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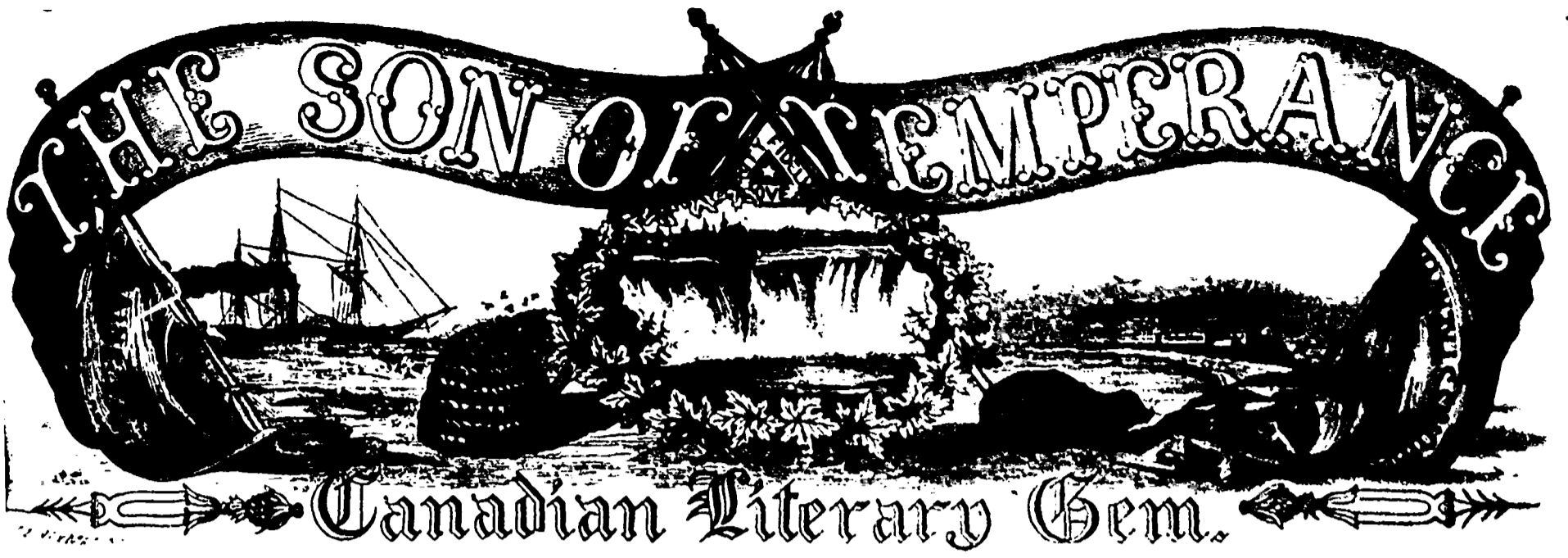
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. NOVEMBER, 18. 1854.

NO. 46.

FALLING LEAVES.

Withered leaves are round us falling;
To the autumn's blast they bend,
Whispering, in accents mournful,
All that's beautiful must end.

Nature, robbed of all her glory,
Bends unwillingly her head,
Like a broken-hearted mother
Weeping o'er her cherished dead!

Ah! those leaves, once green and lovely,
Oh! I hailed them as my friends;
Now no pleasing thoughts they bring me,
To my heart no beauty lend.

Yes! they bring a sweet remembrance
Of the happy, happy past;
They are types to me, and shadows
Of eternal life at last!

Withered leaves are round us falling;
To the faintest breeze they bend;
Yet their falling is a token
That this life is not our end.

Yes! on every leaf is written,
In my mind, a holy thought:
Yes! the hope of life upspringing
From the grave, by them is brought.

Though they're withered now and falling
Down to earth their native tomb;
Yet the parent stock will flourish,
And with fresh leaves bud and bloom.

So our mortal frames will perish,
Like the falling leaves and sere;
Yet again will bloom and flourish
In a bright, eternal sphere!

W. S. GARNETT.

THE MERRY HEART.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head
And find out many a flaw,
But give me the philosophy
That's happy with a straw.

If life but brings us happiness,
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold.
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in a merry laugh,
A moral beauty too;
It shows the heart's an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears;
And makes the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the day.

IMPROVIDENCE OF BRITISH WORK MEN.

The laboring class, those who work for wages, are with honourable exceptions, by no means given to saving—that is, to accumulation. They subscribe indeed largely to friendly societies, sick clubs, and the like; but these subscriptions are only meritorious insurances against a rainy day, a provision against slack work, a mode of equalising the earnings of a life. It is rare indeed for workmen to leave property behind them; it is considered enough if they support their families decently while they live, without providing for them after death. As a rule, they like their superiors at the other end of the social scale, spend their entire income within the year. The Savings' Bank offers no contradiction to this statement; for in the first place, the increase of deposits does not exceed a million a year and in the second place not above half this sum belongs to individuals properly describable as belonging to the working classes. That these classes do not save, and would not save were a different division of profits between them and their employers greatly to increase their earnings, is painfully obvious from many facts most ably brought to bear by Mr. Morrison in his Essay on the Relation between Labour and Capital. Periods of prosperity, of brisk trade, general employment and high wages, are invariably marked by a signal increase in the consumption of imported and exciseable articles—an increase which takes place almost wholly among the laboring poor. This feature of good times is so constant and certain that it is counted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with at least as much confidence as the proceeds of the income-tax; and it is one which never deceives him. The two years ending with the summer of 1853, were marked by unexampled earnings on the part of the operative classes—work was never so universal or so well paid; and accordingly we do not find that the accumulated property of these classes has increased, but we do find that the consumption of bread, beer, spirit, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar, has been beyond all precedent. Again, wages were so high that colliers found they could earn as much in four days as formerly in six; the result was, not that they laid by two days' earnings, but that they took two days' holiday; and the supply of coal accordingly fell off, though the demand for it increased.

Another confirmation of the same fact—the preponderance among the working classes of the disposition to spend over the disposition to accumulate—is to be found, in the vast annual consumption of those classes of needless and noxious luxuries. It was shown by G. R. Porter of the Board of Trade (a most competent authority), that the amount they spend in spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco, is upwards of £50,000,000 a-year. That is to say, they waste annually as large a sum as their employers save.

"Facts like these" (as Mr. Morrison well observes) "do not merely prove that, in the case of a large proportion of the working classes of Great Britain, a reduction for their benefit of the present rates of profit of their employers would be the

unless preceded by improvement in their tastes and habits, for when the disposition to spend all that can be spared from a man's earnings in drink exists, the larger the surplus available for this object, the greater will be the mischief. This is no argument against the desire that working men should be put in a position to increase their income to the utmost possible extent, provided the increase among them of habits of self-restraint, industry, and mental cultivation, is an essential part of the process by which this result is to be produced. But it tends to show that the indiscriminate augmentation of their incomes, brought about by any process of abstraction from the profits of their employers, and not by their own improved self-management, would be far from an unmixt good even in its direct and immediate effects.

Fifty millions a year saved out of their earnings by industrious capitalists to increase the fund for the employment of labour; and fifty millions a year spent out of their earnings by the working classes in smoking and drinking! These are two related facts which merit a few moments' pause to consider the significance and bearing. If the operatives saved like their employers, the annual addition to the fund out of which labor is remunerated would be at once doubled: if the employers spent like their operatives there would be no addition to that fund at all. This rapprochement should flash upon the working class, as with a blaze of sunlight, both the reason why the position of their masters seems so much more luxurious and enviable than their own, and the mode by which they may obtain that amendment of their condition for which they speculate and scheme and sacrifice so much. Their employers grow rich while they keep poor. How plentifully while they live scantily, float easily through the hard times which press so heavily on them, not because the share or profit enjoyed by the former is unreasonably great, or indeed at all larger than their own, but because a portion of it is saved instead of all being spent—because the former lay by for future use what the latter spend in present gratification. If any operative doubt this explanation, let him remember that all capital is only accumulated profit—saved earnings, that is—either by the actual possessor or his predecessors; that many capitalist employers were in the present or the last generation, frugal and hoarding workmen, and that he might himself become a capitalist if he would. Let him consider what would be the position of his master in bad times or during strikes, if he, like his workmen, had always spent his entire income, and what would be his own position in such conjuncture if he, like his employer, had always on an average laid by one-third of his earnings. The comfort, the independence, the success, the victory of the two parties would, it is evident, be in that case reversed. The operative might soon become capitalist if he would emulate the economy of his master: the capitalist would be soon reduced to the condition of an operative, if he were to imitate the spendthrift habits of his men.—[Edinburgh Review, July, 1854.]

REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A man named Bonnett, was, in 1847, condemned to death by default of a jury.

a condemnation for some offence committed under an assumed name. The Court of Assizes of the Loiret thereupon proceeded to retry him for the murder.—The evidence was as follows:—In May, 1847, some strange object was seen floating in the river of Chenilles, near the village of Favereux. It was dragged out, proved to be the body of a man with the arms and head cut off.

About the knees were several cuts, as if an attempt had been made to cut off the lower part of the legs also. There was a cut in the abdomen and the liver had been removed. A large stone was tied to the body by means of a rope. The body was examined by a medical man, and he declared that it had been three months in the water and that death had not been caused by drowning. The deceased was not recognized, and the only thing that at first seemed to lead to discovery of the crime was that which appeared to be a large pool of dried blood found near a farmhouse called LeMatrot, and that stains of dried blood were traced therefrom to the river, the body having evidently been dragged along. Now it so happened that a man named Bonnett had suddenly disappeared, and his master Morn, of the farm of LeMatrot, could not say what had become of him. This caused it to be supposed that Bonnett was the victim and Morn the murderer; and the suspicion was strengthened by the discovery of a pair of trousers stained with blood, and of stains of blood on his premises.

It was, however, subsequently ascertained that these suspicions were unfounded, Bonnett having on the very day he left Morn, got employment at Chenilles and having worked for him for more than a month. It was now recollected that a young pedlar who had been passing some days at Favereux, had disappeared very suddenly, and nothing had been heard of him. This caused a suspicion to be entertained that Bonnett might be the murderer, and the pedlar was the victim. A strict investigation was made, and it turned out that the pedlar in question had been seen going towards LeMatrot on the 22d of December, 1846, that at that time Bonnett was living alone on the farm; that he consented to allow the pedlar to sleep in a stable; that the pedlar subsequently sent for some wine and paid for it; that Bonnett had questioned some persons as to the amount they thought the pedlar was likely to have on him; that the next day he was seen in possession of 150*fr.*, and on surprise having been expressed how he could have got such a sum he had said that it had been sent him by an aunt in the province of Berry; that he had been seen wearing a pair of good shoes precisely similar to those of the pedlar, that he had said to some person, "The man wanted to stop the second night, and I had great difficulty in getting rid of him;" and that he had also remarked, "I should have thought a hawker of books had more money, than he had;" and finally, that he had given away books which had been seen in the pedlar's possession.

It was further ascertained that the pedlar had in December got the cure of Arques to write a letter from him to his family and he then stated that his name was Vigneux, and his place of residence the arrondissement of St. Germain. The accused, on being interrogated, did not deny that



Canadian Literary Gem.

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It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
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'Facts like these' (as Mr. Morrison well observes) 'do not merely prove that, in the case of a large proportion of the working classes of Great Britain, a redirection for their benefit of the present rates of profit of their employers would be the diversion of funds from a class who save a very considerable portion of them to men who would not save at all. They also show that the increase of the income of the working men would be, as regarded a very large number of them, a positive evil

unless preceded by improvement in their tastes and habits; for when the disposition to spend all that can be spared from a man's earnings in drink exists, the larger the surplus available for this object, the greater will be the mischief. This is no argument against the desire that working men should be put in a position to make their own clubs, and the like: but these subscriptions are to the utmost possible extent, provided the only meritorious insurances against a rainy day, a crease among them of habits of self-restraint, a provision against slack work, a mode of equalizing the earnings of a life. It is rare indeed for workmen to leave property behind them; it is considered enough if they support their families decently while they live, without providing for them after death. As a rule, they like their superiors at the other end of the social scale, spend their entire income within the year. The Saving's Bank offers no contradiction to this statement; for in the first place, the increase of deposits does not exceed a million a year and in the second place not above half this sum belongs to individuals properly describable as belonging to the working classes. That these classes do not save, and would not save were a different division of profits between them and their employers greatly to increase their earnings, is painfully obvious from many facts most ably brought to bear by Mr. Morrison in his Essay on the Relation between Labour and Capital. Periods of prosperity, of brisk trade, general employment and high wages, are invariably marked by a signal increase in the consumption of imported and excisable articles—an increase which takes place almost wholly among the laboring poor. This feature of good times is so constant and certain that it is counted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with at least as much confidence as the proceeds of the income-tax; and it is one which never deceives him. The two years ending with the summer of 1853, were marked by unexampled earnings on the part of the operative classes—work was never so universal or so well paid; and accordingly we do not find that the accumulated property of these classes has increased, but we do find that the consumption of bread, beer, spirit, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar, has been beyond all precedent. Again, wages were so high that colliers found they could earn as much in four days as formerly in six; the result was, not that they laid by two days' earnings, but that they took two days' holiday; and the supply of coal accordingly fell off, though the demand for it increased.

