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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

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In his public aspects, in his poems, in his speeches on the bench, at the bar, in Parliament, he was widely appreciated, honoured and beloved. Inseparable as his great and varied abilities were from himself in life, it is yet to himself and not to them, that affection in its first grief naturally turns. They remain, but he is lost.

The chief delight of his life was to give delight to others. His nature was so exquisitely kind, that to be kind was its highest happiness. Those who had the privilege of seeing him in his own home when his public successes were greatest—so modest, so content with little things, so interested in humble efforts so surrounded by children and young people, so adored by remembrance of a domestic generosity and greatness of heart too sacred to be revealed here—can never forget the pleasure of that sight.

If ever there was a house in England justly celebrated for the reverse of the picture, where every art was honoured for its own sake, and where every visitor was received for his own claims and merits, that house was his. It was in this respect a great example, as sorely needed as it will be sorely missed. Rendering all legitimate deference to rank and riches, there never was a man so composedly, unaffectedly, quietly immovable by such considerations, than the subject of this sorrowing remembrance. On the other hand, nothing would have astonished him so much as the suggestion that he was anybody's patron or protector. His dignity was ever of that highest and purest sort which has no occasion to proclaim itself, and which is not in the least afraid of losing itself.

In the first joy of his appointment to the judicial bench, he made a summer-visit to the seashore, "to share his exultation in the gratification of his long-cherished ambition with the friend,"—now among the many friends who mourn his death and lovingly recall his virtues. Languishing in the bright moonlight at the close of a happy day, he spoke of his new functions, of his sense of the great responsibility he undertook and of his placid belief that the habits of his professional life rendered him equal to their efficient discharge, but, above all, he spoke with an earnestness never more to be separated in his friend's mind from the murmur of the sea upon a moonlight night, on his reliance on the strength of his desire to do right before God and man. He spoke with his own singleness of heart, and his solitary hearer knew how deep and true his purpose was. They passed, before parting for the night, into a playful dispute at what age he should retire, and what he should do at three-score years and ten. And ah! within five short years it is all ended in a dream!

But, by the strength of his desire to do right, he was animated to the last moment of his existence. Who, knowing England at this time, would wish to utter with his last breath a more righteous warning than that its curse is ignorance, or a well-called education, which is as bad or worse, and a want of the exchange of innumerable graces and sympathies among the various orders of society, each hardened unto each, and holding itself aloof? Well will it be for us and for ourselves if those dying words be never henceforth forgotten on the Judgment seat.

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The hand that lays this poor flower on his grave was a mere boy's when he first clasped it—newly come from the work in which he himself began life—little used to the plough it has followed since—so obscure enough, with much to correct and learn. Each of its successive tasks through many intervening years has been cheered by his warmest interest, and the friendship then begun has ripened to maturity in the passage of time, but there was no more self-assertion or condescension in his work than goodness at first than at last. The sound of the drum, as on wet days, or when it is moistened, the sound is very much diminished. The drumming sound is heard four or five hours during the day principally during the hours of twelve and two. In the female there is no drum, nor any trace of the muscular apparatus belonging to it. As an illustration of the immense numbers in which these insects appear, Dr. Burnett stated that he saw an oak tree, on every leaf of which were six or eight individuals.

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The seventeen year locusts appeared in great numbers in various parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania, during the months of May and June 1851. The following description of the first appearance of the insect above ground, and its transition to the winged state, is given by Dr. Smith, of Baltimore:—

"When they come up from the earth, always about day light or a little before, they immediately climb the first object they meet with, a tree, a bush, or stake, anything two or three feet. They then lay hold of the bark, fixing themselves firmly by their claws, and commence working themselves out of their old shell, which is done by rupturing it on the back, between the shoulders, and drawing themselves out. As soon as they get fairly out, they seize hold of the old shell with their claws, raise themselves, and begin to expand their wings. Their bodies at this time are exceedingly delicate, white and moist; but a few minutes exposure to the air dries and hardens them, so that by the time the sun has fairly risen, they are perfect and can fly. The wings, before sloughing, are beautifully folded up, and it is a beautiful sight to see them unfolded, and, in a few minutes, changed from the most soft and delicate tissue to the firm and rigid wing of the perfect insect. If it be a wet or cloudy day they are apt to perish in the operation of sloughing and drying."

