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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JULY 1, 1851.

NO. 26.

THE MEMORIES OF OUR HOMES.

Dandelions! who does not love them? Their bright golden heads peeping lovingly forth from the first spring grass. There is no change in them. They come like old friends, greeting you each year with the same cordial welcome that met you when you first came to love strength with age. They are links which bind you to the sunny past. You remember tearfully the time when you sat by the side of the brooklet which winds by the old home, with an apron full of the "golden heads," launching them one after another into the gentle tide. You grow better for these old memories, and repeat again Lowell's beautiful lines: "To the Dandelions:"

"Dear common flower that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and, full of pride, uphold,
High-hearted buccaniers, o'joye I that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match for wealth—thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

"Gold such as thine ne'er drew the Spanish row
Through the primeval hush of Indian seas,
Nor wrinkled the lean brow
Of age, to rob the lover's heart of ease;
'Tis the spring's largess, which she scatters now,
To rich and poor alike, with lavish hand,
Though most hearts never understand
To take it at God's value, but pass by
The offered wealth with unrewarded eye.

"Thou art my trophies and mine Italy;
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart, and heed not space or time;
Not in mid June the golden-couras'd bee
Feels a more summer-like, warm ravishment,
In the white lily's breezy tint,
His conquered Syberia than I, when first
From the dark green the yellow circles burst.

"Then think I of deep shadows on the grass—
Of meadows where in sun the cattle graze.
Where, as the breezes pass,
The gleaming rushes lean a thousand ways—
Of leaves that slumber in a cloudy mass,
Or whiten in the wind—of waters blue,
That from the distance sparkle through
Some woodland gap—and of a sky above,
Where one white cloud like a stray lamb doth move.

"My childhood's earliest thoughts are lilted with thee
The sight of thee calls back the robin's song.
Who, from the dark old tree
Beside the door, sang clearly all day long.
And I, secure in childish pety,
Listened as if I heard an angel sing,
With news from heaven, which he did bring,
Fresh every day to my untaunted ears,
When birds and flowers and I were happy peers.

THE QUAKER AND HIS APPRENTICE.

It is now twenty years since we hung up on a peg in the old *New Hampshire Statesman* office, at Concord, N.H., a little brown jacket and blue cap, and commenced "learning the bases." We remember that cap and jacket well. It was the best cap we had then ever owned, and we remember that its visor had a green lining, which we fancied might be a great benefit to the eye—and we remember how our mother sat up for several nights, after the other members of the family were a bed, to get that little brown suit, ready by the

day appointed for her to leave home and enter upon his seven years' apprenticeship. We were a little fellow then; you are not very large now. We were so short then that we had to order our laughter of the big boys at our necessity of mounting a chair to get up to our work. We have not set down for the sake of that cap and jacket the experience of those seven years, or to tell of the score of young men we met in the Printing Office—all now scattered—the major part having ready passed to that bounteous who never travels returns. Peace to their ashes. But we want to tell of a couple of men in those days living in Concord, engaged in the book-binding business. Charles H. was a man in middle life, a Quaker, and generally a very sensible and very clever man. But he was a man of intense and a contrary temper. When excited, he wagged a very smart tongue—and sometimes dealt in blows. His best friends were not unfrequently the subjects of his violent abuse. Oliver L. S. was the other book-binder. He was a young, earnest man, of not many words, but of attentive and industrious habits. For several years he had been an apprentice to the irascible Quaker—frequently subjected to his unreasonable rage, with scarcely a pretext for a cause and at last driven from his shop, his master emphasizing his imprecations by the flourishes of an iron press-bar.

Some sixteen or seventeen years since the Quaker moved west. A few years later, the other binder removed to the city of Portland, where he has since been extensively and successfully engaged in book and newspaper publishing.

Day before yesterday we were in Portland, and in the counting-room of his newspaper establishment met with our old acquaintance again. The conversation of course turned upon the olden times and the gentleman gave me a bit of the history of his old master since his leaving Concord. He first pitched his tent at Utica, N. Y. where in a trade he fell into the hands of a rogue, and lost all his little property. With his interesting family, for he had a good wife and a fine troop of little ones, he pushed farther west. His misfortune kept in company and he was reduced to extreme want. Nine years ago his old apprentice, at Portland, heard rumour of his circumstances and that in his extremity he had been obliged to sell the shoes from his feet to purchase bread for his children. At once like a man with a heart beneath his jacket, he forgot all about their parting, and sent his old master one hundred and fifty dollars. It was the act of a Christian (alas that our world witnesses so few of the kind,) and it was done in time and saved the man and his family. With an hundred dollars of money, the man made a purchase of a tract of rich prairie twenty-five miles from Chicago. His family went with him upon the land. Not a board could then be obtained nearer than Chicago—and they had not the means of buying, were lumber ever so plenty. Their house consisted of a cooking stove sheltered by three boards. But they had the land, and kept their hearts—and boundless crops followed their industry—and in a few years the \$150, with many blessings, found its way back to Portland.

Last year the Portland man was travelling in the west, and finding himself within an hundred and fifty miles of the home he had enabled his old master to possess, he turned off from his journey to pay the family a visit. He says he found them on the

last morning seated at the table, and that he found them all of one of the richest of the prairie, and was always with the same heartiness. He says that he found a great deal of the same kind of food during the nine years he had been in the counting-room, whose character was not very different from that of the present day.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

For a prediction that comes true, many have indeed heard of which we never hear. Mary a few months ago, predicts a professorship in the University for a favorite son, who nevertheless falls through the world among the crowd of unknown people. For all that, some remarkable predictions have, at various times, been uttered which have become true, and yet not one more has been attributed to them.

Syllabus of Caesar, when he pardoned Brutus for his career of treason. "You can have pardon—I consent—but know that this young man, whose life you so eagerly plead for, will prove the dreadful enemy to the party which you and I have defended. There is in Caesar more than a Marius." The prediction was realized.

Thomas Aquinas was so unusually simple and reserved in conversation, that his fellow students regarded him as a very mediocre person, and jeocularly called him *the dumb ox of Sicily*. He master, Albert not knowing himself what to think took occasion one day before a large assemblage to interrogate him on several very profound questions; to which the disciple replied with so penetrating a sagacity, that Albert turned towards the youths who surrounded his chair, and said—"You call brother Thomas a *dumb ox*, but be assured that one day the noise of his doctrines will be heard all over the world."

Erasmus wrote a composition at twelve years old, which was read by a learned friend of Hegesius and he was so struck by its merit that he called the youth to him, and said, scanning him keenly. "My boy, you will one day be a great man."

Samuel Johnson predicted of him, when only a child, years old, that he would one day be great by reason of his courage and his virtue. Had not the prophecy come true, we had no doubt of it. But only was early put in the way of promotion and one on the road, the rest is comparatively easy.

Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, early predicted the future greatness of Sir Thomas More. Pointing to the boy one day he said to those about him: "That youth will one day be the ornament of England."

Cardinal Wolsey, though a butcher's son had an early presentiment of his future great eminence. He used to say, that if he could but once set foot at court, he would soon introduce himself there. And scarcely had he obtained admission at court, the possessor of an humble benefice, than he did not hesitate to say, that "hereforth there was no favor to which he dared not aspire."

At eighteen, Gough, afterwards Cardinal de Retz, composed certain reminiscences of early studies on reading which Richelieu exclaimed, "Here's a dangerous fellow."

Marshal Turenne, in his early youth, prophetically foretold the destruction in arms to which he would rise. But, doubtless, there are few youths who enter the army, full of arbor and courage, who do not predict for themselves the career of a hero and a conqueror.

Mary, in her early youth, predicted that she would be crowned with the crown of martyrdom. Her prediction was fulfilled. She was crowned with the crown of martyrdom. Her prediction was fulfilled. She was crowned with the crown of martyrdom.

It is said, when a youth was presented to a certain prophet, he asked the father of his child, what he wished for his child. That youth was a boy, and the prophet said, "You will be a great man."

Mary, in her early youth, predicted the death of Louis XIV. He said of him, "He will not stay for long." and at another time—"He will die the death of a man, but he will die a martyr."

One day a man, named Barbo, said to Madame de Maintenon, who was at that time the wife of Louis XIV. "After much trouble, a great king will love you, you will reign, but although at the summit of favor, it will be of no benefit to you." He added some remarkable details, which appeared to cause her some emotion.—Her friends rallied her about the prediction, when the conjuror said to them, with the air of a man confident of the truth of what he said. "You will be glad to kiss the hem of her garment then, instead of amusing yourselves at her expense."

On the other hand, Louis XIV. one day observed Rochefoucauld and the Duc de Crequi. "Astrology is altogether false. I had my horoscope drawn in Italy; and they told me that after having lived a long time, I would fall in love with an old woman, and love her to the end of my day. Is there the least likelihood of that?" And so saying, he burst into laughing. But this did not nevertheless, hinder him from marrying Madame de Maintenon, when she was fifty years old? So that both the predictions of the mason and of the Italian conjuror came true at last.

When Voltaire was engaged in the study of classical learning, the father Leamy was once very much irritated by the insolence of his repartees, and taking him by the collar, took rough language—"Wretched youth! you will some day be the standard of disunion in France." Father said, Voltaire's professor did not so correctly divine the future career of his young pupil, when he said of him—"This boy is devoted to a worst for celebrity."

Sterne has told an anecdote of what happened to him once at Halifax. The schoolmaster had got the ceiling newly whitewashed, and the mischievous boy mounting the steps, almost before the job was completed, danted with a brush on the ceiling the words in capital letters, "Lamb, Sterne," but he would not have the name effaced, seeing that Sterne was a boy of genius, and certain to make a reputation in the world. Let us conclude by adopting the thought of Goethe—"Our desires are the presentiments of the faculties which he within us—the precursors of those things which we are capable of performing."