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REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A man named Bennett, was, in 1847, condemned to death, by default of the Court of Assizes of the Loiret, France, for the murder of a young pedlar named Vignaux, in the arrondissement of Glen. All attempts to discover him were vain until quite recently, when he was recognized by some one in the goal of Fontevault, where he was undergoing

an condemnation for some offence committed under an assumed name. The Court of Assizes of the Loiret thereupon proposed to try him for the murder.—The case was as follows:—In May, 1847, some strange object was seen floating in the river of Charolles, near the village of Favorelles. It was judged to be the body of a man with the arms and head cut off.

About the knees were several cuts, as if an attempt had been made to cut off the lower part of the legs also. There was a cut in the abdomen and the liver had been removed. A large stone was tied to the body by means of a rope. The body was examined by a medical man, and he declared that it had been three months in the water and that death had not been caused by drowning. The deceased was not recognized, and the only thing that at first seemed to lead to discovery of the crime was that which appeared to be a large pool of dried blood found near a farmhouse called LeMatroit, and that stains of dried blood were traced therefrom to the river, the body having evidently been dragged along. Now it so happened that a man named Bennett had suddenly disappeared, and his master Morin, of the farm of LeMatroit, could not say what had become of him. This caused it to be supposed that Bennett was the victim and Morin the murderer; and the suspicion was strengthened by the discovery of a pair of trousers stained with blood, and of stains of blood on his premises.

It was, however, subsequently ascertained that these suspicions were unfounded, Bennett having in the very day he left Morin, got employment at Clermont having worked for him for more than a month. It was now recollected that a young pedlar who had been passing some days at Favorelles, had disappeared very suddenly, and nothing had been heard of him. This caused a suspicion to be entertained that Bennett might be the murderer, and the pedlar was the victim. A strict investigation was made, and it turned out that the pedlar in question had been seen going towards LeMatroit on the 22d of December, 1846, that at that time Bennett was living alone on the farm: that he consented to allow the pedlar to sleep in a stable; that the pedlar subsequently sent for some wine and paid for it, that Bennett had questioned some persons as to the amount they thought the pedlar was likely to have on him: that the next day he was seen in possession of 150f, and on surprise having been expressed how he could have got such a sum he had said that it had been sent him by an aunt in the province of Herri, that he had been seen wearing a pair of good shoes precisely similar to those of the pedlar, that he had said to some person, "The man wanted to stop the second night, and I had great difficulty in getting rid of him;" and that he had also remarked, "I should have thought a hawker of books had more money, than he had;" and finally, that he had given away books which had been seen in the pedlar's possession.

It was further ascertained that the pedlar had in December got the cure of Arquiian to write a letter from him to his family and he then stated that his name was Vignaux, and his place of residence the arrondissement of St. Germain. The accused, on being interrogated, did not deny that it was he who had caused the death of the pedlar, but said that the man had attacked him with a fork, and had threatened to murder him if he would not give up his money: that on this he had struck him a blow with a bill-hook on the skull, that the man then staggered away; that the next

... he had found him dead by the roadside... after taking off his shoes and clothes... placed the body in a sack, and had thrown it into the water.



Ladies' Department.

THE SECRET.

In a fair lady's heart a secret was lurking, It toss'd and it tumbled, it long'd to get out; The lips half betrayed it by smiling and swirking And tongue was impatient to blab it no doubt.

A YOUNG LADY'S REASONS FOR NOT DANCING.

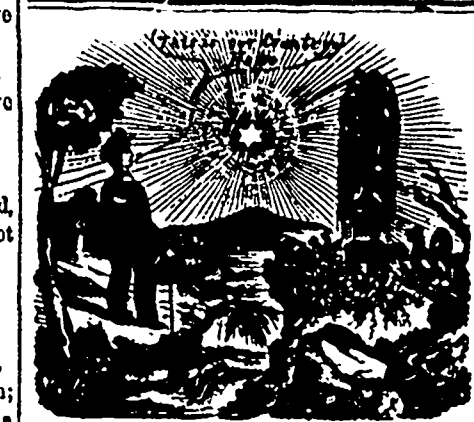
- 1. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.
2. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very promiscuous company, and evil communications corrupt good manners.
3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong.
4. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom.
5. Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.
6. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure lovely and of good report.
7. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.
8. I am told dancing is a great temptation to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray.
9. Dancing unites the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Savior.
10. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements, which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

EXPENSIVE KISSING.

The group of Englishmen who had assembled together at the late races in Pin, in Normandy, were particularly struck with the historical and imposing costume of the Normandy women; and, being somewhat animated by their gastronomical operations...

thus engaged they were approached by a very lovely woman, married, perhaps, only the week before. She advanced through the black coats and silk dresses, and was accompanied by the curate and the vicar of the parish.

'How beautiful' exclaimed one of the men. 'Oh my honor I would give two sovereigns for permission to kiss her.' 'Only hear that fellow, who says he'd give two louis to kiss Louis!' cried a fop in black velvet vest and clouted shoes. 'Ah! ah! ah!' cried several young girls at once: 'two louis! that does not come up to the mark.'



Youth's Department.

GOD HATH A VOICE.

God hath a voice that ever is heard In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird; It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong, In the streamlet's soft gush as it ripples along; It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom; It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoom; Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice, What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?

ELIZA COOK

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As the old adage says, 'there is no use in crying over spilt milk.' Misfortunes that have already happened cannot be prevented, and, therefore, the wise man, instead of wasting his time in regrets, will set himself to recover his losses. The mistakes and follies of the past may teach us to be cautious for the future; but they should never be allowed to paralyze our energies or surrender us to weak repinings.

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TO ENSURE HEALTH FOR CHILDREN.—Give them plenty of milk, plenty of rangel, plenty of air, and plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail any thing. That is, milk is the best diet; they must be warmly clothed, must be much out of doors, and must be allowed to sleep on until they awaken of their own accord.

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KATE AND HER WITEL.

At sweet Kitty New, the up on... Your neat little foot will be well... Come trip down with me to the... Halt the parish is there, and the dance is beginning... The sun is gone down, but the full harvest-moon... Each little bird sits in the green shaded alley... With a blush and a smile, Kitty rose up the while, Her eye at the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing 'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues, So she couldn't but choose to—go off to the dancing. And now on the green the glad groups are seen, Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing; And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty New— Somehow, when he asked, she never thought refusing. Now, Felix Magee put his pipes to his knee, And with a flourish so free set each couple in motion; With a cheer and a bound the lads pattered the ground— The maids move around just like swans on the ocean, Cheeks bright as the rose, feet light as the doe's, Now coyly retiring' now boldly advancing— Search the world round, from the sky to the ground No such light can be found as an Irish lass dancing. Sweet Kate, who could view your bright eye of blue, Beaming humble through their dark lashes so muddy, Your fair turned arm, heaving breast rounded form, Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throbbing wildly? Young Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart, Subdued by the smart of such painful sweet love, The sight leaves his eye, as he cries with a sigh, 'Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love.'

JOHN FRANCIS WALKER.

AN OLD MAID'S THREE THOUGHTS.—'Wed, aunts, what is your thocths about marryin,' said a young beauty of sweet seventeen, the other day, to a decent spinster, who had reached the shady side of life without committing matrimony.—'Deed, lassie,' frankly replied her relative, 'I hae had but three thocths about it a' my days, an' the last is like to be the langest. First when I was young like yourself I thoctht 'whall I tak', then as time began to wear by I began to think 'whall I get,' and after I got my leg broken wi' that tumble out o' Saunders M' Drouthie's cart, my thoctht syze was 'whall I tak me.'

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Ladies' Department.

THE SECRET.

In a fair lady's heart a secret was lurking,
It trem'd and it tumbled, it long'd to get out;
The lips half betrayed 'it by smiling and smirking
And tongue was impatient to blab it no doubt;
But Honour look'd gruff on the subject, and gave it
In charge to the Teeth, so enchantingly white,
Should the captive attempt an elopement, to save it
By giving the lips an admonishing bite.
Twas said and 'twas settled, and Honour departed,
Tongue quivered and trembled but dared not rebel,
When right to its tip Secret suddenly started,
And half in a whisper escaped from its cell.
Quoth the Teeth, in a pet, we'll be even for this,
And they bit very smartly above and beneath;
But the Lips at that instant were bribed with a kiss,
And they pop't the question in spite of the teeth.

A YOUNG LADY'S REASONS FOR NOT DANCING.

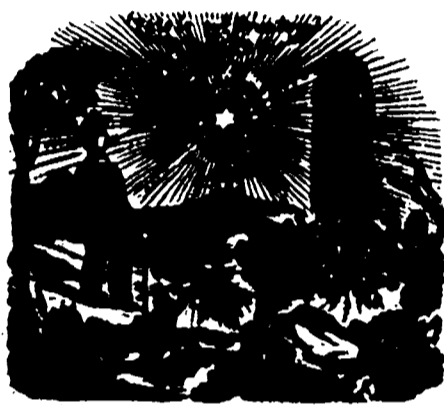
- 1. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.
2. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very promiscuous company, and evil communications corrupt good manners.
3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong.
4. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom.
5. Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.
6. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure lovely and of good report.
7. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.
8. I am told dancing is a great temptation to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray.
9. Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Savior.
10. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements, which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

EXPENSIVE KISSING.

The group of Englishmen who had assembled together at the late races in Paris, in Normandy, were particularly struck with the historical and imposing costume of the Normandy women; and, being somewhat animated by their gastronomical operations at the dinner, they expressed their admiration in loud terms, commenting at the same time on the beauty of the women, the pleasant character of which was enhanced by their high lace caps. Whilst

Only hear that fellow, who says he'll give two louis to kiss Louise...
'Ah! ah! ah!' cried several young girls at once; 'two louis! that does not come up to the mark.'
'Well then, three!' exclaimed the Englishman.
'The subject of these remarks, was a young woman of bright countenance, looking at the gentleman with a smile who said to him:
'Would it give you much pleasure, sir?'
'Yes, great pleasure,' answered the Englishman.
'In that case, sir, give me five guineas, and here is my check.'

The Englishman could not draw back, nor would not, were he to lose twenty-five guineas.
The five guineas were presented to the young woman, who gave and received two kisses on the spot.
'What a wind fall!' cried she, with charming gaiety. 'Here, Monsieur le Curé—here are five gold pieces for the poor of our commune.'
She was loudly applauded.
Then here is another guinea for the poor," said the young gentleman; and the acclamations were redoubled.—[Household Words.



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

GOD HATH A VOICE.

God hath a voice that ever is heard
In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird;
It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong,
In the streamlet's soft gush as it ripples along;
It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom;
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoom;
Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?
God hath a presence, and that you may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night;
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;
In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where ye may, from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God?

ELIZA COOK

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'Hiram Wood, during the last winter, taught a school at Stanford, in Dutchess Co. Frances Germond, a girl of 17 years old, was among his scholars. For some alleged disobedience, the teacher, with a whip about four feet long, and nearly half inch in diameter, flogged her so severely that the black and blue marks were left on her person for weeks after the occurrence. The defence was that the teacher had a right to resort to this kind of punishment to preserve order. Judge Dean charged the Jury that the teacher stood in the place of the parent, and had a right to correct a pupil, but in doing it he must exhibit a parent's feelings. That he had no right to use this privilege to gratify his feelings of resentment—and if he exceeded what was necessary to preserve order, he was liable for assault and battery. He further charged that the means used to preserve order, should be adapted to the sex, age and habits of the pupil—that what might be necessary and proper in case of a large boy, would be very improper and excessive in the case of a female, and left it to the Jury to say whether any possible circumstances would warrant a man, whether a teacher or not, in laying his hands in violence or anger on a grown up girl. The Jury found a verdict against the teacher for the sum of \$363.'

MAKE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.—An important lesson to learn, and the earlier in life it is learned the better, is to make the best of every thing.

weak repinings. A millionaire of Philadelphia tells the story that at one period, early in his career, he had got almost to the verge of bankruptcy; "but," says he "I ploughed a deep keel and kept my own counsel," and by these means he soon recovered. Had this man given way to despair, had he sat down to bewail his apparently impending ruin, he might now have been old and poor, instead of a capitalist in a leading position. He says that his characteristic was that through life, in all circumstances he did the best he could whatever that was, consuming no time in useless regrets over bad speculations. The rule holds good beyond the sphere of mercantile transactions. Disaster may sweep away fortunes, and the earnings of years, but neither can be recovered by croaking and repining.

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Why are country girl's cheeks like well printed cotton? Because they are "warranted to wash and keep the color."

Sings sweetly and cool on the dew-whitened valley
While all the air rings with the soft loving things,
Each little bird sits in the green shaded alley.

With a blush and a smile, Kitty rose up the while,
Her eye at the glass, as she bound her hair, glanced
'Tis hard to refuse when a young lover aces,
So she couldn't but choose to—go off to the dancing.
And now on the green the glad groups are seen,
Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing;
And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neil—
Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought refusing.

Now, Felix Magee put his pipes to his knee,
And with a flourish so free set each couple in motion;
With a cheer and a bound the lads pattered the ground—
The maids move around just like swans on the ocean.
Cheeks bright as the rose, feet light as the doe's,
Now coyly retiring now boldly advancing—
Search the world round, from the sky to the ground
No such light can be found as an Irish lass dancing.

Sweet Kate, who could view your bright eyes of blue,
Beaming humble through their dark lashes so muddily,
Your fair turned arm, heaving breast rounded form,
Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly?
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Governor Gorman of Minnesota is ex-officio Indian agent for the Minnesota Indians. At a recent council with the Chippewas he threatened any of them who might be found drunk, with the loss of their annuities and what was thus forfeited should be divided equally among the sober ones. Hole-the-dark, a distinguished orator, remarked in reply that it was just, but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, who was a great man, and had a great annuity. It might be taken from him and divided, like the others, for he got drunk very often



THE LITERARY GEM.

