that the Hecla and Valorous have cannonaded Boomerund, without loss to either vessels...
 Prince Paskiewitch is not dead as reported, but will resign the command of the Danubian army...
 Abbas Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, has died of apoplexy, Saib Pasha, eldest son of Muhammed Pasha, has assumed the reins of government in Egypt...
 Prince Gortschakoff had announced his intention, of defending Moldavia and Wallachia with 200,000 men. His head quarters are at Slobodjee...
 Three steamers of the allied fleets appeared before Odessa, and destroyed some of the works...
 The Greeks had attempted the assassination of Lord Raglan, the English commander in chief. The ringleaders were arrested and hung...
 Capt. Hooker, of the English war steamer Firebrand, was killed by the enemy at Sulina...
 A telegraph de-patch received in London announces the entrance of the Austrian troops into Wallachia...
 Three interpreters of the British Army have been found guilty of corresponding with the enemy and shot...
 Omar Pasha appears still to avoid a general action with the enemy...
 The Cholera has nearly disappeared from the Baltic fleet...
 The French expeditionary force had arrived at Helsingfors...
 Gen. D'Hiillies and Staff directly proceeded overland to Copenhagen...
 The British Squadron in the Baltic was lying at Kioge...
 There were 20,000 sick Russians in Moldavia and Wallachia...
 A debate took place in the British Parliament on the vote of credit of £3,000,000 Sterling to carry on the war. The vote was carried...
 Napier's fleet is off Aland Island...

Apply at the Asylum
 Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.
 JOHN A. GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO
 To all whom these presents may concern
 WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.
 These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.
 JOSHUA G. BEARD,
 Mayor.



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

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.
 THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely:
 Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
 Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St Lawrence Buildings;
 Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
 Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
 W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West;
 Jno. Howarth, Druggist, Queen Street West;
 N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street;
 H. Miller, Druggist, King Street East;
 F. Richardson, Druggist, King Street East;
 C. Green, Druggist, King Street West;
 A. Mathieson, Druggist, York Street;
 the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.
 The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.
 JOSEPH ROWELL,
 Chairman.
 Board of Health Office,
 July 19th, 1854.

ORDER.
 LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
 Toronto, July 24, 1853.
ORDERED.—That each Medical Practitioner of the City of Toronto is required to furnish to this Board a Daily Return of all Cases brought under his professional cognizance, such return to be made by 10 o'clock, A. M., each day.
 JOSEPH ROWELL,
 Chairman.
 Toronto, July 24, 1854.

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

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Esplanade Act."
 And also, for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.
 Published by order of the Municipality.
 CHARLES DALY,
 C. C. C.
 CERR'S OFFICE,
 Toronto, July 15, 1854.

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,
 Will resume her trips between STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE, ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A. M. and run from thence EVERY SATURDAY throughout the season at the same hour.
 Returning,--Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.
 CHARLES THOMPSON,
 In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route, together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.
 CHARLES THOMPSON,
 Toronto, July 4, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS,
THROUGH FROM
 Toronto to Rochester, 7 hours.
 Toronto to Albany, 17 hours.
 Toronto to New York, 22 hours.
 Toronto to Boston, 27 hours.
 Toronto to Philadelphia, 26 hours.
 Toronto to Chicago, 30 hours.
 Toronto to Detroit, 15 hours.
 Toronto to Cincinnati, 20 hours.
 The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.
 The *Peerless* leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at Six o'clock, A. M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.
POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.
 At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.
 Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.
 R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.
 J. B. GORDON,
 Agent.
 Toronto, July 22, 1854.