That which would be, and that which we desire, present themselves to our imagination, about us and in the future; we prove our aspiration after an object which we already secretly possess. It is thus that an intense anticipation transforms a real possibility into an imaginary reality. When such a tendency is decided in us, at each stage of our development a portion of our primitive (though accomplished itself, under favorable circumstances by direct means, and in unfavorable circumstances by some more circuitous route, in which, nevertheless, we never fail to reach the straight road again.



Ladies' Department.

THE INDIAN FATHER

Powhattan the father of Pocahontas refused to give his younger daughter in marriage to Governor Dale...

White man, adieu; haste on your way. And tell your Governor hold, All honour to his love I pay,

But her, my younger daughter fair, The darling of my heart, Who oft my warrior breast does cheer,

Though she is not my only child, I have more my love to claim; Not one has e'er so sweetly smiled,

She's graceful as the springing fawn; She's beautiful as the flower That lifts its head at dewy morn,

I could not live in forest wild, I could not chase the deer, If parted from my favorite child

My dearest child could I not see, Dim would be each sunny day; Weak grow my heart; grief speedily

My Indian maid did I bestow, To be the whiteman's bride, Far from her kindred she must go,

Then I should see her face no more; Tell my white brother so, I'm growing old and near Death's shore,

Mrs. C. Dunn.

Woodstock, June 15, 1854.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING A GOOD TEMPERED HUSBAND.

"A decent country woman," said an English divine, "came to me one market-day and begged to speak with me. She told me with an air of secrecy that her husband behaved unusually to her, and that knowing me to be a wise man I could tell her what would be the best remedy, is simple, and I always treat my husband with a smile. The woman thanked me, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months after she came again, bringing a couple of fine fowls. She told me with great satisfaction that I had cured her husband; and she begged my acceptance of the fowls in return. This was at once the victory of love and the reward of patience."

On the above anecdote we would make a few remarks. Domestic comfort is more dependent on the wife and mother, than on the husband and father, and we much fear that too many men are driven to the public house for want of those smiles of affection, and those words of kindness, the power of which, few men are so hardened as not to feel. We learn from the Holy Scriptures, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."—Prov. xvi. Let every wife who would have a sober husband, do all she can to make her house, a home of peace and comfort. It is sad when a man has a cross, petulant, scolding wife, to drive him to a public-house, to receive the smiles of the publican, whose welcome is his ruin. We would say to every wife "be clean in your person

tidy in your house, and kind to your husband." study his temper and disposition and let him see that you desire nothing so much as his happiness. If there were more smiling wives, there would be more kind husbands. Loving smiles and kind words are powerful weapons to conquer an unkind man, and if they should not have the happy effect you might at first expect, you may hope that they will overcome at last. Should they however fail, a disappointment we cannot look for, then you will have this consolation, that you did all you could to win your husband, and to keep him at home, and that you cannot be charged with having driven him out by your frowns, who tried to keep him at home with your smiles.

INDIGNANT LOVELINESS.—In Buffalo, a few days since a gentleman temporarily residing there was flogged in a restaurant by a lady who charged him with making a disturbance in her family, by promising to marry sundry young ladies, he being a married man all the while. She warned him that if she ever caught him again, he would receive another instalment of the hide. The Rochester Advertiser tells of another case where a citizen of that city proposed to wind up a spree with a ride in the country. His wife declined to accompany him because, as she said, he was too drunk. At this he became enraged and proceeded to abuse her, whereupon she seized his whip and gave him a good wholesome flogging. Then wending her way to the Police Office she procured an officer to take him in custody for his conduct.

Musk.—The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes—above all, of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison, has had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been sufficient to remove the good Empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

The North British (Scotland) Mail, in the head "A Broken Heart," records the death of Mrs. Brown, the wife of David Brown carpenter on board the Liverpool ship Alpine, Captain Hunter, which sailed from Alexandria, United States, on the 8th of February, and which has not since been heard of. Mrs. Brown's death was caused by the inconsolable grief occasioned by the fate of her husband.



Youth's Department.

THE NEWS BOY

The news boy is coming—

We hear his glad song, Through alley and street, As he passes along. He looks very joyous.

When his pitious eyes see: With a smile on his face His friends all re-see.

With a head full of wit And an intelligent eye He throws us his joyful As he passes by.

He leaves us, and away To the mansion he goes, And in at the door His paper he throws.

He trudges on thus, Through sunshine and rain, And then, in a week He greets us again.

Then who went again? The news boy's name, That thus climbs the ladder That leads him to fame?

Ottawa, 1854.

PAMPHILIUS.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

"I would not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought into his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied

Reuben Porter. "I don't expect to be so mean for candy."

"You never speak of anything," continued George, tauntingly.

It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?"

Reuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what he thinks," he at length said to himself. "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbage I shall have another dollar. I shall soon have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity and his pace quickened, as the pleasant thought removed the sting which the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Exorion did not mean the same with him as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there; but, in their stead, kind and loving friends. Mr. Porter had died two years before leaving a wife and four children without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest; and as he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, it was thought best that he should leave his mother. Mr. Johnson, a neighbor, took him into his family, where he very soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, that good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called "a spirit of hoarding." She never gave him an orange or apple, that he did not carry to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sisters at home, or dear little brother Benny, could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a fish-hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on thus he would grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's earnestness, and remarked that with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him, he would not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in this life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mother and sister too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor, that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for his extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. Reuben had almost enough.

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Potter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise to find that her son was the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour. "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was small bits which took me some time to count, but there was enough."

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry so. He thought she would be happy. He was sure he was. He had been thinking of that barrel of flour, and now he felt as if he were laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest joy.

You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which we marked out as right. You have borne meekly the charge of meanness so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward. You are happy, and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

That night Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before the cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little miser and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man." After years proved the correctness of this conclusion, for Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth.

THE "CITY OF GLASGOW"—AFFECTING.

The Jersey Blue has the following affecting story connected with the crew of this noble ship:

During the latter part of our visit to the Philadelphia post office we were accompanied among the mass of human beings whose faces appeared daily at the general delivery window where we were stationed with an intelligent happy looking Englishman, of about forty five years of age, who came frequently to enquire for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated and accustomed to the refinements and elegancies of really good society. Being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us, and spoke freely of his past and of his hopes for the future. He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son, apparently about twelve years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family, which he had left in England, and to make all the arrangements necessary to their comfort when they should arrive. He had accomplished this—had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife, informing him of her sailing with her children on the steamer City of Manchester.

We handed him a letter—it spoke of her expectations to sail in that steamer, and he went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father long absent from the wife and children whom he soon expected to meet and embrace again. A few days passed and another foreign mail arrived, and with it a letter to our friend, from his wife, saying that she had not been able to make her arrangements in time to sail in the Manchester, but that she should certainly sail in the Glasgow. Some time after this, letters came, which she had mailed at the time of embarking in this ship; and now he was unspeakably happy with the almost certainty of seeing his wife and children in a very few days—for the New York mail steamers generally make the passage but a few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon he, with many others, commenced going down every day to Queen street wharf to look for the incoming steamer.

But who shall speak of the horrors to come? Day after day did he, with the many others on that sad walk, go down to the wharf and strain his vision to descry, among the numerous vessels down the river, the anxiously-expected steamer. We saw him when the vessel had been some thirty days out and were startled at his appearance. The plump happy-seeming face, of one month before was haggard as the face of Death—the eyes that so shortly before we had seen dance in the light of inward joy, were bloodshot, wild, and glaring upon us with a maniac expression. He walked mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A few days after this a steamer arrived, bringing the report that a vessel, somewhat resembling the Glasgow, had been seen off the Bahamas: this report brought him to us again. Oh, how that false hope had brightened his countenance! His eyes had regained their expression of intelligence, and he clung to this baseless hope as a drowning man to a straw.

We left the Post Office a few days after this. Yesterday we enquired concerning this wretched man, and was told that he had been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum, a raving maniac. May God reward him in eternity!

Humorous.

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

WRITTEN FOR AN ALBUM.

What shall I write of—let me see— I rather think my ditty, Will figure dull in company So clear, fond, and witty.

Of Beauty?—No—for, though it's hard To see her without kneeling. Her lovely face is often marred With ugly want of feeling.

Of pleasure?—Not a single line; Experience makes me wise. Once, when I thought the waltz mine, She laughed and said—"Good bye Sir."

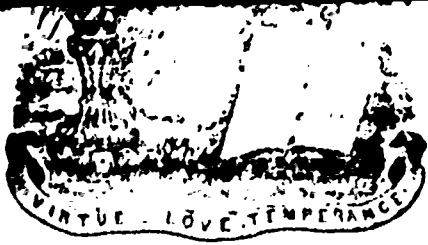
Of love?—I wish I dare aspire To write you something tender, What use—my heart, so oft on fire, Is roasted to a cinder.

Of Friendship?—Yes—then may our prove Unchangeable undying; Possessing all the warmth of love, Without his trick of flying.

Toronto, 14 June, 1854.

W. P.

CINCINNATI contains 160,000 inhabitants, but there are still racoons and wild rabbits within the corporation limits.



Ladies' Department.

THE INDIAN FATHER

Powhatan the father of Pocahontas refused to give his younger daughter in marriage to Governor Dale though solicited, by him and her sister; saying to the messenger:—"Go back to your governor, and tell him that I value his love and peace; which, while I live, I will keep. Tell him that I love my daughter as my life; and though I have many children, I have none like her. If I could not see her, I would not live; and if I give her to you, I shall never see her."—*Scar's Description of the United States.*

White man, adieu; haste on your way
And tell your Governor hold,
All honour to his love I pay,
And would his friendship hold.

But her, my younger daughter fair,
The darling of my heart,
Who oft my warrior breast does cheer,
With her I cannot part.

Though she is not my only child,
I have more my love to claim;
Not one has e'er so sweetly smiled,
Or called their father's name.

She's graceful as the springing fawn,
She's beautiful as the flower
That lifts its head at dewy morn,
To deck some forest bower.

I could not live in forest wild,
I could not chase the deer,
If parted from my favorite child
Ill would my gray hairs fare.