IMPROMPTU ADVICE TO THE MARRIED

A Lady has just said to me: "I'd be a bachelor, were I a man—free from all care, of wife, children, and servants."

I'd be a bachelor, free from all care, No children or wife my quiet should mar; I'd be unwedded, as free as the air, To go and return whenever I'd please.

My rest would be peaceful—the world all my home, For none would I care, as none would for me, From flower-pot to rose-bed, so freely I'd roam, That all men would envy my sweet liberty.

When grim death would come, as surely it would, As lonely I'd lived so lonely would die; Not caring one rush, if the world's thought were good, Or had of the bachelor who'd passed to the sky.

"Ah," said I to the lady, "pure happiness under the sun in any state is not to be found. Man and woman are the creatures of circumstances; they are governed by moral impulses—by passion's impulses, much beyond their control. The world is a mixture of happiness and distress. The wise make the most of it looking pleasantly at all things, trying to cull the sweets from the sour, the flowers from the thorns and brambles. A destiny of circumstances controls all.

You'd be a bachelor—I'd be a maiden, Thus each would a destiny father; We'd pass through this life by no ills overlaid, From thoroughbreds sweet flowers would gather.

Ah, gentle lady, I would I could be Confiding would rest on the bosom of thee, A comfort at least it will be dear to me, In one human bosom sweet friendship to see.

That bosom is thine, the world sure hath more, And bachelors, alas, possess no such prize; The married have pleasures when troubles are o'er, 'Tis wisdom to wed—the married are wise.

The cup of this life is a mixture of sweet, The wormwood and gall with the honey is found; Let us sip from the latter, as time passeth fleet, Nor murmur, if care at times may abound.

12th November, 1854. G. M. D.

NOVEMBER—ITS SCENES AND MUSINGS.

Burns has said, "when chill November's surly blasts make fields and forests bare." One would suppose from this that this month was one of no natural beauties—of no incidents or appearances pleasing to the lover of nature. It is not so to me. In November I can see many beauties: in it I love to wander in the woods and fields—to listen to the voices of nature. Let us go and see. The little striped squirrel—the ground squirrel or chipmunk may now be heard in the woods calling to his mate. He sits near his winter nest or hole, and chirps in the sun. The red squirrel, with his tail laid over his back, sits high on the bare branches of some tree, and chatters at a passing dog. The black and grey squirrels run over the fallen leaves. The wood-chuck or ground-hog sits on the sand-hill and suns himself. The partridge feeds on the beech-ridges, or in the valleys, filled with thornberries. There the dog has started a bevy. How beautifully their wings whistle on the thick air. They alight, and sit silent and erect in the distant forest. The bark of the dog keeps them still. How wild and beautiful is the sight. The quail whistles in the thicket, the pine bushes by the wheat or corn fields. Hark, how they answer each other with their plaintive cries. The hawks soar in the upper air on poised wing. The owl's hunger sharpened by the cold makes him to hoot at dusk from the hemlock or cedar swamps, or the sombre pines. The bear comes to the beech and chestnut groves to seek his winter's food. He snuffs the enemy, and away he goes through the crackling woods to his secluded covert in the swamp. See yonder drove of deer: how beautifully has nature fitted them for speed. The form is thin and sinewy—the legs and feet long and muscular—the head pointed—the tail bushy

crouched. One I watched with eyes that turned in all directions, as each passing sound. Its fur is already matted. The squirrel sits on the bare branches of some tree, and chatters at a passing dog. The black and grey squirrels run over the fallen leaves. The wood-chuck or ground-hog sits on the sand-hill and suns himself. The partridge feeds on the beech-ridges, or in the valleys, filled with thornberries. There the dog has started a bevy. How beautifully their wings whistle on the thick air. They alight, and sit silent and erect in the distant forest. The bark of the dog keeps them still. How wild and beautiful is the sight. The quail whistles in the thicket, the pine bushes by the wheat or corn fields. Hark, how they answer each other with their plaintive cries. The hawks soar in the upper air on poised wing. The owl's hunger sharpened by the cold makes him to hoot at dusk from the hemlock or cedar swamps, or the sombre pines. The bear comes to the beech and chestnut groves to seek his winter's food. He snuffs the enemy, and away he goes through the crackling woods to his secluded covert in the swamp. See yonder drove of deer: how beautifully has nature fitted them for speed. The form is thin and sinewy—the legs and feet long and muscular—the head pointed—the tail bushy

We pronounce this to be very good poetry. —Perronson.

DEATH AND MAN

say, demodemon tunc, called Me, Who talist land and sea, Who beaming intellect can scan Past, present, and to be, Whose skillful hand and tortive brain The very elements can chide, With superhuman power; Why, if it, that since Abel bled, A phantom fright and pallid dread Defies you every hour?

You had the mortal's frailties, With earth's soil and land, You reached the light with lightning pace, O'er ocean, lake, and land, You scan alike the seas and skies, With curious and prophetic eyes: And yet with all your art, An unseem Fear—a God-breath'd ban Surrounds creation's rear and van, And blasts its brightest part!

In vain your struggles to subdue This power that crushes earth, As sternly still doth it pursue, Eclipsing all your mirth: Year after year it sweeps away, To mingle with less common clay, The beautiful and fair! Corruption, with her handmaid worms, Comes next to claim the putrid forms, And strip the beauties bare!

And shall this be—must age and old Eternally along, Accompanied by this ghastly ghoul, That revels on the strong, That bends the proud, and blasts the fair, And dissipates like thing of air, The splendor of the great: Must it still rise hut and hall, And cast its awful gloom o'er all, We either love or hate!

Aye, ages more must roll along, And other sons be born, While those that now beam bright and strong, Shall set—to see no more; And yet this fearful form will come, This doubt-deck'd phantom of the tomb, Will haunt life's hallowed fire, Till son, and sire, and sister, And all that tread this changing sphere, In one long groan expire!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

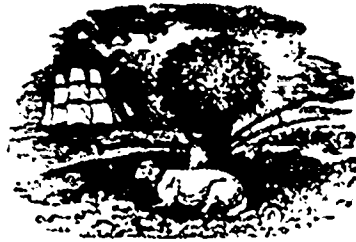
FLYING SQUIRRELS.

The flying squirrels never build their nests of leaves on trees during the summer, like the tree squirrels, but confine themselves to a hollow, or some natural cavity in the branches or trunk. We have very frequently found them inhabiting the caves and roofs of houses, and we discovered a considerable number of them in the crevices of a rock in the vicinity of the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia.

They are gregarious, living together in considerable communities, and do not object to the company of other and even quite different animals. An example, I once noticed in taking down an old martin box, which had been for a great number of years on the top of a venerable locust tree near my house, and which had some eight or ten apartments. As the box fell to the ground, we were surprised to see great numbers of flying squirrels, screech-owls, and leather-winged bats running from it. We caught several of each, and one of the flying squirrels was kept as a pet in a cage for six months. The various apartments of the box were stored with hickory nuts, chestnuts, acorns, corn, intended for the winter supply of food. There must have been as many as twenty flying squirrels in the box, as many bats, and we know there were six screech-owls. The crevices of the house were always inhabited by the squirrels. The locality of the box was about the middle of the house.

took her out of the cage, and placed her on the table on one end, and exposed the extension of his skin under the fur, for the purpose of seeing what the bones were like. It was a common sight that squirrels flew into the house on a summer evening when the windows were open. In some cases we caught them. They were always perfectly harmless. Although I frequently saw them by hand I was never bitten. We saw a number of them one evening, that they were flying over their winter capes with their tails, which they were pretty well covered with. It was a curious sight to see them flying over the house, and we never knew of any rats in the upper rooms. Whether the squirrels or the rats were the respective agents, I do not know, certain it is, they never invaded the house for any purpose.

During the first winter they were confined to the room boxes were placed in different parts of the house, and we never knew of any rats in the upper rooms. Whether the squirrels or the rats were the respective agents, I do not know, certain it is, they never invaded the house for any purpose.



Agricultural, &c.

THE WEATHER

From 10th to 17th November

On Friday the 10th, after 10 o'clock A.M., the weather became much warmer—wind south-east; sun hazy; thermometer, 49; in the afternoon it rained, also at night; thermometer, 18. Saturday morning, thermometer, 47; wind west; cloudy, at noon, a fine sunny day; thermometer, 48; at night, 39; sun set very beautifully. Sunday, cloudy; wind east; thermometer in the morning 33; at noon, 46. On this day a curious sight was seen in the heavens. Over my house the heavens were covered with flying white clouds; some were passing with amazing swiftness in a wind and current of air from the east; others, to the south in the air nearly, the same distance up, were passing slowly from south-west to north-east, in a contrary direction. Near the earth, the wind was blowing strongly from the east. High in the air in the sun, two eagles were soaring round and round. Flies and small white butterflies are still about. I saw a flock of canary birds flying by my house the past week. Squirrels are very plentiful in the woods. At night, 40; wind very high. Monday, sunny; wind south-west—again, thermometer, 43 in the morning; at noon, 41; at 10 o'clock at night, 32—freezing. Tuesday, cloudy; sun rose warm; wind, north-west; thermometer in the morning, 33; at noon, 35; at night, wind west—high; thermometer, 36. Several inches of snow fell to the north, and some about Toronto. About Toronto, it melted off at once. Wednesday, cool and cloudy; wind north-west; thermometer, 34 in the morning. Wednesday noon, thermometer 41; rained some to-day; at night, 38; wind north; Thursday, cloudy; wind north-west—raining a little; thermometer, 31 in the morning; at noon, 38; at night, 33.

RECEIPTS

H. D., Weston, \$1 for 1852-4; J. P. W., Sharon, \$2, 1851; J. F., Thistleton, \$1 in part.

COMMUNICATION

Poetry of D. C. Lob will appear in our next. G. D., Morpeth—postage unpaid 3¢—ordinary to our rules; his paper is always regularly mailed at this office.

Markets about the same as last week.

A MANHOOD FARM.—JACK STRAWN'S home-stead in Illinois consists of 100,000 acres. The number of acres of corn he has this year is twenty three hundred. This at 30 bushels per acre, a low average yield for the last season, gives ninety-two thousand bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but is cut up and fed to them on the stalks. Another farm is owned by the same man, which is six miles long and four broad. Last year he paid out ten thousand dollars for fencing materials. He has also large tracts of unimproved lands. Strawn is an immense dealer in cattle.

Alvin Fox, of Perkins, has been the best shot with a rifle in this state. His prowess was put to a fearful test. Thursday afternoon a piece of card, two inches long by one and a half inches wide, was stuck into the side of a piece of shingle, and the shingle was placed on the hands of a man.

NEW CURE FOR STAMMERING

The last number of the Scientific American contains quite a long article on Barré's apparatus for the relief of stammerers. This apparatus consists of a "belt, intended to be worn around the neck after the manner of a stock, with a view to pressure on the glottis at the seat of the difficulty with respect to guttural sounds." By means of a screw and a nail, the glottis is acted on so as to allow a free passage for the air. A tube of gold or silver, attached to the roof of the mouth by a gum-elastic spring, is also worn—a cord of gutta serena against the teeth, and the other extending backwards. The use of this tube is to carry off the breath, which would be converted into its obnoxious into a spasmodic lingual sound. There is yet another instrument—a small metallic disk convex on both sides and hollow. In the centre of one side is an aperture, designed for the ingress of the expired breath to cavity, while in its periphery there is another aperture for the egress of the breath from the cavity of the mouth. This instrument has reference to the lalal sound.

Professor Dr. Murray and other medical gentlemen are said to have pronounced very favorable opinions on the merits of the invention. If it should prove reliable, it will certainly be a most welcome thing to scores of sufferers from this painful infirmity. We have no doubt that mechanical aid to the organs of speech may measurably, or perhaps altogether, control the difficulty. The worst cases of it that we have ever seen have been greatly improved by the proper management of breath. At one time, Dr. Crocker, of Philadelphia, was very successful in elocutionizing stammerers into clever speakers. A good deal certainly can be done to lessen the evil, and we sincerely hope that Barré's plan may accomplish what his friends expect.

CURIOUS FACT.—By simple experiment it is easy to discover to what animal the spots or spots of blood belonged.—The process is as follows: Put a few drops of blood, or the quantity of blood, into a glass, add concentrated sulphuric acid, to the amount of one-third or one-half the quantity of blood and stir the whole together with a glass rod, by this means the odiferous principle peculiar to the species of animal to whom the blood belonged, is evolved, thus for instance, the blood of man disengages a strong odor of the perspiration of man which it is impossible to confound with any other; that of a woman a similar odor, but weaker; that of a sheep the well known smell of greasy wool, of a pig, the disagreeable odor of a piggery, and so on.—Even the blood of a frog has given out the peculiar smell of marshy reeds, and that of a carp the peculiar smell of fresh fish.—Upon trials made to ascertain whether spots of blood could be distinguished and referred to their source, it was found that to a certain extent, pretty sure judgment can be given even after day. The spotted linen is to be cut out, put into a watch glass, and being moistened with a little water, left for a short time at rest, and well soaked; a little sulphuric acid is to be added and stirred about with a glass rod, the peculiar odor will then be recognized, but at this experiment should be performed without delay, for after a fortnight the odor is scarcely perceptible.