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

Chippawa at 7 1/2, Chilton House at Niagara at 7 1/2, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 1/2, on time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
 Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Chilton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.
SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 1/2, Chilton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 30, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.
 Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Chilton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.
 At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.
 Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Peerless* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.
 J. SPAULDING,
 Engr. and Supt.
 Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.
J. CHARLESWORTH
 WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Vasettes, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
 His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.
His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.
 To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.
 25% No Second Price.
TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.
 JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
 No. 60, King Street East.
 The Toronto House,
 Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

W. HAMILTON,
 Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
BOOT and Shoe Establishment.
 W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings, No. 3, 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 shoes best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S "NEWS-BAG,"
 ILLUSTRATED BY DRYCE SMITH.
 WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.
 This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive nature, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.
 It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.
 The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.
 Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.
 Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.
 Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.
THOMPSON & CO.,
 King Street, Toronto, July 1854. 31 Publishers.

Consumers' Gas Company.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
 H. THOMPSON, Manager.
 Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 31

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long course of treatment...

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London and

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

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally...

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto...

N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR...

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths...

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order.

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

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

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

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

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

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

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Hamilton, April, 1854.

REMOVAL.

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

ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS. GARDENS MADE TO ORDER.

Of every description, and warranted to be perfect. Money refunded.

CALL AND SEE

No. 100, Yonge Street, near Bay House. JAMES DUFFETT Toronto, March 11, 1854.

HATS AND CAPS

Of every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of

S. DADSON,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets. Hats Neatly Repaired. Toronto, May 17, 1854.

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.

Residence—Cumminsville. Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 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.

H. BOYELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House, Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street, on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £20 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

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

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well. Toronto Feb. 14, 1851.

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming off 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 a specific.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW.

Office, No. 24, King Street West, Toronto. New York, N. Y. Office, No. 10, Broadway, New York.

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

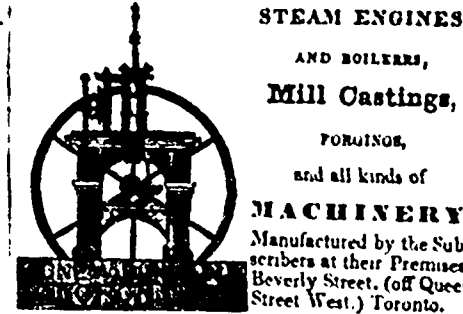
Sign of the large Knife and Fork. (Old Stand) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools.

Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.



SOHO FOUNDRY

AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH


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

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. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.


S. F. URQUHARTS
Electric Institute.
 19, Yonge Street, Toronto.
 Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
 Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

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

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,
 HAVING concluded his professional engagements
 west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may
 be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to
 sight or hearing.
 N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition
 of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND
 EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of read-
 ing matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty
 interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of
 disease of these organs, as treated by the author.
 Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s
 office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling,
 Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded
 by Mail if required, and post-paid.
 Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.
 THE Subscriber has just received a choice assort-
 ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting
 of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton
 Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable
 Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a
 variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts,
 Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.
 ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
 An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale-
 Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order.
 All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses,
 Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and
 articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Pro-
 vince, by
CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.
 No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
 Toronto, April 23, 1854. 17-1


WHITEWASHING & COLORING.
JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens
 of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of
 WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest
 and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from
 all desirous of getting work done with promptness
 and neatness.
 RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET,
 Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
 Toronto, April 23, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

 OPEN FROM
WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!
 ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.
 Trains will run as follows:—
GOING EAST:
EXPRESS TRAIN.
 Leave Windsor at - - - 10 00 A. M.
 Leave London at - - - 2 30 A. M.
 Leave Hamilton at - - - 6 10 P. M.
 Arrive at the Falls at - - - 8 00 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
 Leave London at - - - 7 00 A. M.
 Leave Hamilton at - - - 10 50 P. M.
 Arrive at the Falls at - - - 2 30 P. M.
GOING WEST:
EXPRESS TRAIN.
 Leave the Falls at - - - 10 30 A. M.
 Leave Hamilton at - - - 12 50 P. M.
 Leave London at - - - 4 05 P. M.
 Arrive at Windsor at - - - 8 40 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
 Leave the Falls at - - - 12 15 P. M.
 Leave Hamilton at - - - 2 45 P. M.
 Arrive at London at - - - 6 40 P. M.
 The above Trains run in direct connection with the
 Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central
 Railroads.
 Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,
 London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,
 Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
 Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSTON,
 MANUFACTURER OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors
 north from Adelaide Street.
 GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned,
 and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—
 Warranted equal to any.
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