My dearest child could I not see,
Dim would be each sunny day;
Weak grow my heart; grief speedily
Would wear my life away.

My Italian maid did I bestow,
To be the white man's bride,
Far from her kindred she must go,
And cross the Ocean wide.

Then I should see her face no more;
Tell my white brother so,
I'm growing old and near Death's shore,
Close not my life with woe.

Mrs. C. Dunn.

Woodstock, June 15, 1854.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING A GOOD TEMPERED HUSBAND.

"A decent country woman," said an English divine, "came to me one market-day and begged to speak with me. She told me with an air of secrecy that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and that knowing me to be a wise man I could tell her what would be best for her. Her reply is simple, and I always treat my husband with a smile. The woman thanked me, dropped a courtesy and went away. A few months after she came again, bringing a couple of fine fowls. She told me with great satisfaction that I had cured her husband; and she begged my acceptance of the fowls in return. This was at once the victory of love and the reward of patience."

On the above anecdote we would make a few remarks. Domestic comfort is more dependent on the wife, and mother, than on the husband and father, and we much fear that too many men are driven to the public house for want of those smiles of affection, and those words of kindness, the power of which, few men are so hardened as not to feel. We learn from the Holy Scriptures, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."—Prov. xvi. Let every wife who would have a sober husband, do all she can to make her home, a home of peace and comfort. It is sad when a man has a cross, petulant, scolding wife, to drive him to a public-house, to receive the smiles of the publican, whose welcome is his ruin. We would say to every wife, "be clean in your person"

and keep your face as if you were a woman who had this consolation that you did not depend on your husband, and to keep him at home and that you cannot be charged with having driven him out by your frowns, who tried to keep him at home with your smiles.

INDIGNANT LOUVERNESS.—In Buffalo a few days since a gentleman temporarily residing there was flogged in a restaurant by a lady who charged him with making a disturbance in her family, by promising to marry sundry young ladies, he being a married man all the while. She warned him that if she ever caught him again he would receive another instalment of the lude. The *Rochester Advertiser* tells of another case where a citizen of that city proposed to wind up a spree with a ride in the country. His wife declined to accompany him because as she said, he was too drunk. At this he became enraged and proceeded to abuse her, whereupon she seized his whip and gave him a good wholesome flogging. Then wending her way to the Police Office she procured an officer to take him in custody for his conduct.

Musk.—The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes—above all, of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison, has had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been sufficient to remove the good Empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

The North British (Scotland) Mail, under the head "A Broken Heart," records the death of Mrs. Brown, the wife of David Brown carpenter on board the Liverpool ship Alpine, Captain Hunter, which sailed from Alexandria, United States, on the 8th of February, and which has not since been heard of. Mrs. Brown's death was caused by the inconceivable grief occasioned by the fate of her husband.



Boys' Department.

THE NEWS BOY.

The news boy is coming—

We hear his glad song,

Through alley and street,

As he passes along.

He looks very rosyous.

When his patrons are merry;

With a smile on his face

His friends all he greets.

With a heart full of wit

And an intelligent eye

He throws us his paper

As he passes by.

He leaves us, and away

To the mansion he goes,

And in at the door

His paper he throws.

He trudges on thus

Through sunshine and rain,

And then, in a week

He greets us again.

Then who would extol

The news boy's name,

That thus climbs the ladder

That leads him to fame?

Ohlawa, 1854.

PAMPHILIUS.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

"I would not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought into his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied

what had occurred. "I shall not care for what he thinks," he at length said. "I will take four dollars now, and when I have sold my packages I shall have another dollar. I shall not have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity, and his pace quickened; as the pleasant thought removed the sting which the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Exoron did not mean the same with him as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there; but in their stead, kind and loving friends. Mr. Porter had died two years before leaving a wife and four children without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest; and as he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, it was thought best that he should leave his mother Mr. Johnson, a neighbor, took him into his family, where he very soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, that good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called "a spirit of hoarding." She never gave him an orange or apple, that he did not carry to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sisters at home, or dear little brother Benny, could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a fish-hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on thus he would grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's earnestness, and remarked that with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him, he would not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in this life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mother and sisters, too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor, that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for his extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. *Reuben had almost enough.*

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Potter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise to find that her son was the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour. "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was small bits, which took me some time to count, but there was enough."

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry so. He thought she would be happy. He was sure he was. He had been thinking of that barrel of flour, and now he felt more like laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest joy.

You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which we marked out as right. You have borne meekly the charge of meanness so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward. You are happy and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

That night Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before the cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little miser and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man." After years proved the correctness of this conclusion, for Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth.

THE "CITY OF GLASGOW"—AFFECTING.

The Jersey Blue has the following affecting story connected with the probable loss of this noble ship:

accustomed to the refinements and elegance of really good society being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us, and spoke freely of his past and of his hopes for the future. He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son, apparently about twenty years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family, which he had left in England, and to make all the arrangements necessary to their comfort when they should arrive. He had accomplished this—had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife, informing him of her sailing with her children on the steamer *City of Manchester*.

We handed him a letter—it spoke of her expectations to sail in that steamer, and he went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father long absent from the wife and children whom he soon expected to meet and embrace again. A few days passed and another foreign mail arrived, and with it a letter to our friend, from his wife, saying that she had not been able to make her arrangements in time to sail in the *Manchester*, but that she should certainly sail in the *Glasgow*. Some time after this, letters came, which she had mailed at the time of embarking in this ship; and now he was unspeakably happy with the almost certainty of seeing his wife and children in a very few days—for the New York mail steamers generally make the passage but a few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon he, with many others, commenced going down every day to Queen street wharf to look for the incoming steamer.

But who shall speak of the horrors to come? Day after day did he, with the many others on that sad walk, go down to the wharf and strain his vision to discern, among the numerous vessels down the river, the anxiously-expected steamer. We saw him when the vessel had been some thirty days out, and were startled at his appearance. The plump, happy-seeming face, of one month before, was haggard as the face of Death—the eyes that so shortly before we had seen dance in the light of inward joy, were bloodshot, wild, and glaring upon us with a maniac expression. He walked mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A few days after this, a steamer arrived, bringing the report that a vessel, somewhat resembling the *Glasgow*, had been seen off the Bahamas; this report brought him to us again. Oh, how that false hope had brightened his countenance! His eyes had regained their expression of intelligence, and he clung to this baseless hope as a drowning man to a straw.

We left the Post Office a few days after this. Yesterday we enquired concerning this wretched man, and was told that he had been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum, a raving maniac. May God reward him in eternity!

Humorous.

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

WRITTEN FOR AN ALBUM.

What shall I write of—let me see—
I rather think my ditty,
Will figure dull in company
So clear, so good, and witty.

Of Beauty?—No—for, though it's hard
To see her without kneeling,
Her lovely face is often marred
With ugly want of feeling.

Of pleasure?—Not a single line;
Experience makes me wiser,
Once, when I thought the world mine,
She laughed and said—"Good bye Sir."

Of love?—I wish I dare enquire
To write you something tender,
What use—my heart, so oft on fire,
Is roasted to a cinder.

Of Friendship?—Yes—then may our prove
Unchangeable undying;
Possessing all the warmth of love,
Without his track of flying.

Toronto, 14 June, 1854.

W. P.

CINCINNATI contains 160,000 inhabitants, but there are still racoons and wild rabbits within the corporation limits.



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, JULY 1, 1854.

WOMAN AND WINE

BY GEORGE W. DUNDAY

When the cherries were red As the lips of a maid, I passed by a cot near the wood, And in branches of green, Where the robins had been, A beautiful cherry-gut stood With her soft little hand, Which the ripe fruit had stained, She broke a rich branch from the tree; With a smile on her face, And with lady-like grace, She gave the sweet present to me.

What the cherries contain, With the dew and the rain, And nectar of herbs, fruits and flowers, We may press to the lip, And most gratefully sip: The berries are bottles of ours. There's no spirit so true, On this side of the blue, As spirit of woman divine; She intoxicates man, More than wine ever can, So let us love woman, not wine.

Boston Life Boat

THE PRESENT DUTY OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

Our Parliament has ceased to exist, and all hope of action on the Maine Law, by it is gone. The future is before us, and in it we must seek for the accomplishment of our purposes as temperance men. It is gratifying to know that we are engaged in a holy cause, one full of humanity, and having a tendency to better ourselves, and, much more, coming generations.

The question is, then, what can be done to secure success? The elections are coming on immediately, it is said in July. The Sons number over 12,000 men in Upper Canada, most of them voters, or able to influence voters; they have wives and numerous connections. The teetotallers exceed this number. Now, cannot immediate county action be taken to organize temperance men, so that they may all vote one way? We do not mean to say that all other questions should be set aside, but speak of the support of Maine Law men where they are not otherwise obnoxious. We observe in South Middlesex the people have held a Convention, and among the demands for immediate support are the secularization of the Reserves and the Maine Law. Believing so strongly as we do, in religious equality, we could not advise Canadians to support any man who is opposed to secularization even although he were a Maine Law man. The latter question can much better be postponed than the former. Let the chains of St. Peter be broken, and they cannot easily be broken. Liberty may continue with its blighting influence, and in future years be put down. Temperance men should immediately set to work, and act unitedly for the support of the best men. Let activity prevail in their ranks—attend your Divisions punctually, appoint committees to carry out your views in temperance matters—to support and canvass for the best men in a temperance point of view. Where Divisions differ on other questions, sooner than create differences, let each support the man he likes best. As a general thing, Sons are liberals in politics; even the conservative Sons are generally very liberal men. There will be very little disagreement on this head among them. Our counsel is, act immediately, and throw your weight on the best side; do not pledge yourselves to rum candidates, but act in union as much as possible.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT ACTON, ESQUERSING.

On Wednesday 21st, the Acton Division of the Sons of Temperance held a Soiree in the open air, for the purpose of procuring funds for the building a Temperance Hall in that Village.