We regret to find from the St. Catharines Post, that the villain Townsend, who murdered poor Richards, the constable, is still at large. P. T. B. or Bernard, the comical Irishman of Toronto notoriety, is now keeping the St. Lawrence Hotel in Melbourne, Australia. Mr. David Trimmer, of the City of Toronto, a good son and long a subscriber to this paper, called on us this week, on his way to California. May success attend him. A Roman Catholic priest was lately tarred and feathered in Maine, for interfering in school matters. Buffalo gave 500 majority for Ullman the Know-Nothing. Albany and New York gave a major ity the same way. The Toronto bay is 2 1/2 feet lower now than it was last year. A brutal assault was committed by some journeyman shoemakers, on the 9th inst., on one Thomas Newman. They were held to bail to stand their trial in January. The court of chancery have decided that the market block of land in Guelph, belongs to the Town, not to the Canada Company. It is said the Anti-Nebraskaians have carried the Illinois elections. The subscriptions to the funds for the widows and orphans of the killed and wounded of Alma, amount in England to £16,000. A number of schooners have lately been lost or foundered near Presqu' Isle, (a dangerous locality). This is for want of a canal, connecting the Lake with the Bay of Quinte. A liberal ministry favorable to responsible Government, is just come into existence in New Brunswick. Robert Oodd, a well known Canadian broker in Buffalo, has suspended payments. It is supposed about forty persons more of the ill-fated Arctic, will yet turn up saved.

The Grand Trunk Railroad—Hincks the father of this road, has just announced that the concern must stop for 5 years, unless built by the Province. Jackson the humbug has cleared out, what a finale to this huge swindle!! Meigs, a great California lumber merchant, has just failed. THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.—A correspondent of the Home Journal gives a fearful account of the plague which he states to be raging in London. The plague which one hundred and fifty years ago, he says, was brought to London in a chest of clothes from Alexandria, and which carried off one half of the London population, has reappeared. The bones of bodies which were buried in pits, where is now Argyle street have been turned up in cutting a sewer, and thousands have died from their contact. The physicians state that it is the plague and not the cholera which is at present ravaging London. Business is suffering terribly. Mrs. Mary Jones, of Rye, has just failed.



THE LITERARY GEM.

IMPROMPTU ADVICE TO THE MARRIED.

A Lady has just said to me, "I'd be a bachelor, were I a man—free from all care, of wife, children, and servants."

I'd be a bachelor, free from all care,
No children or wife my quiet should tease;
I'd be unwedded, as free as the air,
To go and return whenever I'd please.

My rest would be peaceful—the world all my home,
For none would I care, as none would for me;
From flower-pot to rose-bed, so freely I'd roam,
That all men would envy my sweet liberty.

When grim death would come, as surely it would,
As lonely I'd lived so lonely would die;
Not caring one rush, if the world's thoughts were
- good
Or bad of the bachelor who'd pass'd to the sky.

"Ah," said I to the lady, "pure happiness under the sun in any state is not to be found. Man and woman are the creatures of circumstances: they are governed by moral impulses—by passion's impulses, much beyond their control. The world is a mixture of happiness and distress. The wise make the most of it—looking pleasantly at all things, trying to cull the sweets from the sour, the flowers from the thorns and brambles. A destiny of circumstances controls all.

You'd be a bachelor—I'd be a maiden,
Thus each would a destiny father;
We'd pass through this life by no ill's o'erladen,
From thornboughs sweet flow'rets would gather.

Ah, gentle lady, I wedded would be,
Confiding would rest on the bosom of thee;
A comfort at least it will be e'er to me,
In one human bosom sweet friendship to see.

That bosom is thine, the world sure hath more,
And bachel'ors, alas, possess no such prize;
The married have pleasures when troubles are o'er,
'Tis wisdom to wed—the married are wise.

The cup of this life is a mixture of sweet,
The wormwood and gall with the honey is found;
Let us sip from the latter, as time passeth fleet,
Nor murmur, if cares at times may abound.

12th November, 1854. C. M. D.

NOVEMBER—ITS SCENES AND MUSINGS.

Burns has said, "when chill November's early blasts make fields and forests bare." One would suppose from this that this month was one of no natural beauties—of no incidents or appearances pleasing to the lover of nature. It is not so to me. In November I can see many beauties: in it I love to wander in the woods and fields—to listen to the voices of nature. Let us go and see. The little striped squirrel—the ground squirrel or chipmunk, may now be heard in the woods calling to his mate. He sits near his winter nest or hole, and chirps in the sun. The red squirrel, with his tail laid over his back, sits high on the bare branches of some tree, and chatters at a passing dog. The black and grey squirrels run over the fallen leaves. The wood-chuck or ground-hog sits on the sand-hill and suns himself. The partridge feeds on the beech-ridges, or in the valleys, filled with thornberries. There the dog has started a bevy. How beautifully their wings whistle on the thick air. They alight, and sit silent and erect in the distant forest. The bark of the dog keeps them still. How wild and beautiful is the sight. The quail whistles in the thicket, the pine bushes by the wheat or corn fields. Hark, how they answer each other with their plaintive cries. The hawks soar in the upper air on poised wing. The owl's hunger sharpened by the cold makes him to hoot at dusk from the hemlock or cedar swamps, or the sombre pines. The bear comes to the beech and chestnut groves to seek his winter's food. He sniffs the enemy, and away he goes through the crackling woods to his secluded covert in the swamp. See yonder drove of deer: how beautifully has nature fitted them for speed. The form is thin and sinewy—the legs and feet long and muscular—the head pointed—the tail bushy. Away they go over the hills and valleys, with stately bound, and tails of whiteness erect. Look in yonder haile covert. There the wild hare sits

heard in the valley. There he the beautiful thorn berries. See yonder beautiful vine with golden berries. It clings to the drooping elm. The thorn stands in the meadow naked, its blossoming whiteness—its clusters of red berries are gone. On its naked branches sits the blue-coated butcherbird, rocked in November's winds, screaming to the passing wind. The wind sweeps over the naked stubble-field. The screech-owls moan around the barnyard, and his larger fellow hoots on the distant hills. The air is cool and bracing—the appetite good, and the white frosts of the mornings make the well-heaped hearth, or filled stove, most welcome.

We pronounce this to be very superior poetry.—ERRON SOX.

DEATH AND MAN

Say, demi-demon thing, called MAN,
Who rulest land and sea,
Whose beaming intellect can scan
Past, present, and to be,
Whose skillful hand and furtive brain,
The very elements can chain,
With superhuman power;
Why is it, that since Abel bled,
A phantom fright and pallid dread
Defies you every hour?

You hurl the mountain from its base,
With effort's iron hand;
You rush along with lightning pace,
O'er ocean, lake, and land,
You scan alike the seas and skies,
With curious and prophetic eyes;
And yet with all your art,
An unseen Fear—a God-breath'd ban
Surrounds creation's rear and van,
And blasts its brightest part!

In vain your struggles to subdue
This power that crushes earth,
As sternly still doth it pursue.
Eclipsing all your wirth;
Year after year it sweeps away
To mingle with less common clay,
The beautiful and fair!
Corruption, with her handmaid worms,
Comes next to claim the putrid forms
And strip their beauties bare!

And shall this be—must ages roll
Eternally along,
Accompanied by this ghastly ghoul,
That revels on the strong,
That bends the proud, and blasts the fair
And dissipates like thing of air,
The splendor of the great?
Must it still rise hut and hall,
And cast its awful gloom o'er all
We either love or hate?

Aye, ages more must roll along,
And other suns be born,
While those that now beam bright and strong,
Shall set—to see no morn;
And yet this fearful form will come,
This doubt-deck'd phantom of the tomb,
Will haunt life's hallowed fire:
Till son, and sire, and sister,
And all that tread this changing sphere,
In one long groan expire!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

FLYING SQUIRRELS.

The flying squirrels never build their nests of leaves on trees during the summer, like the tree squirrels, but confine themselves to a hollow, or some natural cavity in the branches or trunk. We have very frequently found them inhabiting the caves and roofs of houses, and we discovered a considerable number of them in the crevices of a rock in the vicinity of the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia.

They are gregarious, living together in considerable communities, and do not object to the company of other and even quite different animals. An example, I once noticed in taking down an old martin box, which had been for a great number of years on the top of a venerable locust tree near my house, and which had some eight or ten apartments. As the box fell to the ground, we were surprised to see great numbers of flying squirrels, screech-owls, and leather-winged bats running from it. We caught several of each, and one of the flying squirrels was kept as a pet in a cage for six months. The various apartments of the box were stored with hickory nuts, chestnuts, acorns, corn, intended for the winter supply of food. There must have been as many as twenty flying squirrels in the box, as many bats, and we know there were six screech-owls. The crevices of the house were always inhabited by the squirrels. The docility of the one we kept as a pet was remarkable; although he was never lively and playful in the day-time, he would permit himself to be handled and spread out at the pleasure of any one. We frequently

thought, however, that the flying squirrel was never bitten. We caught many of them one season, that the young girls gathered their winter capes with their tails, which are very pretty. It was a curious circumstance that the flying squirrels never descended to the lower parts of the house, and we never know of any rats in the upper rooms. Whether the squirrels or the rats were the republic agents, I do not know, certain it is, they never inhabited the lower location in common.

During the first winter they were confined to the rooms, boxes were placed in different parts of it, containing Indian meal, acorns, nuts, etc. As soon as it was dark they were in the habit of hurrying from one part of the room to the other, and continued to be full of activity during the whole night. We had in the room a wheel, that had formerly been attached to the cage of a northern gray squirrel. To this they found an entrance, and they often continued during half the night turning the wheel; at times we saw the whole group in it at once. This squirrel, we may conclude, resorts to the wheel not from compulsion, but for pleasure.—*Indubon.*



Agricultural, &c.

THE WEATHER

From 10th to 17th November

On Friday the 10th, after 10 o'clock A.M., the weather became much warmer—wind south-east; sun hazy; thermometer, 49, in the afternoon it rained, also at night; thermometer, 48. Saturday morning, thermometer, 47; wind west; cloudy; at noon, a fine sunny day; thermometer, 48; at night, 39; sun set very beautifully. Sunday, cloudy; wind east; thermometer in the morning 33; at noon, 46. On this day a curious sight was seen in the heavens. Over my house the heavens were covered with flying white clouds; some were passing with amazing swiftness in a wind and current of air from the east; others, to the south in the air nearly, the same distance up, were passing slowly from south-west to north-east, in a contrary direction. Near the earth, the wind was blowing strongly from the east. High in the air in the sun, two eagles were soaring round and round. Flies and small white butterflies are still about. I saw a flock of canary birds flying by my house the past week. Squirrels are very plentiful in the woods. At night, 46; wind very high. Monday, sunny; wind south-west—high; thermometer, 43 in the morning; at noon, 41; at 10 o'clock at night, 32—freezing. Tuesday, cloudy; sun rose warm; wind, north-west; thermometer in the morning, 33; at noon, 35; at night, wind west—high; thermometer, 36. Several inches of snow fell to the north, and some about Toronto. About Toronto, it melted off at once. Wednesday, cool and cloudy; wind north-west; thermometer, 24 in the morning. Wednesday noon, thermometer 41; rained some to-day; at night, 38; wind north; Thursday, cloudy; wind north-west—raining a little; thermometer, 34 in the morning; at noon, 39; at night, 33.

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Markets about the same as last week.

A MAMMOTH FARMER.—Jacob Strawn's homestead in Illinois consists of ten thousand acres. The number of acres of corn he has this year is twenty three hundred. This, at 30 bushels per acre, a low average yield for the last season, gives ninety-two thousand bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but is cut up and fed to them on the stalks. Another farm is owned by the same man, which is six miles long and four broad. Last year he paid out ten thousand dollars for fencing materials. He has also large tracts of unimproved lands. Strawn is an immense dealer in cattle.

Alvin Fox, of Perkins, has long been the best shot with a rifle in this State. His prowess was put to a fearful test. Thursday afternoon a piece of card, two inches long by one and a half inches wide, was stuck into the slit of a piece of shingle, three inches in length. Placing this in the hands of his son, S. M. Fox, the Captain passed off ten rods distance; and the boy, holding out the card at arms length, five balls were put through it by the rifle in the hands of the father.—*Sunday*

respect to gutta serena. Its means of a screw and a pad, the phospha is acted on so as to allow a free passage for the air. A thin tube of gold or silver, attached to the roof of the mouth by a gum-elastic spring, is also worn—one end applied against the teeth, and the other extending back wards. The use of this tube is to carry off the breath, which would be converted in its ascent into a spasmodic laryngeal sound. There is yet another instrument—a small metallic disk convex on both sides and hollow. In the centre of one side is an aperture, designed for the ingress of the expired breath to cavity, while in its periphery there is another aperture for the egress of the breath from the cavity of the mouth. This instrument has reference to the larynx.