At the Boston Natural History Society in June, Dr. Burnett furnished an account of some observations recently made by him on the structure of these locusts. He had found that, in the male, in many instances, there is scarcely a trace of a digestive canal, or biliary apparatus, whereas, in the female, both are fully developed. This arrangement is adapted to the peculiar wants of each; the male living but a few days, and the female much longer. The female, on emerging from the earth, has about 500 eggs in her abdomen, of about one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter, which is only about half their size at the time they are deposited. The development of the eggs accounts for the necessity of food and her complete digestive system. As the locusts appear in about the same numbers at every period of their return, it follows that only two of the eggs, on the average are developed. It would thus appear supposing the production of these insects to have always followed the same law that there must have been originally a multiplicity of individuals.

The male is one-third larger than the female. The drumming apparatus of the male, Dr. Burnett had made the subject of careful microscopic study. He had found it to be integumental in its nature, not presenting any relation, either by structure or analogy, to the respiratory system. It is situated on each side, between the thorax and abdomen, the head of the drum being just under the attachment of the wings to the body, and of the size of the marrow-fat pea. It consists of a tense, dry, crisp membrane, crossed by cords or bars, produced by a thickening of the membrane, which meets on one side the point of attachment of the muscles, which, by their contraction, kept it stretched. The sound is produced by a series of undulations running from the contracting muscles across the drum. The upper part of the abdomen seems to act as a sounding board: when a portion is removed the sound is greatly diminished. As the locusts

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The swift, bare-footed coolies were foremost in pursuit, and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again, that an ourang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half-trembled, with the whole company, to the thicket, from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful ourang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholly unincumbered.

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The swift, bare-footed coolies were foremost in pursuit, and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again, that an ourang-outang has carried her off. He rushes, half-trembled, with the whole company, to the thicket, from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beheld his daughter, naked, bleeding, and struggling in the grasp of a powerful ourang-outang, who held her tightly, yet easily, with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholly unincumbered.

It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the ourang-outang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him into the water: they set up a great shout,

throwing missiles of all kinds, and agitating the underbrush, while some proceeded to ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company the monster was gradually driven towards the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl. At last the monster and his victim were seen on an outstretching limb, overhanging the stream. The coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world, immediately lined the banks—the soldiers continued the outcries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water and of his upward-gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood below. He had hardly touched the water ere fifty resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises a dozen human arms are reached out towards him. He is grasped. Others lay hold upon the insensible girl. The orang-outang used both arms to defend; and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and in escaping down the stream, while the child was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Prosperino is well authenticated; and the girl, now a grown-up woman, is living at Amboyna, in the Moluccas.



Ladies' Department.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.

Sing me a song that's good and true,
On the beautiful of earth,
And let me hear of truths so new,
That none will doubt their worth.

The love of woman's timid heart,
How beautiful and true!
Blessed is he that shares its part,
The sunshine of its view.

The lightning of its eye's a smile;
Its strength will conquer death;
Its zeal hath lit the Brahmin's pile,
And hung o'er childhood's breath.

'Tis said that sin by woman came,
And Paradise was closed;
That men through her their miseries claim,
To evil are disposed.

If so, 'tis strange that woman's breast,
Wherever found, doth thrill;
Her heart will sigh for the distressed—
Will love through every ill;

That she should walk the earth for good,
To calm man's fiery soul,
And o'er his troubles soothing brood,
His vices to control.

Her smile, her voice, her look of love,
How beautiful and true!
The savage from man's soul can move,
His passions wild subdue.

A traveller once on deserts wild,
On Africa's burning plains,
An outcast was, till woman smiled,
And sang her household strains.

Poor Mungo Park, no friends had he;
His heart was lone and sad,
Till woman's hospitality,
With milk and corn, made glad.

Ask ye for earth's most beautiful things,
The lovely and the true?
Whence the glory of affection springs?
Woman'll point to you.

Or ask ye where the graces dwell,
And sighs so soft and sweet?
I'll point you to the Circean well,
In woman's heart you meet.

Oh! sing me a song of earth's bright beams,
Things beautiful and true,
That teach man's lot as 'twere a dream.

LESSON TO NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

Time: Saturday morning, eight o'clock. Scene: the breakfast table. A tap is heard at the door, and the newspaper is for a few minutes opened before the fire—"Come, John, it won't do to dry it too long, for I see neighbour Snooks is sending his son after it." Another rap at the door.

"Father wants to know if you will just lend him your newspaper just five minutes; if you ain't done with it, he will send it right back. He only wants to know if the brig *Star* has been heard from what our Tom went in."

"Tell your father that the brig is not reported. Home he trips, and as speedily returns.

"Mother wants to know who was buried yesterday. Can't you lend it to her just two minutes?"