Although the weather appeared rather threatening, there was a very good turnout, the greater portion of the persons present were from the neighboring villages, and there was a remarkably fine display of the fair sex, whose charms intoxicated, I suspect, not a few of the Sons of Temperance, and could not blame them? John Spright, Esq. was called to the Chair, after having opened the meeting with an able and very suitable address, he called on Mr. Thomas Sell, Toronto, who spoke upon the rise, progress and influence of the press, after which, Mr. Owens, of Guelph, and Mr. Stewart, of Bramosa, made powerful speeches upon the temperance cause.

It was moved by Mr. John Holt, and seconded by Mr. Irvine Moore, both of Acton, and Resolved—That this meeting pledge itself not to support any parliamentary candidate who will not promise to support the temperance movement. Which motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting was enlivened with the playing of the Stewart Town Brass Band, and the humorous singing of Mr. Peter Mackay, the Bandmaster, as also the singing of the scholars under the direction of Mr. Crewson, Teacher of Acton School. The Acton Division has only been in existence for about one year and a half, and has now about 70 members.—Com. June, 1854.

STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN WELAND AND NIAGARA.

We briefly alluded to the Niagara Falls meeting in our last, stating that the meeting was not well attended. There are many men in this region of country who are very energetic; among them, the first on and last off the field are Bra Cook of Crowland, Coulter of Port Robinson, Spencer of Allanburgh, and C. Cockburn of Thorold. It was certainly depressing on the occasion of this meeting to see so few attend from counties where temperance men are entirely in the ascendant. The temperance people if united, can put in just what men they choose in Lincoln and Welland; and even in Niagara they hold the balance of power. But there is a coolness about temperance matters in this region just now—a want of enthusiasm, which we lament to see. We hope this will be soon remedied. The Divisions are not as enthusiastic as they should be. There are a number of bands in this region of country, yet only one attended. We saw no one at this meeting from Chippewa. Where is the first love of the Rainbow Division gone? Is the vile traffic—are the curses of rum stained with blood, and widow's tears preferable to humanity, and a glorious reform? This will not do, men must not be so faint hearted.

Since writing the above two letters have been received on the subject of this meeting. The writers say we have entirely underrated the number of persons present; but we took a very careful view of them, and cannot think the number exceeded 800 or 1000. We are also informed that Pelham did not turn out as well as represented.

GREAT UNIONVILLE MEETING.

MARKHAM, 27 June, 1854.

Ira White, Esq., in the chair. The refreshments furnished at 12 o'clock, well served. The band played at intervals between the speeches. The speakers were Dr. Friel of Stouffville, who spoke well for 20 minutes, describing the evils of intemperance physiologically. Mr. C. Durand, editor of this paper, then addressed the meeting for 1/2 an hour, charging on the necessity of action by the people, in view of the coming elections. He also described the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of ladies exerting all their influence to cause the Maine Law to be enacted, to influence their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts. Alex. Milne, Esq., of the Township of York, spoke as an aged man (75) of the benefits of temperance to all. He said he was a sample of what temperance can do. The old gentleman spoke well, and interspersed his speech with some laughable anecdotes. The Rev. Mr. Fishburn, Lutheran Minister, resident in Markham, spoke lucidly for 1/2 an hour. This gentleman exercises much influence there. The Rev. Mr. Hay, Congregational Minister, then spoke for 20 minutes. He referred to the necessity of the continuance of the order of the Sons, and said he hoped that the Division in Markham Village would never cease to exist, but would go to work and revive itself. Yes, let no Division in these times yield up their noble charter—attend until the work is done. Robert Carter, Esq., of Philadelphia, closed the speaking of the day with an eloquent address, occupying over 1/2 an hour. He says he is an example of the effects of temperance.

having himself been formerly intemperate. Mr. Carter speaks feelingly and well as a man of experience. The attendance at this meeting was good. About 100 ladies and gentlemen and children attended this meeting—the very bone and sinew, flower and beauty of the Township of Markham, and many of the leading men of Markham were there. The tables were laid for about 200 and were well served, being 2 or 3 times set. We never saw anything more cleanly, orderly and well done for a small party. The tea and cakes were served in a house well fitted up with evergreens, &c., on the farm of the Widow Eckhardt. The day was unusually fine. The fields looked beautiful and green. The members of the Union of Daughters of Stouffville attended. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the question of a prohibitory Liquor Law is incomparably more important in every point of view than any other question now before the public, and that we pledge ourselves to use every effort to return a member to Parliament who will advocate and vote for the same, irrespective of party politics.

Moved by Peter Milne, Esq., seconded by Mr. Robinson of Unionville,

Resolved—Further that we advise all Divisions of Sons of Temperance, and Temperance organizations, in this Riding to combine and use all the influences within their power to return a man to Parliament upon whom, from his past and present life, we can rely to vote in Parliament for a prohibitory Liquor Law.

Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Robinson.

The Unionville Brass Band, which is also a temperance band, performed their duty well on this occasion, and are a credit to Markham.

THE PEERLESS—A SPLENDID BOAT—

Will hereafter charge only 7c 6d. to and from the Falls, to persons returning the same day, including the railroad fare, to persons visiting the Falls. An arrangement has just been made with the railroad to this effect. This boat is well worthy of the patronage of Torontonians—everything is done in the best style, and what is unusual, there is a temperance saloon or bar on board—Captain Dick is favorable to the cause. Tea, coffee, lemonade, or ginger beer may be obtained in the saloon, in place of spirituous liquors. The ladies' saloon on this boat is the finest we have seen. The waiters are very attentive. She makes the trip between Toronto and Niagara in 2 hours, 18 miles an hour. Persons going in the morning can view the Falls and its scenery for six hours, return by the evening cars and take the boat at Niagara at 4 1/2 o'clock, arriving at Toronto again at 7. Thus families can breakfast at home, dine at the Falls, and sup at home again.

MORE RUM.—On Saturday, 24th, Mrs. Clare, wife of Mr. Clare, blacksmith, on Queen street, poisoned herself by taking a dose of four ounces of laudanum. Dr. Stratford and another medical gentleman were sent for, who did all that could be done, by the use of the stomach pump, &c., but the unfortunate woman died in a short time. It appears that she had been addicted to an immoderate use of ardent spirits, and had had fits of delirium tremens. An Inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Duggan, and a verdict was returned to the effect, that her death was caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits, and an over dose of laudanum.—Colonist.

DR FRASER.

Considerable division exists as to the election of this gentleman in Welland. He is said to be a Maine Law man. His life, however, does not show that he has long seen the evil of the system. Would it not be better to call a convention there and choose a new man, for whom all the votes of temperance men can be polled? Mr. Street is bitterly opposed to the Maine Law, and should not on this ground be supported. He is in many respects otherwise a good man. He also opposes religious equality.

THE TOWN OF NIAGARA

Is improving much; there is not now a house vacant or to be let. The car manufactory and new warehouses, &c., together with the railroad just opened to the Falls, will greatly revive this town, and we are glad to see it. The temperance men here hold the balance of power—let them and all independent politicians unite on some good man, not the tool of any government.

The Newmarket Division had a Soiree about the middle of June. It was well attended.

THE INDEPENDENT ADVOCATE OF TEMPERANCE.

A new order is springing up in some of our Canadian towns and cities, called as above. A friend from Niagara has presented us with a copy of their Constitution and By laws. There are twelve lodges now in Canada. The order originated in Utica, two years ago, and a person by the name of Curtis was employed to organize the order in Canada. The distinctive features of the order are first—secrecy; second—non-benefit; third—the admission of females into the order, as officers and members, upon an equality with the men; fourth—admission of males and females over twelve years of age; fifth—secret passwords, grips and signs of recognition, among members; sixth—a close fraternity; seventh—a solemn pledge on the Bible. There is a grand temple of the Templars. The lodges meet weekly: each male pays 1/4 per week into the treasury, each female a penny, to defray expenses, and 2s 6d initiation fee. There is a lodge just formed in Niagara. The bye-laws, rules of order, manner of business, &c., are very similar to the order of the Sons. The pledge is the same, only it is enforced by a solemn appeal to the Bible. The admission of females would, no doubt, aid the order of the Sons. The National Division will probably grant this privilege at their June meeting.

THE STATE OF DIVISIONS.—Oakville is getting along very well. Thirty members were admitted in one quarter lately. "Adhesive," Niagara, is increasing. Allanburgh is increasing. Milton Division lately increased a good deal: nine persons were proposed in one night. In Newmarket, Dr. Pyne and the Rev. S. Ramsay, resident Episcopal clergyman, lately joined the Division there. In many Divisions there is a most shameful falling off, disgraceful to those concerned.

BR. JACOB CARTER, of Philadelphia, lectured to the Coldstream Division on the 22nd June. The audience was very fair. On that night an anti-slavery meeting drew off many persons. We regret that we could not see the brother, being, on that day and on the 23rd, away from home. Several letters, addressed to him, to our care, were received and forwarded to him. He is highly spoken of westward. We believe he has a number of appointments to lecture east and west.

28- THE HIGHLAND CREEK DIVISION keeps up its monthly meetings.

28- We see the Bramosa Centre Division had a soiree on the 15th June.

THE RISING STAR DIVISION at Reed's Corners, also held a Soiree about the middle of the month. It was well attended.

STOUFFVILLE on this day, the 1st July, will hold a Maine Law meeting.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MOVEMENT.

At its late session our Canadian Grand Division issued this Address to the Order. Let its advice be every where followed:—

ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE S. OF T., CANADA WEST.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER,

"In view of the great and increasing evils which are daily growing out of and consequent upon the legalized Traffic in intoxicating beverages, and in view of the fact that you in common with your fellow countrymen will shortly be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, the Grand Division, as the Great Council of the Order, conceive they would not be faithfully discharging the responsible duties of their position did they at this time fail to appeal to the Order, and earnestly and affectionately urge upon them the necessity of assigning to the question of Legal Prohibition its proper place among the leading political questions of the day.