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CURIOUS FACT.—By simple experiment it is easy to discover to what animal any kind of blood or spots of blood belonged.—The process is as follows: Put a few drops of blood, or the serum of blood, into a glass; add concentrated sulphuric acid, to the amount of one-third or one-half the quantity of blood and stir the whole together with a glass rod; by this means the odorous principle peculiar to the species of animal to whom the blood belonged, is evolved; thus for instance, the blood of man disengages a strong odor of the perspiration of man which it is impossible to confound with any other; that of a woman a similar odor, but weaker; that of a sheep the well known smell of greasy wool; of a pig, the disagreeable odor of a piggery, and so on.—Even the blood of a frog has given out the peculiar smell of marshy reeds, and that of a carp the peculiar smell of fresh fish.—Upon trials made to ascertain whether spots of blood could be distinguished and referred to their source, it was found that to a certain extent a pretty sure judgment can be given even after days. The spotted linen is to be cut out, put into a watch glass, and being moistened with a little water, left for a short time at rest, and well washed; a little sulphuric acid is to be added and stirred about with a glass rod, the peculiar odor will then be recognized; but this experiment should be performed without delay, for after a fortnight the odor is scarcely perceptible.

We regret to find from the St. Catharines Post, that the villain Townsend, who murdered poor Richardson, the constable, is still at large. P. T. B., or Bernard, the comical Irishman of Toronto notoriety, is now keeping the St. Lawrence Hotel in Melbourne, Australia. Mr. David Trimmer, of the Gore of Toronto, a good son, and long a subscriber to this paper, called on us this week, on his way to California. May success attend him. A Roman Catholic priest was lately tarred and feathered in Maine, for interfering in school matters. Buffalo gave 500 majority for Ulman the Know-Nothing. Albany and New York gave a majority the same way. The Toronto bag is 2 1/2 feet lower now than it was last year. A brutal assault was committed by some journeyman shoemakers, on the 9th inst., on one Thomas Newman. They were held to bail, to stand their trial in January. The court of chancery have decided that the greatest block of land in Guelph, belongs to the Town, not to the Canada Company. It is said the Anti-Nebrians have carried the Illinois elections. The subscriptions to the funds for the widows and orphans of the killed and wounded of Alma, amount in England to £16,000. A number of schooners have lately been lost, or foundered near Pequot Lake, (a dangerous locality). This is for want of a canal, connecting the Lake with the Bay of Quinte. A liberal ministry favorable to responsible Government, is just come into existence in New Brunswick. Robert Oodd, a well known Canadian broker in Buffalo, has suspended payments. It is supposed about forty persons more of the ill-fated Arctic, will yet turn up saved.

The Grand Trunk Railroad.—Hincin the father of this road, has just announced that the concern must stop for 5 years unless built by the Province. Jackson the lumberer has cleared out; what a finale to this huge swindle!! Melpa, a great California lumber merchant, has just failed.

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.—A correspondent of the Home Journal gives a fearful account of the plague which he states to be raging in London. The plague which one hundred and fifty years ago, he says, was brought to London in a chest of clothes from Alexandria, and which carried off one half of the London population, has reappeared. The bones of bodies which were buried in pits where is now Argyle street have been turned up in cutting a sewer, and thousands have died from their contact. The physicians state that it is the plague and not the cholera which is at present ravaging London. Business is suffering terribly. Many stores in Regent street and elsewhere are closed, and tradesmen and indeed people of every class are flying in all directions.—The disease has since abated.—*Illustrated Transcript of Oct.*

TIMES OF SECT... OF DIVISION COURT... IN YORK AND BEL IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Table with columns for location (Toronto, Weston, Hurwick, King, Richmond Hill, Unionville, Newmarket, Derry West, Brampton, Sandhill) and dates (November, Saturday, 18; December, Wednesday, 6; Friday, 29; November, Wednesday, 20; December, Friday, 1; Saturday, 2; Friday, 15; Saturday, 16; Monday, 18; Thursday, 21; Friday, 22; Saturday, 23).

The York County Court and Quarter Sessions will sit at Toronto on the 21st November.

SUBSCRIBER'S NOTICE

We are sending circulars to subscribers in arrears at this office. Many of them owe for 1853; some still for 1851-2; and nearly half for 1854. Remember our charge for 1851-2, each year, is \$1 1/4 at this length of time. For 1853-4, paper being weekly, the charge is \$2 each year. Money duly mailed in presence of Postmasters is at our risk. Old accounts not paid will be immediately collected in the Division Courts.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

PROHIBITORY SONG.

From every fertile prairie, From forest spreading wide From town and crowded city, From every river side, Hark! how the shout is rising! Use universal strain— Hurrah for Prohibition! Give us the Law of Maine.

Too long the Licensed dealer His liquid fire has sold; Too long have we been burdened That system to uphold! No longer shall we bear it; Blot out the damning stain From Indiana's statutes, Give us the Law of Maine.

No legalized rum-selling, Our country's curse and shame, Down, down with every groggery; Quench every still-house flame, A different legislation We must and will obtain, Hurrah for Prohibition! Give us the Law of Maine.

"How long, O Lord!" the orphan And mourning widow cry; "How long?" the worse than widow With upraised tearful eye, The would-be-sober drunkard Who would but can't refrain, Sighs, "Oh! for Prohibition, Give me the Law of Maine!"

Then up, ye Temperance heroes, The scabbard throw away, Nor lay aside your armour Till victory crown the day; Till over Indiana, (By law enacted) reign Search, seizure, and destruction, As in the State of Maine.

N. A. L.

Dayton, Tippecanoe Co., May 8, 1834.

HINCKES'S TEMPERANCE MORALITY—THE OBJECTION BY THE GENTLE CLASSES TO THE MAINE LAW—OUGHT EXPERIENCE IN OTHER COUNTIES TO GUIDE US!

In our last, public attention was drawn to the conduct of Mr. Hincks on the second reading of the Maine Law Bill. The gross and shameful admission of his conduct at Portland (Maine) was pointed out. On that occasion (we mean his obtaining two wine bottles from an apothecary labelled medicine, but got by him to drink) he and his friends tested the possibility of a breach of the Maine Law. No one denies the possibility of obtaining wine in Maine as a medicine. It is sold there only for such a purpose. Mr. Hincks forgot to tell the Parliament that he ordered it as a medicine, and probably sent in his name as the Hon. F. HINCKES OF CANADA, as a guarantee that it was all right—no deception. Those who hereafter trust that name in any way will perhaps be

at... Here we have the fruits of tobacco.— Editor Sox. "On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in the Fireman's Inn, in the neighbourhood of Yorkville, by Dr. King, on the body of a man named Winters, who was found dead in his bed-room. Dr. Philbrick examined the body, and was of opinion, that 'drunkenness, if deep, would have caused death in the present case, and that death was probably accelerated by the presence of a large mouthful of tobacco, and by the general poisonous effects of a solution of tobacco in de- ceased's saliva.' There were three witnesses examined, whose testimony went to prove that habitual drunkenness had hastened the death of the victim; and a verdict accordingly ratified the testimony before the jury."—Colonist, 9th Nov.

Read the following evidence:—"The 11th annual session of the Connecticut Grand Division was held at New Haven, October 26th. We make a few extracts from the G. W. P.'s report.

"Our law has been in operation less than three months and has more than satisfied the sanguine expectations of its friends. We have laboured zealously for many years, to convince men of the direful effects of this traffic; they have listened credulously, too often believing the evil was exaggerated—the picture overdrawn. It has claimed too, that it could not be suppressed. We have talked of the crime, pauperism, misery and death, inflicted on community by the use and sale of intoxicating liquors; the existence of these evils has been admitted but the cause denied. Thank God we no longer need to make estimates, or present hypothetical arguments. The problem has been solved, and the facts are demonstrated in our midst, so that 'he that runs may read.' The voice of the caviller is silent, and opposers turn for lack of argument, to railing. The very general absence of the traffic from the State, shows by contrasting its present and former condition, how great were its evils, more vividly and convincingly than even an accurate measurement (if such a thing were possible,) of those evils.

"We judge of the profundity of darkness by comparing it with our knowledge of light.

"We should better know the cavernous depths of the sea, were its dark and turbulent waters removed. The righteous enactment of our last Legislature, has given us light with which to compare the former darkness: the dark, deep, sluggish caverns of the ocean of intemperance have been drained off, and we can accurately mark their former depth. And this has been done by Law—Law, the embodied sentiment of the people, before which this direful traffic has passed away.

"The enactment of this law, has at one step, carried forward the temperance reform full fifty years. It has caused us to outleap the time occupied in the long and tedious trial, and brought us at once to the final close—the sentence and the execution.

"It has united all the advantages of our cause upon one common ground, so that the Maine Law is inscribed on every corner, and is the soul-stirring cry in every contest in every State. And not more persistently did the old Roman repeat 'Delinade est Carthago,' than do the temperance hosts that other name for annihilation to the liquor traffic and its innumerable evils, the Maine Law. And like Carthage may its fall be, never to rise again to curse and blast humanity. But, brethren, while it is not only our privilege, but duty, to rejoice that we have the law and that it works well, we should do well to remember, that it cost us years of toil to obtain it, and that we shall be called on to meet the question again at the ballot-box, and perhaps yet again before our adversaries will abandon the field, and commence practicing on their own stereotype recommendation to temperance men, 'moral suasion.' It is not the least gratifying feature of our present position, that our foes have been driven from their hiding place and compelled at last to take the open field. They present now, in some localities, quite a formidable appearance, one that was not suspected by many who had supposed them long since conquered, but their open resistance has called to our aid a large class of citizens who have hitherto been mere well-wishers, and we can now most assuredly say that 'they who are for us, are more than those that are against us.' Let us then be watchful and vigilant in our efforts, and all will be well. We entered the temperance army for life, or during the war, and I am sure you will agree with me when I say that this is no time for deserting the ranks."

TOBACCO AND RUM—THEIR EFFECTS. A man who smokes or chews is apt to drink. A man who drinks alcohol habitually is apt to use tobacco in its various forms. There are those who say one stimulant is only used by man at a time. Here we see two used. We would venture to say the use of one leads to the other; and there are, doubtless, many men and women who use these two with the addition of opium. Yet the human system, the body and mind are in every way more healthy without any of them. Is not man's blood of the same nature, also his muscles and bones as those of all warm blooded animals? Why can the latter live and be all they should be on a water beverage, and not man too? Are not the Indians of the West and all savages bet-

Editor Sox.

"On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in the Fireman's Inn, in the neighbourhood of Yorkville, by Dr. King, on the body of a man named Winters, who was found dead in his bed-room. Dr. Philbrick examined the body, and was of opinion, that 'drunkenness, if deep, would have caused death in the present case, and that death was probably accelerated by the presence of a large mouthful of tobacco, and by the general poisonous effects of a solution of tobacco in de- ceased's saliva.' There were three witnesses examined, whose testimony went to prove that habitual drunkenness had hastened the death of the victim; and a verdict accordingly ratified the testimony before the jury."—Colonist, 9th Nov.

Rem's Work.—An unfortunate man named McManus was, on Monday evening last, burned in a most shocking manner, in a house of doubtful character in Elizabeth Street. The wretched man, it appears, was in a state of insensibility from intoxication at the time of the accident. He was removed almost immediately after to the hospital, where he expired on the following day. Several of the inmates have since been arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.—Colonist.

The Grand Division of Vermont met on the 18th ult. The attendance was very large, and the feeling enthusiastic.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Province of New Brunswick, was held last evening in the Sons of Temperance Hall in this city. There was a large number of members present, and about thirty-six representatives were initiated. After the initiation ceremony had been gone through with, the Grand Division proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared elected to fill the respective offices:—

- Henry E. Seelye, St. George, ... G. W. P. James Olive, 3d, Carleton, ... G. W. A. W. H. A. Keane, " ... G. Scribe. C. D. Everett, " ... G. Treasurer. Rev. C. P. Bliss, Springfield, ... G. Chaplain. J. S. Conner, Fredricton, ... G. Conductor. Justus S. Wetmore, Kingston, ... G. Sentinel.

We will endeavour to give a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Division and Convention in our next issue.—Telegraph.

RUM AND THE MAINE LAW.

While the propriety of enacting a prohibitory Liquor Law for Canada is under discussion, the following narrative may prove interesting. It is related by Mr. C. F. Clarison, who is now travelling in Tennessee, in a letter published in the Brookville (Ind.) Democrat:—

"Let me recite to you a true history of a man whose farm we passed over yesterday. About fifteen years ago a Presbyterian clergyman of Tennessee had a wayward son. We have his name and location, but choose to withhold it at present. Before he was seventeen he became so reckless and unruly that his father could no longer control him. He left for the corrupt city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon; but his character was too bad to be tolerated there. He next was a bar keeper in 'the theater, but was dismissed. He went lower and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars, and on the wharves of the city,—a perfect nuisance and disgrace to his race. At this stage of his career an old college mate—for our hero was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up, and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York and after a week of diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, and by every inducement that could be held out to him persuaded him to try to be a man. He made the effort, and was successful.

"The friend who sought him out, and who saved him, we are well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee to teach school. They soon reached here, and with the high recommendations they brought soon obtained good places. The reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth \$40,000 in cash. She had a young sister and brother, who each had equal amounts. The sister soon after died leaving one-half of her estate to our hero and his wife, and the other half to her brother, and thus increasing his estate to \$60,000. When the Mexican war broke out, the brother enlisted, and made a will, leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many more of our noble men was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was \$120,000, but which has increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over 300,000. He is now one of the richest planters in Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

JOURNEY TO BYTOWN—UAWARD TRIP—DESCRIPTION OF THE PENITENTIARY—MOONLIGHT ON THE LAKE—A REFLECTION.

AN HOTEL AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

A very excellent project is about—it was originated by Captain Throop of the splendid steamer Ontario. It is to build a splendid Hotel on some one of the

beautiful beauty it would be. And what a fashionable resort no doubt in the Summer and autumn!