HATS AND CAPS
 OVERY LOW PRICES. THE MANUFACTURER
S. DADSON,
 Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets
 Hats Neatly Repaired.
 Toronto, May 1, 1854. 19

A CARD.
JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
 SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on
 Moderate Terms.
 Residence—Cumminsville.
 Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 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 Brought.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

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

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


WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two ap-
 prentices to the same business, at the Yonge
 Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-
 ises.
 Parents would do well to learn their sons this bus-
 iness, as it pays exceedingly well.
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.
DR. BUCHAN'S
Apertent and Digestive BITTERS.
 THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than
 any other ever offered to the public. It is un-
 hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all
 others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGES-
 TION and CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to
 health and source of numberless diseases and com-
 plaints.
 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 **BUTLE & 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 ma-
 terially from the above medicine, by aggravating
 many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Ap-
 erient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.
MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 will attend to any legal business entrusted to
 his care in the Courts of this Province.
 Office, in the New Court House next to the County
 Council Office.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

J. BRYAN,
 Importer of English and American
HARDWARE
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork.
 101 St. Nicholas Street, Toronto.
 HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of
 HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Fur-
 nishing Goods, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming
 Implements, Carpenters' Carpenters', Shoemakers' and
 other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of
 all kinds, at low prices.
 Toronto, Jan. 20, 1854. 1-1f


SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.
STEAM ENGINES
 AND BOILERS,
Mill Castings,
 FORGINGS,
 and all kinds of
MACHINERY,
 Manufactured by the Sub-
 scribers at their Premises
 Beverly Street, (off Queen
 Street West) Toronto.
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co
 Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
S. SHAW & SON,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE,
 AND
 MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,
 SIGN OF THE AXE, &c.
 CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,
TORONTO, C. W.
 Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description,
 together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
 The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of **MILITARY GOODS,** comprising **SWORDS, BELTS,**
BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c. &c.
 May 11, 1854. **S. SHAW & SON.**

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!
PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE!
 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.
W. H. ASHWORTH
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open
 with a very large and well assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSKUTHS, &c., &c.,
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
 As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the **CASH SYSTEM,** he can promise those who may favour him
 with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**
 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO SECOND PRICE!
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 13

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. Mourning's Furnished on the
 shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Ptn 4 4j	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Molekin Trousers, from 7 6
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do. 8 9	do. Linen Drill do. 5 0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Fancy Satin do. 8 9	do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 3 4	do. Courletoy do. 7 6
do. Princes, do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. 4 4	do. Sautnet do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Casimere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Marselles do. 4 4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Baratheo do. 4 4	do. Doeskin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 4j	Boy's Fancy do. 3 9	Boy's Drill do. 4 4
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Checked do. 4 0
do. Molekin do. 6 3	do. Satin do. 5 0	do. Molekin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. 5 0	do. C'n'da twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 4 0	do. Casimere do. 4 4j
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Casimere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 4j
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 4j	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel Shirts, 4 4j
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers
Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab.	New style business Coats—in all Materials	

DRY GOODS.
 Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linnens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2jd.
 10jd. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. 3jd.
 Prints, fast colours, do. from 7jd. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Striped Shirting, " 4jd.
 Heavy gingham, do. " 7jd. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks. Cotton Warp 4s. 4jd.
 Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7jd. bodies, Ladies Stays. 2s. 6j
 Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gimpes, T-
 Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslin netts, Barege Dresses,
 Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca
 Spot, Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Cobourg, Delancey.
BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS
BURGESS & LEISH
 Corner of King and Church
NO SECOND PRICE.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 13