"It is no longer denied by any who have studied with candor and diligence the subject of the Liquor Traffic, and its manifold evils, that nearly the whole of the misery, wretchedness, paucity of wealth, paucity of industry, crime, which afflict our beloved country, are unmistakably traceable to this prolific source of wretchedness; that with our immense and rapidly developing resources, a happy and paternal government, a fruitful administration of our laws, in the full enjoyment of complete civil and religious liberty, the chief impeding to our greatness and progressive prosperity—the only stain upon our system of jurisprudence—is the curse of the licensing system, and the legal protection thereby afforded to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. Abolish this system and no impediment remains in the path to social and moral improvement, material wealth, and national greatness. Abolish the accursed system, and if you cannot restore to the unhappy widow her lost husband, and to the starving and perishing orphans their lost and murdered parent, you at least restore to the bro-

when it grows... itself bright... and stings like an arrow. Proverbs chap 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY JULY 1, 1854.

WOMAN AND WINE.
BY GEORGE W. HUNSAT

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As the lips of a maid,
I passed by a cot near the wood,
And in branches of green,
Where the robins had been,
A beautiful cherry-girl stood
With her soft little hand,
Which the ripe fruit had stained,
She broke a rich branch from the tree,
With a smile on her face,
And with lady-like grace,
She gave the sweet present to me
What the cherries contain,
With the dew and the rain,
And nectar of herbs, fruits and flowers,
We may press to the lip,
And most gratefully sip:
The berries are bottles of ours.
There's no spirit so true,
On this side of the blue,
As spirit of woman divine;
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More than wine ever can,
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The meeting was enlivened with the playing of the Stewart Town Brass Band, and the humorous singing of Mr. Peter Mackay, the Bandmaster, as also the singing of the scholars under the direction of Mr. Crewson, Teacher of Acton School. The Acton Division has only been in existence for about one year and a half, and has now about 70 members.—Com. June, 1854.

STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN WELLAND AND NIAGARA.

We briefly alluded to the Niagara Falls meeting in our last, stating that the meeting was not well attended. There are many men in this region of country who are very energetic; among them, the first on and last off the field are Bra Cook of Crowland, Coulter of Port Robinson, Spencer of Allanburgh, and C. Cockburn of Thorold. It was certainly depressing on the occasion of this meeting to see so few attend from counties where temperance men are entirely in the ascendant. The temperance people if united, can put in just what men they choose in Lincoln and Welland; and even in Niagara they hold the balance of power. But there is a coolness about temperance matters in this region just now—a want of enthusiasm, which we lament to see. We hope this will be soon remedied. The Divisions are not as enthusiastic as they should be. There are a number of bands in this region of country, yet only one attended. We saw no one at this meeting from Chippewa. Where is the first love of the Rainbow Division gone? Is the vile traffic—are the curses of rum stained with blood, and widow's tears preferable to humanity, and a glorious reform? This will not do, men must not be so faint hearted.

Since writing the above two letters have been received on the subject of this meeting. The writers say we have entirely underrated the number of persons present; but we took a very careful view of them, and cannot think the number exceeded 800 or 1000. We are also informed that Pelham did not turn out as well as represented.

GREAT UNIONVILLE MEETING.

MARKHAM, 27 June, 1854.

Ira White, Esq., in the chair. The refreshments furnished at 12 o'clock, well served. The band played at intervals between the speeches. The speakers were Dr. Friel of Stouffville, who spoke well for 20 minutes, describing the evils of intemperance physiologically. Mr. C. Durand, editor of this paper, then addressed the meeting for 1/2 an hour, urging on the necessity of action by the people in view of the coming elections. He also described the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of ladies exerting all their influence to cause the Maine Law to be enacted, to influence their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts. Alex. Milne, Esq., of the Township of York, spoke as an aged man (75), of the benefits of temperance to all. He said he was a sample of what temperance can do. The old gentleman spoke well, and interspersed his speech with some laughable anecdotes. The Rev. Mr. Fishburn, Lutheran Minister, resident in Markham, spoke lucidly for 1/2 an hour. This gentleman exercises much influence there. The Rev. Mr. Hay, Congregational Minister, then spoke for 20 minutes. He referred to the necessity of the continuance of the order of the Sons, and said he hoped that the Division in Markham Village would never cease to exist, but would go to work and revive itself. Yes, let no Division in these times yield up their noble charter—attend until the work is done. Robert Carter, Esq., of Philadelphia, closed the speaking of the day with an eloquent address, occupying over 1/2 an hour. He says he is an example of the glorious effects of temperance.

Canada. The distinctive features of the order are first—secrecy; second—non-benefit; third—the admission of females into the order, as officers and members, upon an equality with the men, fourth—admission of males and females over twelve years of age; fifth—secret passwords, grips and signs of recognition, among members; sixth—a close fraternity; seventh—a solemn pledge on the Bible. There is a grand temple of the Templars. The lodges meet weekly: each male pays 1/3d per week into the treasury each female a penny, to defray expenses and 2s 6d initiation fee. There is a lodge just formed in Niagara. The by-laws, rules of order, manner of business, &c., are very similar to the order of the Sons. The pledge is the same, only it is enforced by a solemn appeal to the Bible. The admission of females would, no doubt, aid the order of the Sons. The National Division will probably grant this privilege at their June meeting.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the question of a prohibitory Liquor Law is incomparably more important in every point of view than any other question now before the public, and that we pledge ourselves to use every effort to return a member to Parliament who will advocate and vote for the same, irrespective of party politics.

Moved by Peter Milne, Esq., seconded by Mr. Robinson of Unionville,

Resolved—Further that we advise all Divisions of Sons of Temperance, and Temperance organizations, in this Riding to combine and use all the influences within their power to return a man to Parliament upon whom, from his past and present life, we can rely to vote in Parliament for a prohibitory Liquor Law.

Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Robinson.

The Unionville Brass Band, which is also a temperance band, performed their duty well on this occasion, and are a credit to Markham.

THE PEERLESS—A SPLENDID BOAT—

Will hereafter charge only 7s 6d. to and from the Falls, to persons returning the same day, including the railroad fare, to persons visiting the Falls. An arrangement has just been made with the railroad to this effect. This boat is well worthy of the patronage of Torontonians—everything is done in the best style, and what is unusual, there is a temperance saloon or bar on board—Captain Dick is favorable to the cause. Tea, coffee, lemonade, or ginger beer may be obtained in the saloon, in place of spirituous liquors. The ladies' saloon on this boat is the finest we have seen. The waiters are very attentive. She makes the trip between Toronto and Niagara in 2 hours, 18 miles an hour. Persons going in the morning can view the Falls and its scenery for six hours, return by the evening cars and take the boat at Niagara at 4 1/2 o'clock, arriving at Toronto again at 7. Thus families can breakfast at home, dine at the Falls, and sup at home again.

More Rum.—On Saturday, 24th, Mrs. Clare wife of Mr. Clare, blacksmith, on Queen street, poisoned herself by taking a dose of four ounces of laudanum. Dr. Stratford and another medical gentleman were sent for, who did all that could be done, by the use of the stomach pump, &c., but the unfortunate woman died in a short time. It appears that she had been addicted to an immoderate use of ardent spirits, and had had fits of delirium tremens. An Inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Duggan, and a verdict was returned to the effect that her death was caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits, and an over dose of laudanum.—Colonist.

DR. FRASER.

Considerable division exists as to the election of this gentleman in Welland. He is said to be a Maine Law man. His life, however, does not show that he has long seen the evil of the system. Would it not be better to call a convention there and choose a new man, for whom all the votes of temperance men can be polled? Mr. Street is bitterly opposed to the Maine Law, and should not on this ground be supported. He is in many respects otherwise a good man. He also opposes religious equality.

THE TOWN OF NIAGARA

Is improving much; there is not now a house vacant or to be let. The car manufactory and new warehouses, &c., together with the railroad just opened to the Falls, will greatly revive this town, and we are glad to see it. The temperance men here hold the balance of power—let them and all independent politicians unite on some good man, not the tool of any government.

The Newmarket Division held a Soiree about the middle of June. It was well attended.

Canada. The distinctive features of the order are first—secrecy; second—non-benefit; third—the admission of females into the order, as officers and members, upon an equality with the men, fourth—admission of males and females over twelve years of age; fifth—secret passwords, grips and signs of recognition, among members; sixth—a close fraternity; seventh—a solemn pledge on the Bible. There is a grand temple of the Templars. The lodges meet weekly: each male pays 1/3d per week into the treasury each female a penny, to defray expenses and 2s 6d initiation fee. There is a lodge just formed in Niagara. The by-laws, rules of order, manner of business, &c., are very similar to the order of the Sons. The pledge is the same, only it is enforced by a solemn appeal to the Bible. The admission of females would, no doubt, aid the order of the Sons. The National Division will probably grant this privilege at their June meeting.

THE STATE OF DIVISIONS.—Oakville is getting along very well. Thirty members were admitted in one quarter lately. "Adhesive," Niagara, is increasing. Allanburgh is increasing. Milton Division lately increased a good deal: nine persons were proposed in one night. In Newmarket, Dr. Pyne and the Rev. S. Ramsay, resident Episcopal clergyman, lately joined the Division there. In many Divisions there is a most shameful falling off, disgraceful to those concerned.

BR. JACOB CARTER, of Philadelphia, lectured to the Coldstream Division on the 22nd June. The audience was very fair. On that night an anti-slavery meeting drew off many persons. We regret that we could not see the brother, being, on that day and on the 23rd, away from home. Several letters, addressed to him, to our care, were received and forwarded to him. He is highly spoken of westward. We believe he has a number of appointments to lecture east and west.

24- THE HIGHLAND CREEK DIVISION keeps up its monthly meetings.

25- We see the Eramosa Centre Division had a soiree on the 15th June.

THE RISING STAR DIVISION at Reed's Corners, also held a Soiree about the middle of the month. It was well attended.

STOUFFVILLE on this day, the 1st July, will hold a Maine Law meeting.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MOVEMENT.

At its late session our Canadian Grand Division issued this Address to the Order. Let its advice be every where followed:—

ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE S. OF T., CANADA WEST.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

In view of the great and increasing evils which are daily growing out of and consequent upon the legalized traffic in intoxicating beverages, and in view of the fact that you in common with your fellow countrymen will shortly be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, the Grand Division, as the Great Council of the Order, conceive they would not be faithfully discharging the responsible duties of their position did they at this time fail to appeal to the Order, and earnestly and affectionately urge upon them the necessity of assigning to the question of Legal Prohibition its proper place among the leading political questions of the day.

It is no longer denied by any who have studied with candor and diligence the subject of the Liquor Traffic, and its manifold miseries, such as wealth, lunacy, poverty, and crime, which afflict our beloved country, are unmistakably traceable to this prolific source of wretchedness; that with our immense and rapidly developing resources, a happy and paternal government, a fruitful administration of our laws, in the full enjoyment of complete civil and religious liberty, the chief impediment to our greatness and progressive prosperity—the only stain upon our system of jurisprudence—is the curse of the licensing system, and the legal protection thereby afforded to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. Abolish this system and no impediment remains in the path to social and moral improvement, material wealth, and national greatness. Abolish the accursed system, and if you cannot restore to the unhappy widow her lost husband, and to the starving and perishing orphans their lost and murdered parent, you at least restore to the broken-hearted wife her lost and abandoned husband.

and that it is not, paraded by the operators of the...

Surely, then, this question of Legal Prohibition...

In view of these premises, therefore, the Grand Division...

The Grand Division also recommends that in all your operations...

THE BLOOMFIELD DIVISION

We copy these resolutions from the Pictou Times...

1st. That we, as a Division, individually and collectively...

2nd. That we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all Sons...

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Division...

JAMES NOXON, W. P. STEPHEN J. WHITE, R. S. Bloomfield, June 14, 1854.

CONNECTICUT ALL RIGHT

NEW HAVEN, JUNE 15, 1854

T. W. & EMMA BROWN: A Law for the suppression of the sale...

I intend to send you a copy of the Law when it is published...

There is to be a grand rally of Temperance friends in this place...

Yours respectfully,

HENRY P. MARION.

Connecticut swings into the Maine Law line in gallant style...

In the result in Connecticut, there is everything to encourage...

New York is running on the same track which Connecticut took...

RUM AND PAUPERS

The annual report of the statistics of pauperism made to the Legislature...

his was the case in the State of New York...

ERAMOSIA FESTIVAL

DEAR SIR:—The third anniversary of the Eramosia Centre...

Yours, &c. A GUEST. Herald.

LEAGUE MEETING AT FERGUS

The Nichol Township Branch of the Canadian Prohibitory...

Considering that the notices calling the meeting were issued...

About eight o'clock the President, Mr. Robert Stewart...

WESTERN GRAND DIVISION

This body, as will be seen by a notice in another column...

Boston temperance papers complain, some of want of efficiency...



WHAT COWPER SAID SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Of the operation of the license system in England, the excellent...

Pass where we may, through city or through town, Village or hamlet...

There is a great deal of talk about the...

There is a great deal of talk about the...

There is a great deal of talk about the...

DEMORALIZATION, FIRES AND DISORDER

Our city of Toronto has within two weeks become famous for fires...

A fire occurs first on Staukey street by which 15 or 20 houses...

Another fire occurs another in a place apparently the most...

Another fire occurs another in a place apparently the most...

Another fire occurs another in a place apparently the most...

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In view of these premises, and for the true and honest interests of the Order to extend the helping hand to suffering humanity—to lay its all-sided and party-coordinated aid and support hereafter only such candidates for parliamentary honours as shall faithfully and honestly support the enactment of a sound and stringent Prohibitory Law, and no longer to depend upon those who are participating in the traffic to elect for you Prohibitory Law men.

The Grand Division also recommends that in all your operations you invite, and so far as possible secure the co-operation of all Organizations, and of every member of the community friendly to the exertions of our Order, in this just cause, as it appears certain that the unanimous action of all such can not fail to secure the enactment of a Prohibitory Law.

THE BLOOMFIELD DIVISION

We copy these resolutions from the *Pictou Times*. Some will say it is wrong for Sons to carry their principles to the polls. If men would act without such hierarchical assistance we would say dont do so; but in free countries the only way to stop vice, to control bad men is to make them feel the power of the wise, virtuous and determined, through the ballot box. We say amen to these resolutions.—*Enron Sox*.

1st. That we, as a Division, individually and collectively pledge ourselves to give our support to no candidate for a Representative to our Provincial Parliament, at the ensuing election, who will not on his part pledge himself to us his vote and influence, in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

2nd. That we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all Sons of Temperance, and friends to the cause generally, in carrying out the above resolution.

3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Division of the Sons of Temperance, in the County of Prince Edward, and one copy to the *Pictou Times*, for insertion.

JAMES NOXON, W. P.

STEPHEN J. WHITE, R. S.

Bloomfield, June 14, 1854.

CONNECTICUT ALL RIGHT

NEW HAVEN, JUNE 15, 1854

T. W. & EMMA BROWN: A Law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors has this day been passed by a vote of 141 in favor, and 60 against said Law. It has also passed the Senate by a vote of 13 in favour, and one against, and now nothing remains but for the Governor to sign (which he will do,) and then we have a Law which will, in the opinion of the majority, put an end to liquor selling in this State.

I intend to send you a copy of the Law when it is published, with the amendments which were annexed to it in the House of Representatives to-day. The Law is to take effect the first of August.

There is to be a grand rally of Temperance friends in this place on the 22nd inst., to adopt measures to carry the law into effect.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY P. MARION.

Connecticut swings into the Maine Law line in gallant style. The true men and women within her borders have struggled long and earnestly for this result. In the darkest days they worked nobly against rum and demagogues. Now the glad notes of victory peal out. A great and moral triumph has been achieved. The people of a sovereign State have set their seal against a traffic which tramples on all laws and rights. The fountain from which flowed crime, misery and pauperism, is closed up.

In the result in Connecticut, there is everything to encourage the friends of the cause. Indeed, there is nothing in the present aspect of temperance affairs, which need discourage the most faint-hearted. Every State in the Union is moving on the question. There is an incessant agitation of the subject, and the rum traffic cannot stand the test of thorough investigation. Entrenched by wealth and parties, it may beat back the popular waves for a while, but in the end they will overwhelm with crushing force.

New York is running on the same track which Connecticut took. As soon as we follow her example and elect a Maine Law Governor as well as Legislature, we shall be sure of a prohibitory law.—*Cayuga Chief*.

RUM AND PAUPERISM

The annual report of the statistics of pauperism made to the Legislature of the State of New York by the Secretary of State, places the total expenses incurred last year for the support of paupers at the enormous figure of one million nine thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars! The number of paupers relieved or supported during the year was one hundred and thirty thousand and thirty-seven, of which number fifteen thousand six hundred and seventeen are reported to have been made paupers by intemperance, and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four indigent and destitute, of which, by all previous statistics, four-

...of the age—*New York Organ*

ERAMOSA FISHIVAL

DEAR SIR—The third anniversary of the Eramosa Centre Division Sons of Temperance was held on Thursday 15th inst., on Mr. McGeer's farm. About 300 sat down to tea which was served up with abundance of cake in the usual *fishival* style with which the ladies of Eramosa treat their guests. The tables stowed away Mr. McLaren took the chair and called on the Rev. R. J. Williams to address the meeting, who occupied three-quarters of an hour in a very lucid demonstration of the necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law to stay the progress of intemperance and an eloquent and fervent appeal to every man and woman to strike a blow for such a law, as they valued the souls of their fellows, not to countenance or support any candidate for Parliament who would not pledge himself to vote for it. Mr. Owens and other speakers seconded Mr. Williams' remarks, between which and the music of the Band and Choir, a day was filled up in the history of Temperance in Eramosa not soon to be forgotten.

Yours, &c.

A GUEST.

Geolph, June 20, 1854

Herald.

LEAGUE MEETING AT FERGUS

The Nichol Township Branch of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League held a meeting in the Temperance Hall, Fergus on Tuesday evening last, the 13th inst.

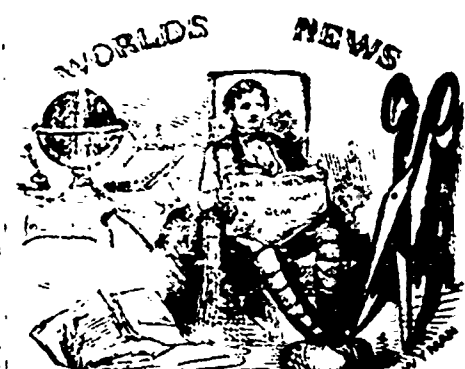
Considering that the notices calling the meeting were issued but a short time previous to the night appointed, the attendance exceeded expectation. A good number of our most respected females honored the meeting with their presence apparently manifesting deep sympathy and anxiety in the progress of our cause.

About eight o'clock the President, Mr. Robert Stewart, took the chair, and opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks.—*Geolph Herald*

WESTERN GRAND DIVISION

This body, as will be seen by a notice in another column holds its next Quarterly Session, at Lockport, July 11th. It is important that there should be a full attendance, as this will be the last Session previous to the commencement of the next campaign. There is much for the "old guard" to do. Consultation, and a systematic work and accomplish it in a much easier manner. Aside from the interests of the cause, which should induce every Division to be represented at Lockport the Brothers there promise to make the visit a very pleasant one.—*Cayuga Chief*

Boston temperance papers complain, some of want of efficiency in Mayor Smith in enforcing the law there. It remains a dead letter, and he a temperance Mayor. We are of opinion, looking at this man's conduct in the Burns slave case, and his miserable trimming in temperance matters, that he has slipped into office more for ambition than the public good. Now that he is in, he feels easy under his honors and wants no trouble. The Mayor of Philadelphia is doing his duty manfully, has closed all the taverns on the Sabbath. A great convention was recently held in Massachusetts also, a similar one was held in Alabama on the 1st May.



WHAT COWPER SAID SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Of the operation of the license system in England, the excellent and gifted Cowper gave, sixty years since, the following, in that genuine poetry which was the "eloquence of truth," and which we cannot forbear to copy:

Pass where we may, through city or through town, Village or hamlet of this merry land, Though lean and beggar'd, every twentieth path Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff Of stale debauch forth issuing from the sties, That LAW HAS LICENSED, so makes temperance reel.

...the work of the hands of vile incendiaries.

A fire occurs first on St. Paul's street by which 15 or 20 houses are suddenly consumed—no accidently there occurs another in a place apparently the most secure of any in the city, on Church Street in a large block of new brick houses occupied by genteel and careful families. Here 8 brick houses were destroyed. Then on the morning of the 27th a block of wooden houses is suddenly burnt on King Street East. Again at 6 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the barns attached to the tavern of Fullum's by which a large wooden structure was burnt on Yonge Street. Yet it is said by some that all this arises from accident—on the contrary there is great reason to believe the wickedness of man does it. It is done for the purpose of creating chances to thrive or to cause new work for mechanics. Nothing but the most abandoned wickedness could cause men to do all this. Infanticides, suicides, insanity &c. are becoming alarmingly frequent in Toronto and other cities and towns of Canada. The Lunatic Asylum is so crowded with patients that no more can be received.

DEMORALIZATION FIRES AND DISORDER

Our city of Toronto has, within two weeks, become famous for fires. For several years past it has been comparatively exempt from them. Within ten days past no less than four large fires have occurred in this city. Had some enemy secretly stolen into our city and then openly done this evil it could not be more manifest that it is the work of the hands of vile incendiaries.

A fire occurs first on St. Paul's street by which 15 or 20 houses are suddenly consumed—no accidently there occurs another in a place apparently the most secure of any in the city, on Church Street in a large block of new brick houses occupied by genteel and careful families. Here 8 brick houses were destroyed. Then on the morning of the 27th a block of wooden houses is suddenly burnt on King Street East. Again at 6 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the barns attached to the tavern of Fullum's by which a large wooden structure was burnt on Yonge Street. Yet it is said by some that all this arises from accident—on the contrary there is great reason to believe the wickedness of man does it. It is done for the purpose of creating chances to thrive or to cause new work for mechanics. Nothing but the most abandoned wickedness could cause men to do all this. Infanticides, suicides, insanity &c. are becoming alarmingly frequent in Toronto and other cities and towns of Canada. The Lunatic Asylum is so crowded with patients that no more can be received.

Drunkards walk the streets, saloons, and public-houses of Toronto with the boldest front: it revels at night in 200 inns, saloons, and groceries up to 12 o'clock Sunday is no exception but the worst day of all. Boys are vicious and disobedient, young men are riotous and drunken, females are often abandoned and drunken. It is no wonder then that in our city and others in America fires and crime are so frequent, wickedness so bold. All this evil may to a great extent be traced to the use of alcoholic liquors, taverns and defective education and training in children. We fear that the vice of tippling and drunkenness is the cause of a large majority of it. We notice the death of a woman moving in the comfortable classes of society, from the use of opium administered by her own hands, in a fit of delirium tremens. Terrible riots and murders are occurring daily, in all parts of the United States, from the effects of drunkenness generally and in part from improper moral training of the young. All this is matter for serious thought and the question occurs—what is the remedy?

A DETESTABLE CHARACTER

We would have thought a great enemy of tyranny, in Ireland, would talk this way of men in the United States, who are trying to break the chains of negro slavery?

JOHN MITCHELL'S view of the slave, Burns case.—

"To compel a lazy woolly-headed negro to return to his master, and to work for a living, is the highest crime known to the higher law. To slay a white man of the Caucasian race—an officer of mere human law, who assists in enforcing its authority—is a deed entitling the hero who accomplishes it, to a higher seat in the seventh heaven than St. Paul, the Twelve Apostles, or any of the noble Army of Martyrs who have died for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the freedom of man.

...the M...

...the M...

At a great musical concert held at the Crystal Palace, New York, recently 30,000 persons attended—shown performed.

At a great musical concert held at the Crystal Palace, New York, recently 30,000 persons attended—shown performed.

EXCESSIVELY MEAN AND SMALL.—The *Era* unskillful to answer the arguments put forth by us on Mr. Hartman, very meanly resorts to misquotations of our language and publishes fabricated rumours. It is a pity any press should be controlled by such a person. We find Mr. Hartman is far from popular in his riding. The leading men there should at once call a convention and nominate some new man of sterling reform principles. Some speak of Mr. Baldwin but he is not the man for the times. When Mr. Brown moved in the House in 1853 to have the 500,000 acres, by mistake attached to the clergy lands, taken from the tax and given to education we are informed by a person who knows that Hartman, voted against it, and with the Ministry. Can you trust such a man? Had he taken the course he took lately, when the Ministry were in full power some credit might have been given him but he that forsakes a falling cause deserves little credit for it. There is another way of testing a man but by his vote. Had Hartman voted for good measures his votes in black and white could easily be exhibited.

SLAVERY.—Some idea of the enormity of slavery may be formed from reading the following *snail* of the Burns affair. He has been handed over to his master like the brute beast, where he may be scourged with rods, kicked like a dog, or spit upon or insulted, without daring to resent it. And this done in a land called free—in a land that professes to excel our own—*God forbid*—*God forbid*—that Canadians should ever be united to such a country whilst such things exist.—[*En Sox*.]—

ARRIVAL OF THE FUGITIVE BURN.—The United States revenue cutter *Morris*, Captain Sands, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday night, and was towed up on Saturday by the steamer *Enterprise*. She left Boston just a week before, having on board the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, in custody of 4 officers of the Boston Police, viz. Captain Riley and Messrs. Wright, Coolidge and...

On her arrival here Burns was brought on shore, in charge of the officers, and taken before the Mayor who ordered him into the custody of the jailor until last evening, when he was taken to Richmond in the steamer *Jameson*, to be delivered to Mr. Brent, the agent for his owner, from whom he sloped. There was a considerable curiosity manifested to get sight of him, but it did not amount to anything like excitement. Burns is said to be a remarkably likely fellow, about 27 years old, and apparently of pure African blood. He said he would greatly prefer to spend the rest of his life in Virginia, but he could not do it now, since he had forfeited the confidence of his master and his friends, and all others whose good opinion was worth having, and he could no longer lift up his head among them. It would therefore be a relief to him to go back to Boston, where he was sure he could not be as happy as he was in Virginia before he ran away.—*Norfolk Herald*, June 12.—[The above is from a journal in the interests of the slaveholders.—*Ed.*]

The fugitive slave recently captured in Boston, Burns, and delivered up to his Southern master, under the authority of the infamous Fugitive Slave law is a licensed preacher among the Baptists—a man of high moral and religious character and of considerable cultivation and intelligence.—*American Paper*.

On Tuesday morning last a young man well dressed, whose name we did not learn, was caught in the act of placing an obstruction on the rails, on the line of the Great Western, a short distance off Princeton, that could not fail to throw the next train that came along off the track. We are pleased to learn that he was committed to *God* the same evening. If this wretch is not a fit candidate for a life seat in the penitentiary, it is because he more richly deserves a hempen collar.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

IMPORTANT-NATIONAL DIVISION

We have just received a report of the proceedings of this body in New Brunswick which will be given in our next...

A telegraphic despatch from P. G. W. P. Mackean informs that P. G. W. P. S. L. Tilley of St. John's N. B. has been elected M. W. P. and P. G. P. Charles Eginton, of Kentucky, M. W. A. Article Six of the Constitution for S. B. has been stricken out, and Article Ten amended...

Action of the Synod of the Scottish Free Church on the temperance question in June, 1854. It is very gratifying to see such a resolution as the following—evidencing the great strides the good cause is making in Canada—

RESOLUTION ON TEMPERANCE.

The Synod having again resumed, Dr. Burns brought up an Overture on Intemperance to the following effect: "That the Synod may be pleased to issue a declaration in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as on the principle of Christian expediency, the only safe course effectually to guard against the fearful evils of intemperance; and that they may be pleased to recommend to all Ministers, Office-bearers, and members of their body and acting on, and advocating on all occasions, the practice of total abstinence as essential to the influence of the Church on the world, as well as on its own adherents; and further, the Synod agree to petition the Legislature in favour of a law to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating drinks. This overture was adopted without discussion.

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and Ogle McKenzie they. It has recently dropped its policy against Popish priestcraft. All will remember how violent it was in this respect six months ago. Has Roman Catholicity and Jesuitism in the meantime become better? We have seen no cause to change our ground.

The Mexican quarrel between Santa Anna and General Alvarez has ended in smoke. Santa Anna marched from Mexico City against him with 50,000 troops. Some skirmishing commenced, and Santa Anna suddenly again retreated to Mexico—it is said through fear of insurrection in his camp. Alvarez the rebel chief, is half Indian, half Spaniard. The whole affair is indicative of Mexican degeneracy, weak leadership and cowardly people generally by the descendants of the Aztec Indians.

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rections, as well as those of the victim Burns, trod upon the spot where died CHRISTOPHER ATTACKS, the first colored martyr of the American Revolution, as Anthony Burns is the last victim of that Republican Government which that Revolution inaugurated.—Life Boat.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—The ill-fated screw-steamship, with its 408 souls on board, is at length given up. As may be remembered, she sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, with 111 cabin and saloon passengers, and about 282 steerage, her crew numbering 76, including the commander Capt. Morrison, and from the period she cleared the Mersey unto the present moment not the least tidings have been heard of her. The northward of the Bank, which were borne down the Atlantic in masses, it is said of some 200 or 300 miles in length no doubt overwhelmed the vessel in an attempt to force a passage, and caused her almost immediate destruction, not a soul escaping. The City of Glasgow and her cargo were insured for £50,000.