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—ITS DISCIPLINE.

By the kindness of Sub-superintendent Dickson of this institution we were permitted to visit its various departments, work shops, Hospital &c. The idea of the Penitentiary has caused a thrill of horror to enter many a bosom and fill many a criminal with fright. It may be well to be so, but the actual observer must describe things as seen. This place is not half so terrible as many think. No goal in Canada has half its comforts. Criminals in gold do not work before trial and conviction, in this institution they work only the usual hours—no harder than the generality of our laborers do. In addition they work in good warm shops and are warmly clad though coarsely, well fed with plain diet. It is true their liberty is gone, their earnings are not their own, their rising up, their hours of rest and meals are all ordered by rule as regular as clock work, yet all cares otherwise are not known. Every thing is provided to their hands. To a truly careless human being, one who has received no education, no youthful discipline, nor order of mental or bodily occupation, a five or ten years residence in such a place is of infinite use. Thousands of human beings in America and Europe, are brought up in the world without any idea of business, order of mind or occupation, in destructive or idle habits, living on the community by theft or cheating. To such beings a training in the Penitentiary is of infinite use. A convict need only be quiet industrious and obedient to ensure good treatment. The moral disposition, the mental state, the career in life of human beings depend entirely on early training and education. These consist of the school or the family circle, more depends on the latter than the former. Give children orderly and moral parents, whose minds are educated wisely, and who are industrious and you ensure the great object of human society, the wise training of children, schooling being necessary as an adjunct.

We were informed that there were over 400 MALE CONVICTS AND ABOUT 30 FEMALE CONVICTS in this Prison, only some half a dozen were sick at that time, generally with diarrhoea the most common complaint there. Pains in the breast and fevers arise from over working at times. The females are kept entirely separate at all times from the males, eating and working in different rooms.

SITUATION AND STRENGTH OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Penitentiary is situated on the lake or bay shore about two miles west of Kingston. Its locality is on a dry rocky ground near pure water, in an airy locality. It cannot fail to be healthy when all these things are taken into consideration. It is enclosed by high stone walls, on all sides. The exact dimensions we do not know but a guess would say the walls were about 25 feet high and fifteen thick of solid black flinty lime stone, so abundant about Kingston. There are a number of towers on the walls as watch houses. The ground enclosed by the walls may be five acres. It contains a large garden and some fruit trees. The yards are paved stony and sandy, and slope towards the lake. The work shops, hospital &c., within the enclosure are all of stone, a portion of the main building is still unfinished. The entrance to it is by two strong iron gates in stone walls. One large gate and one small for foot passengers. A large tower stands above the gates, and there are anti-rooms for receiving visitors. No person ever escaped over the walls but one. He was a mulatto man, a cunning criminal from the United States, who we believe committed a robbery at Hamilton some years ago. The particulars of the escape we did not hear.

THE DEFENCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Consist of 30 armed men under an officer, who remain on the walls night and day, parading from watch tower to watch tower. In addition, the convicts are divided into gangs and each division has a guard or overseer armed with a large staff, and we presume pistols. These guards are large men generally Irish. They set in elevated positions where they can overlook large bodies of men walking amongst them occasionally.

DRESS AND OCCUPATION—FOOD AND BEDS.

The convicts were dressed in coarse brown cloth, the dress and even caps being half of a deep brown and the other half of a light yellowish brown, with the letter "P.P." on the cloth. Provincial Penitentiary. Their cloth and linen are regularly washed. Their hair and beards are kept close. Their occupation consists of those of shoemakers and iron manufacturers. One room contained perhaps 200 shoemakers all seated very close together, too much so, as busy as bees, others are occupied in manufacturing harness of a superior quality, others cabinet ware of the best description. A great many manufacture axes, edged tools and instruments in a foundry. Patrick Henderson of Toronto notoriety was making moulds and forms in this foundry, others are engaged in carpenter work, turners &c. Persons who have contracts with the institution have servants here to over look work. The old persons were picking tow and oakum, some engaged in breaking stones, some in cooking. The men at work are not allowed to speak to any one. Perfect silence reigns there. They cannot look at each other. How-

doubt the apartments being... graded. Generations of... correct... that which is... work from six to two... they retire to their beds... They occupy an... their supper... The dining and breakfast... of seating over 600... with narrow elevated tables... vict; on these is placed a tin... stand, when meat is used... On the last we are not certain... it looks dirty and rusty... as cheap. They come to their meals in good order; 400 of them sit down... each with his frugal meal... seers stand by. The food consists of porridge and brown bread... At dinner they have soup... third of a pound of good meat... meal porridge sweetened with molasses... This is placed in small wooden pails... which pails with small upright handles... their cells as they enter at six o'clock... The food is thus very plain yet nourishing... The cells are about 10 feet long by 2 1/2 wide... There are 5 tiers of these cells placed... each other, with narrow platforms... leading to each tier. The tiers are five feet... and we think only two deep, of this we are not certain... These cells have stone walls, in front close doors... grated openings to admit air and light... in the main wall... Each cell is tolerably lighted; floors stone; beds on iron frames... forming a seat, consist of mattresses and wooden blankets... not over clean, cells are warmed by stove pipes... around them; stoves being placed in various localities... The tiers of cells are placed in circular form or three sides of a square... There is a defect we think in warming the cells. Warm air apparatus should be used... The cells must be too cold in the winter... We think they should have more air and light... Health is a desideratum in such places... On the Sabbath (except during services and meals the prisoners are confined within their cells with scarce light enough to read their bibles.

SERMON ON THE SABBATH.

Attached to the institution there are two chaplains on salaries, a Clergyman of the Church of England Mr. Mulkins, and a Roman Catholic Clergyman. The prisoners attend services once a day at the respective churches, and can attend during the afternoon a lecture on some religious or moral subject.

RELIGION OF CONVICTS.

The majority belong to the church of England next largest class to Methodist; next to Roman Catholic; next to Baptists; very few to Presbyterian, scarcely any to Unitarians. Nine tenths or more have been addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors; many to excess; liquor indirectly has probably brought more than two-thirds.

COUNTRY OF CONVICTS—AND COLOR.

A majority are Irish a great many protestant Irish and many Roman Catholics; very few native Canadians from Upper or Lower Canada, not many Scotch. There are perhaps 50 colored men among the convicts. These were mostly baptists. Where we speak of their religion, it is the religion they themselves gave on going into the building. This is a very large number of colored people in proportion to their number in Canada. They are mostly employed as waiters and cooks. There are a few Indians among them. Why are there so few Roman Catholics? Three reasons may be assigned. First the bulk of this people are French Canadians, who are an innocent inoffensive race, having few criminals of an aggravated kind. Secondly they are much under the control of their Priests, thirdly they are generally ignorant and commit only minor offences, such as small larcenies, assaults, which would not send them here.

THE HOSPITAL.

Is a very neat well kept building. Its floors are scoured as clean as a new pin, the rooms and beds very clean and tidy. Here every thing is in order and extreme neatness.

STRANGERS VISITING.

Must pass through certain forms, visit in presence of keepers, must observe silence, and record their names. We were very favorably impressed with the present management of this institution. Mr. Dickson was very civil and obliging. He is a Scotchman.

THE RECORD OF THE PRISON.

A record is kept of every thing that transpires in the prison; of all who enter and leave, their religion, country, habits &c.

PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS

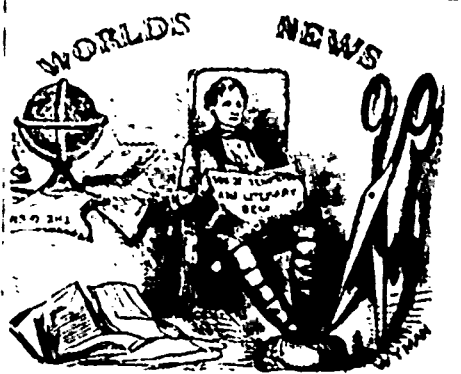
We believe consists now only in confinement in dark cells, there being one attached to each cell.

We had intended to have given a long account of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, gathered from a long conversation with Dr. Workman but must omit it at present owing to the great length of this article. We will give it in another number.

sum of the... He is... to the... times

WASHTON ON THE LAKE

Our journey upon the Arabian was... was... as a board, the... The... rays... on... like a... bright... What a glorious world we... if it were not for crimes among men... truth, and industry, and universal brotherhood... reign in place of vice, drunkenness, exultation... robes, vanity and war.



THE SEIGNIORIAL BILL—IMPORTANT TO UPPER CANADA

Our readers can glean from the following debate... the nature of this measure. We believe that the tenants and landlords should be compelled to settle it between them without taking one penny from the provincial treasury. This is the true course. The main object of the Bill should be as this amendment wishes to be, moved by the leader of the House.

Mr. DORION (Montreal) moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to amend the said Bill, by providing that the basis of the measure shall be the immediate extinction of the Seigniorial Tenure, and the substitution of a freehold tenure in lieu thereof, regard being had to the rights of all parties.

Such an amendment is just and right. Then in addition to this—let the Legislature compel the landlords to commute the tenure with their tenants, charging any dues or coming rents on the land itself. The following gentleman exposes the object of the Bill, and the attempt to carry it by coupling it with the Clergy Reserve measure.

Mr. GALT opposed several of the features of the Government measure. One objection to it was that the Seigniories belonging to the ecclesiastics and to the Crown were excepted from its operation. He objected to it also because it was not a final measure. It was perfectly obvious that a great deal of pressure was being used on hon. members from the respective sections of the Province, to induce them to carry the two great Government measures of the Reserves and the Seigniorial Tenure, the Seigniorial indemnity to be voted out of the public chest by members from Upper Canada, being held out as an inducement to Lower Canada members to pass the Reserve Bill, and the passing of the Reserve Bill being held out as an inducement to Upper Canada members to vote the indemnity. This working off one section of the Province against the other by the Government to carry certain objects was not at all creditable to them, and involved, in his opinion, a considerable degree of public immorality. The effect of it was manifestly to prevent the House from considering the two questions on their own merits. If hon. gentlemen from Upper Canada would carefully consider the Seigniorial question, they would see that the great object to be aimed at was the total extinction of the Tenure, and that this was not at all provided for in the Bill. He trusted, however, that the instruction moved by his hon. friend from Montreal, would receive the approbation of the majority of this House, and that the Bill would thereby be so amended as finally to put an end to one of the greatest obstructions to industrial progress that Lower Canada laboured under.

Mr. Galt in this has acted very manfully and just. We then find Mr. Sidney Smith, the gentleman who is chief of Hincks' tail of bastard reformers. His tirades on this question as he has done on the Clergy Reserve and Maine Law questions. We look upon this Smith family as a very sneaking set of politicians. Upper Canada, especially the part from Cobourg to Kingston, is led a good deal by this sort of miserable trimmings, office-seeking Reformers. The Rosses and Smiths are examples.

Mr. SMITH (Northumberland) thought it was the duty of the people of Upper Canada to assist in bringing to an end this, the greatest social grievance that existed in Lower Canada. Hon. members from Lower Canada had come forward to assist them in putting an end to the greatest social grievance existing in Upper Canada, and he thought they should perform for them the same kindly office. If it was proved that a great evil existed in Lower Canada...

not acting on their... should... be... on... limited amount of money to be devoted to the... qualification and yet not to believe it finally after all. He... approval of the conduct of the government in making the one question dependent on the other. For a question should stand on its own merits and be settled by the immutable principles of right and justice without any reference to the other.

THE CLERGY RESERVE AND THE CHURCHES

A well resident of Canada, Mr. Ketchum, now of Buda, being in our office last week, very pertinently asked this question "Did you understand that the Imperial Act relating to this matter, intended to demand a sine qua non to Secularization that the Annual Grants to the Roman Clergy, Methodists, and Presbyterians, should be continued?" We said Certainly not; nor did the Canadian Reformers generally so understand it. We understood that only the English Church is cumbersome were to be paid their salaries for life.

Dr. Strachan writes to notice the grant to the Roman Church. In his letter is the Colonel of 21st October, and his address to the Synod, this wily old man omits to protest against any grant of funds to the Roman Church. This is essentially dishonest, jesuitical. There cannot be the smallest foundation to give Rome any thing. It is a grant directly in the teeth of the grant by King George the Third. Political wisdom, not truth, made Bishop Strachan pass over this matter. Such is priestcraft the world over. Yet such was the pillar of God's Church! If the fountain be corrupt what must the stream be? If George the Third had been told, that in 1810-1831, the Protestant Anglican Church would consent to give a large money grant from the Reserve fund to the Roman priesthood, what would he have said? "Say, nay; this will nay do!" would have been his answer.

OPINIONS IN THE HOUSE HAVE RETROGRADED BY THIS MEASURE

If this be true. We are sorry to say it is. Great were the expectations of the country, that a stringent and honest measure of secularisation would have been enacted by a Reform House. The members east of Cobourg have proved recalcant. We are sorry to say Sandfield McDonald appears to be careless as to it. We do not believe he cares much for this measure. We fear it is too true also of other Reformers so far as he is concerned. We are no admirer of some of his conduct. Where is he now? What speech has he made on this measure and others?