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the
 National and other News Books, No. 16 King
 Street East, Toronto.
 B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
 customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large
 and well assorted Stock of
 Stationery,
 School Books,
 Blank Books,
 Writing Paper,
 Paper Hangings,
 &c. &c. &c. &c.
 To which they have now received large additions by
 the Fall vessels and would respectfully solicit a ready
 response to their stock and prices.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

200 bags Liverpool Salt,
 100 barrels (American) Choice Packing Salt,
 With the usual supply of barrel Pick Bacon,
 Smoked Ham, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE... HAT & FUR STORE... call from London at 10 o'clock.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE... Lyman, Brothers & Company, 51, LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

KEEP constantly on hand... Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, etc.

Also, a complete... Garden and Field Seeds, when the seed is in a large stock of Clover, Timothy and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.

Very important to persons wishing a CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP

NIAGARA FALLS.

THE STEAMER 'EUREKA' leaves Toronto... at 12 1/2 P.M. returning, leaves Toronto at 3 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Parties leaving Toronto at 6 in the morning will have four or five hours at the Falls and reach home at 7 in the evening.

The Fare to Parties going and returning same day, will be half price.

Office Front Street, 7 doors east of Yonge Street. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 19th, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the breastwork, south of the Fish Market.

By order of the Board of Health,

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 29, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street NEAR THE POST OFFICE, TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America.

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. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge.

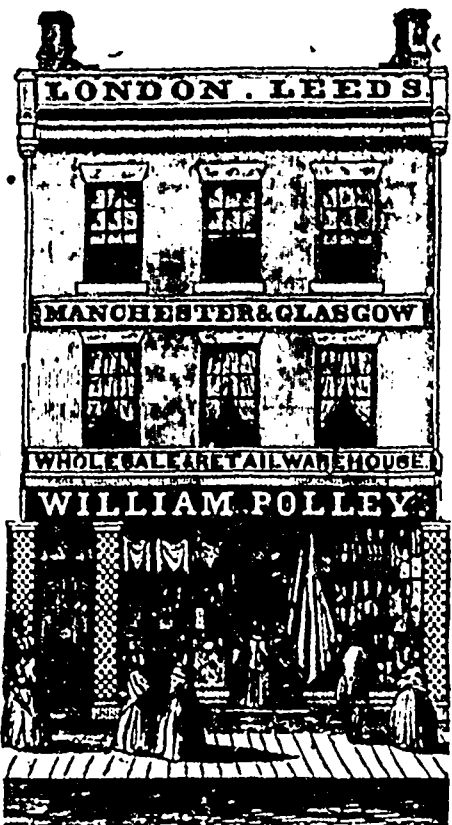
C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W. N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices, and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble, in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging

GILBERT PEARCY... Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Mour Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

Superior Cotton Warp. (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags, warranted first quality. Terms Cash. No Abatement. WILLIAM POLLEY. Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse, 166, King St. East, Toronto, April 19, 1854.

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 gold for—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

A CARD.

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S)

Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments. TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacle, 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 Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL, DEG to inform their numerous customers that they

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER... Toronto, January 21, 1854.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST... Toronto, January 2nd 1854.

JOHN PARKIN, TINNER & GAS FITTER... Toronto, January 21, 1854.

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR... Toronto, January 24, 1854.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARthen-WARE... PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets. THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitmore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE... Toronto, January 2, 1854.

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

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

BOND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 12 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada

THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITIZEN, HAVING been greatly improved for Sailing... SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4. Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRALES PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson... Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Tynet, Canamassie; Robert Baines, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Pidgeon, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara, George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton, John Martin, Mahon, Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarua; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris 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, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro' J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McManis, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tat, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Hiltown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zons Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE" AND LITERARY GEM, is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 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 inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy. in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual price, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property. The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening. Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate