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Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours.

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 of the Fish Market.

But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any Manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health,

CHARLES DALY,

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

22

CANADA, CITY OF TORONTO. JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff of the City of Toronto.

To all whom it may concern. I hereby give public notice that the Recorder's Court meets on MONDAY, the third day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, at the hour of eleven o'clock, for the Despatch of Business, and all concerned are bound to attend without further notice.

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High Bailiff's Office, } Toronto, June 29, 1854. }

22

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

SAMUEL HEAKER'S

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.

Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d per yard. Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited. S. HEAKER.

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.

ALSO,

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fairy 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 Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

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

Building Lots for Sale.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, suitable for Persons of limited means, who are desirous of obtaining a FREEHOLD, in one of the most convenient, delightful, and healthy Situations in Toronto, within a few minutes walk of St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Markets, and not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Subscriber having become the purchaser of Lot 7, corner of Lumley and Robinson streets, and Lots 3 and 4, corner of Ontario and Robinson streets, has subdivided them into

Forty-Three Small Lots,

which may be purchased of him by private contract.

At prices varying from £54 to £112 per Lot.

Persons who may desire to purchase larger ones than those above advertized, can be accommodated with Lots having from 22 1/2 to 112 1/2 feet frontage, with a depth of 132 feet each, or larger if required.

Terms of Payment:—One tenth down, and the balance in five years:—Interest payable quarterly.

A plan of the above Property may be seen at the office of Mr. Thomas Gray, Land Agent, Church-street, who will give any further information that may be required.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor.

It should be noticed that Bathurst Street which must shortly become the Yonge-St. of this section of the City, is within a few hundred yards of the above property; and the Northern Railroad Depot, Car Factory and Locomotive Works are also in the immediate neighbourhood.

NOTICE.

Mr. St. Germain having instructed me to dispose of Lots No. 3, 4 and 7, on Robinson Street, which have been subdivided into small Building Lots, according to a plan deposited with me; to prevent disappointment and loss of time, I will attend at my office from 12 to 1 o'clock, each

A telegraphic dispatch from P. G. W. F. Mackenzie informs that P. G. W. P. S. L. Tilley of St. John's N. B. has been elected M. W. P. and P. G. P. Charles Eganon of Kentucky, M. W. A. Article Six of the Constitution for the bordinates has been stricken out, and Article Ten amended. Female are to be admitted to Division as visitors, and persons of color to be admitted as members. The Session would close at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 19th inst. We hope to be able to give full particulars in our next.—N. Y. Organ.

Action of the Synod of the Scottish Free Church on the temperance question in June, 1854. It is very gratifying to see such a resolution as the following—evidencing the great strides the good cause is making in Canada—

COURT REPORT ON TEMPERANCE

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By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Board, Toronto, June 29, 1854. CANADA CITY OF TORONTO JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff of the City of Toronto. To all whom it may concern, I hereby give public notice that the Recorder's Court meets on MONDAY the third day of July next ensuing, at the Court House at the hour of eleven o'clock for the Despatch of Business, and all concerned are bound to attend without further notice. JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff. H. G. Balch'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 HEAKEW 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. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d per yard. Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited. S. HEAKEW.

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 Fans, 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 Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East. The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

Building Lots for Sale. TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, suitable for Persons of limited means, who are desirous of obtaining a FREEHOLD, in one of the most convenient, delightful, and healthy Situations in Toronto, within a few minutes walk of St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Markets, and not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Subscriber having become the purchaser of Lot 7, corner of Lumley and Robinson streets, and Lots 3 and 4, corner of Ontario and Robinson streets, has subdivided them into

Forty-Three Small Lots, which may be purchased of him by private contract. At prices varying from £54 to £112 per Lot.

Persons who may desire to purchase larger ones than those above advertized, can be accommodated with Lots having from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 feet frontage, with a depth of 132 feet each, or larger if required.

Terms of Payment:—One tenth down, and the balance in five years:—Interest payable quarterly.

A plan of the above Property may be seen at the office of Mr. Thomas Gray, Land Agent, Church-street, who will give any further information that may be required.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor. It should be noticed that Bathurst Street which must shortly become the Yonge-St. of this section of the City, is within a few hundred yards of the above property; and the Northern Railroad Depot, Car Factory and Locomotive Works are also in the immediate neighbourhood.

NOTICE. Mr. St. Germain having instructed me to dispose of Lots No. 3, 4 and 7, on Robinson Street, which have been subdivided into small Building Lots, according to a plan deposited with me; to prevent disappointment and loss of time, I will attend at my office from 12 to 1 o'clock, each day during the present week, and on the evening of Saturday the 24th instant, from six to 8 o'clock. THOMAS GRAY, General Agent, Church Street Toronto, 20th June, 1854.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long series of remedies itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion and the whole of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients. For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and 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 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 in West, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

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 reading 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 assortment 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.

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. 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 28, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

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

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes EXPRESS EAST and ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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 8 40 P. M.

GOING EAST: 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 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 north from Adelaide Street.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100. READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS. GARDENS MADE TO ORDER. Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money returned.

HATS AND CAPS. EVERY LOW PRICES. MADE TO ORDER. CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY.

S. DADSON, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets. Hats neatly Repaired. Toronto, May 13, 1854.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

SALES attended on the Shortest Notice and on Moderate Terms. Residence—Cambridge. Cammaville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, 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 TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 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.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 14, 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 on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

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.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, No. 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, 100, Strand, No. 27, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, MACHINERY.



Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto.

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

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 SHELS, &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, 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!!

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

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 4 4 1/2; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 7 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 7 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 5 0; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 8 9; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 8 9.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 6 3; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 10 0; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 10 0.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 7 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 12 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 12 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 8 9; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 14 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 14 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 10 0; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 16 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 16 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 12 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 18 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 18 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 14 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 20 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 20 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 16 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 22 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 22 6.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 18 6; Men's Black Cloth Vests, 24 6; Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, 24 6.

A. M. SMITH, 101, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 40 King Street East, Toronto.

B. M. P. & Co, Stationers, 40, King Street East, Toronto.

Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings.

In which we have now received large additions to the Fall vessels and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.

Toronto, January 14, 1854.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 40 King Street East, Toronto.

B. M. P. & Co, Stationers, 40, King Street East, Toronto.

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In which we have now received large additions to the Fall vessels and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.

Toronto, January 14, 1854.

F. URQUHART
Electric Institute
 69 Yonge Street, Toronto.
 Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
 Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

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


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 of 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. 27, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
 Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-4

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 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 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 Cen-
 tral 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. 17-11

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, Broward,
 T and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—
 Warranted equal to any.
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

HATS AND CAPS
VERY LOW PRICES
 at the MANUFACTORY
S. DADSON,
 Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets
 Hats Neatly Repaired.
 Toronto, May 13 1854.

A CARD.
JAMES TYNER,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.
 SALES attended on the Shortest Notice and on
 Moderate Terms.
 Residence—Cammerville
 Cammerville, Nelson, March 21 1854

R. H. BRETT,
 161 King-street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE
 IMPORTER OF
 Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries
 Window Glass, Gunpowder &c. &c.
 Toronto, January 14 1854. 2

H. BOVELL HOPE, *Coverance, Land, House,*
Late, 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 Jewry, London.

A CARD.
YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500
 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 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
 three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and
 have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be prompt-
 ly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and
 Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle
 Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on
 short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity
 of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada
 before, he can recommend it as being far better for
 dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking
 trash made in some places.
 January 24, 1854. 1-1

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC
ESTABLISHMENT.

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

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King Street, Toronto
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

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 un-
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 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 BUTLER & SON,
 London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.
S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

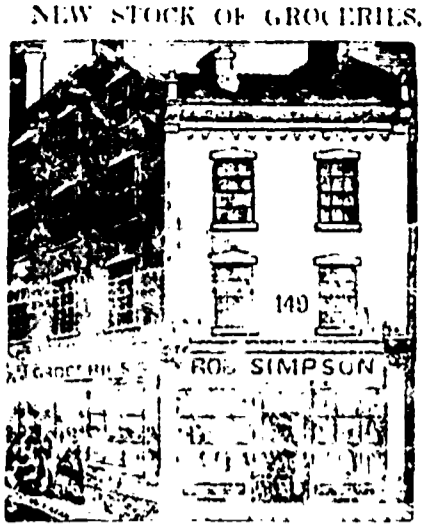
MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 will attend to any legal business entrusted to
 his care in the Courts of this Province.
 Office, in the New Court House next to the County
 Council Office.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

HARDWARE
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork.
 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 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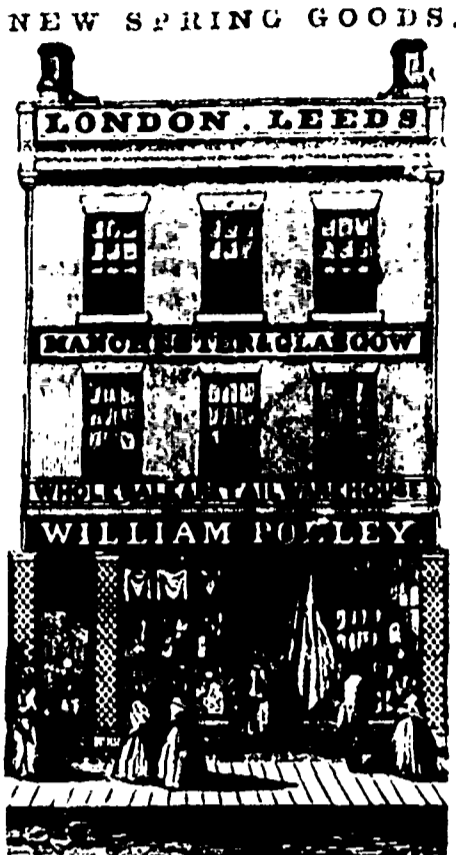
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