Many Eastern members elected as Reformers, and some Western ones, like Spence, are basely retrograding in their opinions on the Reserve question. Yet the country is as sound as ever.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

It seems McKenzie's bill to introduce the ballot system in voting in Canada has been voted down in our present mongrel House. Every week convinces us that the present House is full of unprincipled, miserable, self-dubbed Reformers; just such a class as the people at heart despise, yet, by some oversight, allowed to be elected. Here we see an excellent and desirable bill kicked out of the House. So it will be, we prophecy, with every good measure introduced. Indeed, when we reflect that such more office-seekers, some of them mere boys, who go to the House only to fill their pockets with the crumbs that fall from the public cats, as Angus Morrison, his brother Joseph C. Patrick of Prescott, Ross the time-serving lawyer of Belleville, the Smith family, Dr. Southwick, Miles, Jackson of Owen Sound, and others are in the House, what more can we expect? Again, in Lower Canada, the poor habitants, urged on by the priests, send to the House a set of shallow-minded, miserable French advocates. These are on a par with the Upper Canada AVAILABLES—Tory, and Hinckvilles. The bill to increase the capitals of the Banks of Canada have passed, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. McKenzie. The debate on the seat of Government question has been postponed two weeks. Mr. Dorion of Drummond has moved a silly amendment to that of Mr. Brown—that the seat of Government be located annually in turn at every town from Quebec to Sandwich. It is now rumored that Parliament will be adjourned, perhaps prorogued, for some months on the 15th inst. If so, it will be an act of treachery. G. K. Chuoin, elected for Hutton over White, has turned out to be a tool in the hands of the Ministry. He was elected as an independent man, yet we find him voting silent, just as the Tory Ministry ask—with Hincks for a saddle! We are sorry to say the votes of the new House are by no means good. It is doubtful if the present session will ever give us anything better. Mr. Hartman has moved for a return of all persons committed to prison for the past ten years and the causes. Mr. Dorion has introduced a bill to secure the independence of Parliament. Sir Allan McNab has declared in favour of postponing Parliaments for the next four years. The Governor General has sent down a message to the House recommending them to grant £20,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell on the battle-

The dining and...
 ble of seating over...
 with narrow...
 stand, when...
 the last we...
 it looks dirty...
 as cheap. They...
 order; 400 of...
 each with his...
 Their over...
 stand by. The...
 brown bread...
 water. At dinner...
 third of a pound...
 This is placed...
 which paits with...
 their cells as...
 The food is...
 The cells are...
 There are 5...
 each other, with...
 tiers are five...
 think only two...
 passed but a...
 These cells...
 in front close...
 gated openings...
 in the main wall...
 Each cell is...
 lighted; floors...
 beds on iron...
 forming a seat...
 consist of mattress...
 not over clean...
 cells are warmed...
 stoves being...
 socialities. The...
 tiers of cells...
 form or three...
 There is a...
 we think in...
 Warm air...
 should be used...
 The cells must...
 winter. We...
 think they...
 light. Health...
 is a desideratum...
 On the Sabbath...
 (except during...
 and meals the...
 prisoners are...
 confined within...
 their cells with...
 scarce light...
 enough to read...



THE SEIGNIORIAL BILL—IMPORTANT TO UPPER CANADA

Our readers can glean from the following debate, some idea of the nature of this measure. We believe that the tenants and landlords should be compelled to settle it between them without taking one penny from the provincial treasury. This is the true course. The main object of the Bill should be as this amendment wishes it to be, moved by the leader of the Rouges.

"Mr. DORTON (Montreal) moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to amend the said Bill, by providing that the basis of the measure shall be the immediate extinction of the Seigniorial Tenure, and the substitution of a freehold tenure in lieu thereof, regard being had to the rights of all parties."

Such an amendment is just and right. Then in addition to this—let the Legislature compel the landlords to commute the tenure with their tenants, charging any dues or coming rents on the land itself. The following gentleman exposes the object of the Bill, and the attempt to carry it by coupling it with the Clergy Reserve measure.

"Mr. GALT opposed several of the features of the Government measure. One objection to it was that the Seigniories belonging to the ecclesiastics and to the Crown were excepted from its operation. He objected to it also because it was not a final measure. It was perfectly obvious that a great deal of pressure was being used on hon. members from the respective sections of the Province, to induce them to carry the two great Government measures of the Reserves and the Seigniorial Tenure, the Seigniorial indemnity to be voted out of the public chest by members from Upper Canada, being held out as an inducement to Lower Canada members to pass the Reserve Bill, and the passing of the Reserve Bill being held out as an inducement to Upper Canada members to vote the indemnity. This working off one section of the Province against the other by the Government to carry certain objects was not at all creditable to them, and involved, in his opinion, a considerable degree of public immorality. The effect of it was manifestly to prevent the House from considering the two questions on their own merits. If hon. gentlemen from Upper Canada would carefully consider the Seigniorial question, they would see that the great object to be aimed at was the total extinction of the Tenure, and that this was not at all provided for in the Bill. He trusted, however, that the instruction moved by his hon. friend from Montreal, would receive the approbation of the majority of this House, and that the Bill would thereby be so amended as finally to put an end to one of the greatest obstructions to industrial progress that Lower Canada laboured under."

Mr. Galt in this has acted very manfully and just. We then find Mr. Sidney Smith, the gentleman who is chief of Hincks' tail of bastard reformers. He trims on this question as he has done on the Clergy Reserve and Maine Law questions. We look upon this Smith family as a very sneaking set of politicians. Upper Canada, especially the part from Cobourg to Kingston, is led a good deal by this sort of miserable trimming, office-seeking Reformers. The Roses and Smiths are examples.

"Mr. SMITH (Northumberland) thought it was the duty of the people of Upper Canada to assist in bringing to an end this, the greatest social grievance that existed in Lower Canada. Hon. members from Lower Canada had come forward to assist them in putting an end to the greatest social grievance existing in Upper Canada, and he thought they should perform for them the same kindly office. If it was proved that a great evil existed in Lower Canada which required a remedy, he for one was ready to vote from the public treasury ample means of putting

What a...
 were not for...
 and industry...
 universal brotherhood...
 place of vice...
 riches, vanity and war.

...Townships in Upper Canada should be called upon to pay a portion...
 ...was 21 or 61...
 ...unfortunate...
 ...the land...
 ...might give...
 ...He...
 ...members...
 ...the public...
 ...the assistance...
 ...the passing of the...
 ...Clergy Reserve Bill.

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR, in reply to the remarks of the hon. member for Westworth (Mr. Freeman) said it was unnecessary to the proposition...
 ...the gentlemen from...
 ...were prepared...
 ...to...
 ...to...
 ...to say that...
 ...there had been...
 ...no compromise...
 ...It was strange...
 ...because these...
 ...side by side...
 ...Hon. member for...
 ...He could not see...
 ...why the present...
 ...by the carrying...
 ...of two great...
 ...affecting in...
 ...the highest degree...
 ...the social prosperity...
 ...of both sections...
 ...of country.

Hon. Mr. HINCKS said it was evident to any one who had studied the subject...
 ...under the...
 ...consideration...
 ...the house, that...
 ...the hon. member...
 ...for south...
 ...Wentworth (Mr. Freeman) had...
 ...not paid any...
 ...great attention...
 ...to it. When he...
 ...said that it...
 ...was a most...
 ...unreasonable...
 ...thing for the...
 ...State to come...
 ...to the relief...
 ...of those parties...
 ...and if they were...
 ...to be emancipated...
 ...from burdens...
 ...they ought to...
 ...bear the expense...
 ...themselves. He...
 ...showed that he...
 ...did not at all...
 ...understand the...
 ...subject. For...
 ...according to...
 ...the bill of the...
 ...Attorney General...
 ...the Constitution...
 ...was made to...
 ...bear all the...
 ...burden that...
 ...could be rightfully...
 ...thrown upon...
 ...him, and it was...
 ...only in reference...
 ...to the cens et...
 ...rentes that a...
 ...commutation...
 ...was to be...
 ...provided at the...
 ...expense of the...
 ...State, it being...
 ...the opinion of...
 ...a vast number...
 ...of the highest...
 ...legal standing...
 ...that the rents...
 ...now exacted by...
 ...the Seigniors...
 ...are illegal and...
 ...improper. This...
 ...evil has arisen...
 ...because after...
 ...the conquest...
 ...no tribunal...
 ...existed in this...
 ...country competent...
 ...to give relief...
 ...to the public...
 ...by preventing...
 ...the imposition...
 ...of more than...
 ...the customary...
 ...rents. That was...
 ...the evil with...
 ...which it was...
 ...now absolutely...
 ...necessary to...
 ...deal, in a...
 ...manner just...
 ...both to the...
 ...Seignior and...
 ...the Constable. He...
 ... (Mr. Hincks) was...
 ...prepared to...
 ...deal with the...
 ...question in a...
 ...liberal spirit...
 ...and was probably...
 ...disposed to...
 ...go farther in...
 ...that matter...
 ...than the majority...
 ...of Upper Canada...
 ...members. He...
 ...did not like...
 ...in questions...
 ...of this sort...
 ...to be always...
 ...endeavouring...
 ...to strike an...
 ...exact balance...
 ...as to the...
 ...expenditure...
 ...of money between...
 ...the two sections...
 ...of the Province...
 ...but, as he had...
 ...said, would...
 ...approach them...
 ...in a liberal...
 ...spirit.

Mr. FREEMAN said that notwithstanding what had just fallen from the honorable Postmaster General and the honorable member for Renfrew, he felt that the remarks he had made were perfectly justifiable.

The debate was then continued in French by Mr. Couchoon and Mr. Mangens.

Mr. FOLEY said that the Upper Canada members had been given to understand that they were wholly ignorant of the merits of the case. If that were correct, he thought those members of the Government who spoke the English language might have condescended so far as to enlighten the ignorant. (Hear, hear.) The honorable Postmaster General, instead of rising to explain the question had made a personal attack on the honorable member for South Westworth (Mr. Freeman) who, he said, had placed himself in a false position. He would beg to remind the honorable Postmaster General of an old adage that those who lived in glass houses should not throw stones. (Hear, hear.) So far as regarded the question before the House he (Mr. Foley) understood it sufficiently to enable him to give his vote in accordance with what he conceived to be principles of right and justice. He and other honorable members from Upper Canada were prepared to assist in applying a remedy to the great social evil under which Lower Canada laboured, but in doing so they were not prepared to vote blind and until he received a clear estimate of the probable expense, and satisfactory evidence that it would put an end to the greatest social grievance existing in Upper Canada, and he thought it would excite a strong feeling of indignation throughout Upper Canada. The people of Upper Canada would never consent that their representatives for the sake of securing the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, should

THE CLERGY RESERVE AND THE CHURCHES

An old resident of Canada, Mr. Ketchem, now of Buffalo, being in our office last week, very goodly asked this question "Did you understand that the Imperial Act relating to this matter, intended to demand as a sine qua non to Secularization, that the Annual Grants to the Roman Church, Methodist, and Presbyterian should be continued?" We said, Certainly not; nor did the Canadian Reformers generally so understand it. We understood that only the English Church Incumbents were to be paid their salaries for life.

Dr. Strachan omits to notice the grant to the Roman Church. In his letter to the Colonist of 26th October, and his address to the Synod, this wily old man omits to protest against any grant of funds to the Roman Church. This is essentially dishonest, jesuitical. There cannot be the smallest foundation to give Rome any thing. It is a grant directly in the teeth of the grant by King George the Third. Political wisdom, not truth, made Bishop Strachan pass over this matter. Such is priestcraft the world over. Yet such men are the pillars of God's Church! If the soul can be corrupted what must the stream be? If George the Third had been told, that in 1810-1834, the Protestant Anglican Church would consent to give a large money-grant from the Reserve fund to the Roman priesthood, what would he have said? "Nay, nay; this will say do!" would have been his answer.

OPINIONS ON THE HOUSE HAVE RETROGRADED ON THIS MEASURE

Is this true? We are sorry to say it is. Great were the expectations of the country, that a stringent and honest measure of secularization would have been enacted by a Reform House. The members cast of Cobourg have proved recreant. We are sorry to say Sandfield McDonald appears to be careless as to it. We do not believe he cares much for this measure. We fear it is too true also of other Reformers so far as he is concerned. We are no admirer of some of his conduct. Where is his cow? What speech has he made on this measure and others?

Many Eastern members elected as Reformers, and some Western ones, like Spring, are hardly retrograding in their opinions on the Reserve question. Yet the country is as sound as ever.

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SERMON ON THE SABBATH

Attached to the institution there are two chaplains on salaries, a Clergyman of the Church of England Mr. Mulkins, and a Roman Catholic Clergyman. The prisoners attend services once a day at the respective churches, and can attend during the afternoon a lecture on some religious or moral subject.

RELIGION OF CONVICTS.

The majority belong to the church of England next largest class to Methodist; next to Roman Catholic; next to Baptists; very few to Presbyterian, scarcely any to Unitarians. Nine tenths or more have been addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors; many to excess; liquor indirectly has probably brought more than two-thirds.

COUNTRY OF CONVICTS—AND COLOR.

A majority are Irish a great many protestant Irish and many Roman Catholics; very few native Canadians from Upper or Lower Canada, not many Scotch. There are perhaps 50 colored men among the convicts. These were mostly baptists. Where we speak of their religion, it is the religion they themselves gave on going into the building. This is a very large number of colored people in proportion to their number in Canada. They are mostly employed as waiters and cooks. There are a few Indians among them. Why are there so few Roman Catholics? Three reasons may be assigned. First the bulk of this people are French Canadians, who are an innocent inoffensive race, having few criminals of an aggravated kind. Secondly they are much under the control of their Priests, thirdly they are generally ignorant and commit only minor offences, such as small larcenies, assaults, which would not send them here.

THE HOSPITAL.

Is a very neat well kept building. Its floors are scoured as clean as a new pin, the rooms and beds very clean and tidy. Here every thing is in order and extreme neatness.

STRANGERS VISITING.

Must pass through certain forms, visit in presence of keepers, must observe silence, and record their names. We were very favorably impressed with the present management of this institution. Mr. Dickson was very civil and obliging. He is a Scotchman.

THE RECORD OF THE PRISON.

A record is kept of every thing that transpires in the prison; of all who enter and leave, their religion country, habits &c.

PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS

We believe consists now only in confinement in dark cells, there being one attached to each cell.

We had intended to have given a long account of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, gathered from a long conversation with Dr. Workman but must omit it at present owing to the great length of this article. We will give it in another number. Mr. Dickson informed us that during the prevalence of the Cholera last

Liquor Bill was to come up for discussion on Thursday last. Hincks has come out in favour of removing the seat of Government to Toronto.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Russia is concentrating large numbers of troops on the Austrian frontiers. War is almost inevitable between the two powers. Prussia is acting a deceitful and double part, allied secretly with Russia.

WIVES AND HUSBANDS—Within 50 miles of Toronto, three wives have been murdered by drunken husbands within six months.

TERIBLE MURDER—RUM AT THE BOTTOM.—There is every reason to believe the recent murder in Scarborough, last Saturday evening, resulted from drunkenness.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Mrs. McLellan, a Scotch lady, for a long time a resident of West Guillemery, died on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 106 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The railroad and steamboat runners, in the United States, have been in the habit of selling tickets to emigrants at higher rates than the roads or boats do, and measures are being taken to stop it.

A vessel, the New Light of Bath Maine was wrecked this week on the Jersey shore, with 100 passengers from Bremen on her.

A woman was murdered in Waterloo by a vicious man, who attacked her with his head and horns, whilst she was crossing a field.

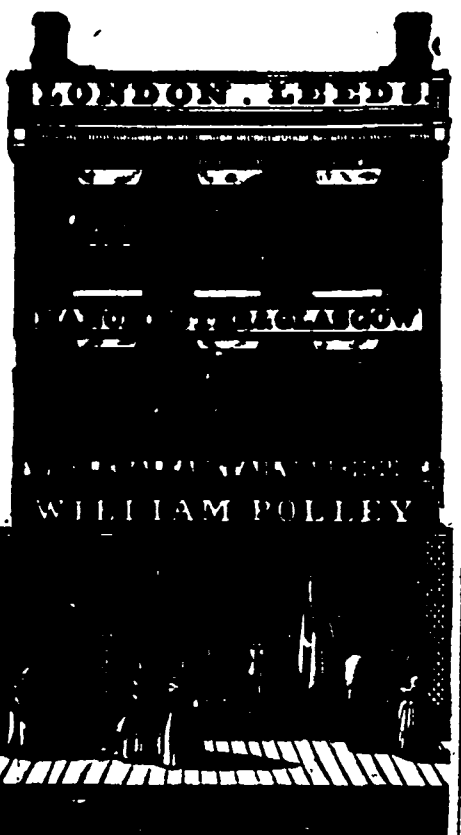
BOARD OF WORKS. NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and Carriers that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the first time, put upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.

Board of Works Office, Toronto, October 23rd, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustres, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

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

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

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, King St. East, Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854.

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store late A. Hibbard & Co.

JUST RECEIVED—large assortment of Fancy Goods, paper Machin Ware, and Paris Oil Paintings at the Boston Lamp Store.

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

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store

SELLING OFF!

No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in order to return his kind thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced his business.

He now wishes to hold a grand sale of his entire Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers to the public generally to the same.

As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public would do well to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, Toronto, October 31, 1854.

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list—

- Shawl Scarfs, from 8 0
Blankets, per pair 8 9
Flannel, per yard (all wool) 0 12 1/2
Cobourgs, (all colors) 0 8
Printed Delains 0 6
Heavy Gingham and Dornes 0 5 1/2
Manchester Striped Shirtings, very fine 0 7
Gala Plaids 0 9 1/2
8-4 Drugget 1 0
Silk and Satin 2 6
Ladies' Cloaks 11 3
Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Fur 10 0
Bonnets 1 0

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

M. PEARSON, Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854.

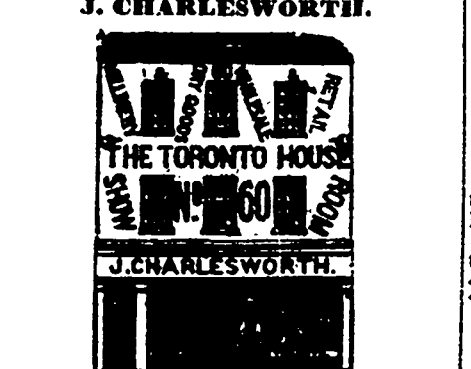
MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE TORONTO HOUSE,

No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO.

NO SECOND PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.



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

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

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Capes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Tabs, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles. An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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

in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

He will attend to business in all the Courts of this Province, or to Correspondence, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL, DEG. to indicate the position of the

AN ACT

TO Authorise the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkerly Streets in the City of Toronto.

Published in compliance with the Act 16 1844. Toronto, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And when as the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committees, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a Byo-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

CHARLES DADY, Clerk Council. Clerk's Office, Toronto, August, 10th, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

Alteration of Time.

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

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

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS. Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a... It purifies the blood. It requires no long... it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious... Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole...

S. F. URQUHARTS Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

A CARD.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

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

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



BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

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

During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—

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

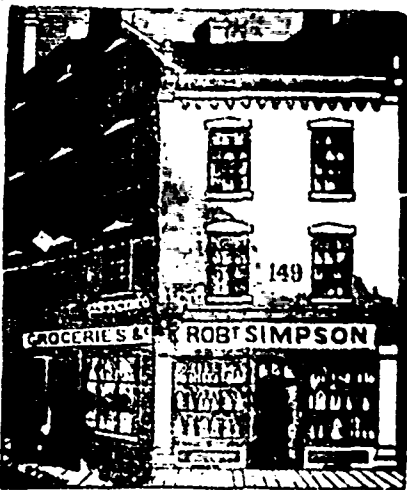
The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLONDS.)

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

W. HAMILTON, Boot and Shoe Maker, BOOT and Shoe Establishment, W. HAMILTON, 211, York Street, Toronto.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Grocer, 149, York Street, Toronto.

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Apperient 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 B. RYAN & 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 Apperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

GUNS! GUNS!!

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

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

DR. CADWELL.



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.

HAVING concluded his professional engagements in the 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 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.

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, Doekskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Customs, Courts, House, &c., promptly attended to, and articles forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.

A. M. SMITH, 101, York Street, Toronto.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT-LAW, &c., &c. has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doekskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

READY-MADE DRY GOODS

- Men's Over Coats, 100 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 5d per yard, worth 7d. 250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 6d " " 9d. 250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 7d " " 10d. 100 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 8d " " 11d. 100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5d " " 7d. 500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d " " 10d. 50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) 9d " " 1s. 1d. 100 pieces Factory Cotton 2d " " 4d. 500 " " 5d " " 8d. 100 " White Cotton 4d " " 5d. 100 " " " 5d " " 7d. 100 " " " 7d " " 10d. 50 " Striped Shirting 4d " " 6d. 100 " " 8d " " 10d. 500 bundles Cotton Yarn " " " 4s. 6d. 100 Filled Shawls " " " from 15s. 0d. 500 Scarf Shawls " " " 11s. 3d. 300 pairs Blankets " " " 11s. 2d. All Wool Fined Merinos, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gowns; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Slaves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CLEAR LOT OF DRY GOODS

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice. NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN & Co. Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.

JAMES LEISHMAN, (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN), Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the old Court House, TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! The subscribers have a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS, BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c., &c.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE 81, KING STREET TORONTO.

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

of symptoms arising from a weak stomach, with a variety of ailments, these pills are pre-eminently successful, and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without giving sickness or prostrating the strength.

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London.

S. F. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 11

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Coal Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-1f

J. B. RYAN,
Importer of English and American
HARDWARE.
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
(Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-1f

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.
THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.
During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—
Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.
Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.

The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

HEARN & POTTER,
(FROM DOLLOND'S)
Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,
54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.
TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.
ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.
Robt Simpson, Groceries & Fruit, 140, King Street West, Toronto, 21 Jan. 1854.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c. All at the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce brought.
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-1f

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office
AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
Messrs. Fyona, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Fendrenck's Place, Old Jewry, London.

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, 63, 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.

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

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 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, 1851.

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, Doekins, 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 Province, by
CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

For Sale by the
Wm. A. Ross
No. 10, 11
120 Queen Street West
Toronto, 21 Jan. 1854

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

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. He has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

THE Subscriber has for his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country) a choice assortment of **NEW GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality, and of the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and prepared by the most experienced and skillful hands, in an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price cannot be surpassed.

He has also a large stock of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. A large quantity of French and English Trouserings, together with Cut Velvet and other Velvets.

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

He has also a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Store, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, a variety of necessary household Linens, Families, and domestic use.

READY-MADE
DRY GOODS
ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice.

Men's Over Coats,
100 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 5d. per yard, worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 6d. " " 9d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide) fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.
100 pieces prints (yard wide) fast colors, 9d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 8d. " " 7d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " " 10d.

Men's Shooting Coats,
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whimsey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sammet, Canada Whimsey, Etioffe, Cassimere, Doekins, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests,
Of all the above materials, also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers,
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doekins, Tweed, Corduroy, MoleSkin, Canada Tweeds, Etioffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.

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

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.
descriptions of Dry Goods.

NO SECOND PRICE.
M. LEISHMAN & Co.,
Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.

Mill Castings.
ROBINSON,
and all kinds of
MACHINERY,
Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto.
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. He has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

DRY GOODS
ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice.

Men's Over Coats,
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Men's Shooting Coats,
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whimsey, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sammet, Canada Whimsey, Etioffe, Cassimere, Doekins, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests,
Of all the above materials, also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers,
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doekins, Tweed, Corduroy, MoleSkin, Canada Tweeds, Etioffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.

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

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.
descriptions of Dry Goods.

JAMES LEISHMAN,
(LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,)
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Adjoining the old Court House,
TORONTO.

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

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

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

These Pottery... Province for quantity... three prices at our Toronto Provincial Show... have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be... supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, ...
January 23, 1854.

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,
KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.
GARDEN SEEDS;
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds and Marrowfat Peas.
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

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

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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.
READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the **LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST** Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:
Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Marble Pieces, & Marble Furniture,
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.
N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for this establishment, and in forwarding his address, be supplied with a certificate of prices, and a liberal percentage allowed him on his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sale.
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.

MONTRÉAL FUR WAREHOUSE
MAYER & BROTHER
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
N. B. MONTRÉAL, QUEBEC, &c.
B. ...
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854.

MONARCH
FILE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000.
ESTABLISHED 1830.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
DIRECTORS:
Sir John Montgomery, Bart. and Adm. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Thompson, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Abt. W. H. King, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
John Adams, Esq. W. H. King, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq. J. P. Lee, Esq.
J. Dublin Bow, Esq., M.P. R. G. M. Esq.
J. G. Hammett, Esq. E. W. Huggins, Esq.
W. Schottell, Esq., M.P. F. A. W. Esq.
ACTUARY:
J. T. Cleland, Esq.
MANAGER:
George M. Jay, Esq.
In introducing the above highly respectable Company to the notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adapted with safety to the welfare of the Company, and every attention and assistance will be given to the Insured in application to the underwriters.
All issues payable to the Insured, without any delay or trouble to the Board of Directors.
JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854.
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

W. STEWARD,
PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St. Toronto, Sign of the Marlborough Coat.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture saddles, of all kinds, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-11

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North, Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Lalmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. H. ...
Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-11

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 Doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.
Toronto January 2nd 1854.

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

PRATT'S, Temperance House,
10 Division Street, near the Wharf Colborne. Good Stabling attached.
Colborne 2d January 1854. 1-11

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.
—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLI GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services.
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c. &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, }
Jan. 2, 1854 } G-w.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets
THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS:
Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-11

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.
THE STEAMER
MAPLE LEAF,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whithy, Osnawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER
CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,
CAPT. D. W. BRIDE,
WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.
Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.
G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St. Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. **S. BOOTH & SON,**
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

SAMUEL HEAKES
A large variety of Dress Goods that can be made desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, 7/6 per yard.
Hoyes and Ashen, Parasols, Ribbed artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.
Offered at the very lowest remunerative price.
An Early Call is solicited.
S. HEAKES

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD
OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA
On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice. Trains will run as follows, (Sunday excepted).
FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 o'clock, P.M. (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Chippawa at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A.M.
SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 o'clock, P.M. and arrive at Niagara at 3 35 P.M., in time for afternoon boat for Toronto.
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Chippawa at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5 P.M.
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and New York Central Roads, making a direct line to form Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Pelee will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same in returning.
J. SPAULDING,
Engr. and Surveyor.
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.
CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your property, without first examining the points of his rods, they have not the Platinum Wire in the points, are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and sure to notice the stamp—**SPRATT'S IMPROVE POINT**—this is on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—the advancement of Canadian Literature and Sciences—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at the end of six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and acceptable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, or \$1 if not paid till the end of six months.
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Book in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy. in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.
The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons, dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.
All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.
Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—