"Tell your mother that all the deaths this week, are Mr.—, and a child of Mr.—."

In a few minutes another tap—

"Sister Susan wants to know if anybody's married this week, and uncle Josh wants to know if there is any auction to-day, and father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there are any more pretty stories about that Sarvis woman; if you can't spare the paper, why can't you just write down what there is, just 'cause I don't want to keep running back and forward so—"

"Here, my lad, take this paper to your father and round to all your uncles and aunts, and bring back whatever is left of it, next Saturday morning at eight o'clock, when you come to borrow the next."

Ten applications on Saturday by borrowers; all sent to neighbor Snooks, with a particular caution to return it when done with.

Monday morning, rap at the door, and the boy with the paper is ushered in.

"Mother says it is too much plague to keep the paper all the week; people coming after it so."

THE DEAD OF THE PAST YEAR.

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BEAUTY IN THE HAND.—Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion much as to the shape of the beautiful members whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him, which, by the way, he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own for purposes of examination, he replied at last, "I give it up; the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

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Youth's Department.

CHILDHOOD.

Hark! the whoop of merry voices—

Hark! to childhood's roundelay;

How the human heart rejoices

In its wild and boundless play,

In its never-ceasing gladness,

In its innocence and mirth—

Who could yield to grief or sadness

While such music glads the earth?

Happy, merry, sinless childhood,

Wheresoe'er thy bright smiles be—

In the household or the wild wood,

'Thou'rt a thing of joy to me!

Where the butterfly delights

To unfold his airy wing,

Where wilding flowers are brightest,

Where the young birds sweetest sing;

Where all nature tends to gladness,

Sunny streams and meads among,

'Thou dost gambol to the measure

Of an everlasting song:

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GOOD AND BAD LUCK.—I may here as well impart the secret of what is called good and bad luck. There are men who, supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the poverty of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a-fishing, when he should have been in the office. Another with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his employees to leave him. Another with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at every thing but his business. Another who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle. Another who was honest and constant at his work erred by perpetual misjudgments—he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing, by sanguine speculations, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early-rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when I see a terdemalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands in his pocket, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

BUFFALO HUNTING.

Travellers and others, in the buffalo country often relieve the monotony of the day, by the excitement of the chase. An immense herd in dense masses, stretch out before the eye of the hunter: he dashes in among them upon a trained horse, ardent as himself and as keen for the sport. The huge mass opens right and left before him as he advances in eager pursuit of a young, fat cow, that finally receives his shot and falls. The herd sweeps on like a torrent. The hunter reloads as he pursues the flying multitude: while his gallant steed, with the reins flying loose around his neck—with eyes flashing fire—with extended nostrils and open mouth, showing his eagerness in the chase, soon brings him alongside of another fat cow. The horse is so admirably trained that he knows which animal to select. He proudly bears his rider into the midst of the retreating herd, and the hunter having killed an animal, dismounts from his panting steed, whose sides are dripping with foam, fastens the bridle to the horns of the bleeding beast, and selecting the ribs and a few choice parts, leaves the residue for the wolves to feast on at their leisure. There are many roving bands of hunters, in pursuit of the buffalo, to be met with on the plains; and the Indians, cruel, cunning treacherous, hang upon their rear or hover around their encampment at night, like wolves about the fold of the flock.

Humorous.

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

Punch says that the reason why Editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because they receive from one correspondent and another, such a vast number of evil communications.

One of the best puns we have heard was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Anne. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both *anne-mated* and *benny-fitted*," was the reply.

AN ENTERPRISING BEGGAR.—Benevolent old Lady: "Sakes alive, child! what do you want two pails of cold vitals for? You had only one yesterday?" Little girl: "Yes, ma'am; but mother's taken boarders since!"

A MERRY PLACE.—"Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"—"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think."—"And why so?"—"Because I am told that there, all bodies loose their gravity."

A gentleman asked a friend in a somewhat knowing manner:—"Pray, sir, did you ever see a cat fish?"—"No," was the response, "but I have seen a rope walk."

A benevolent Quaker in New York, was asked by a poor man for money as a charity, or for work. The Quaker observed:—"Friend I do not know what I can give thee to do. Let me see—thou mayest take my wood that is in the yard up stairs, and I will give thee half a dollar." This the poor man was glad to do; and the job lasted him till about noon, when he came and told him the work was done, and asked if he had any more to do. "Why, friend, let me consider," says the Quaker. "Oh! thou mayest take the wood down again, and I will give thee half a dollar." **QUEER.**—Did or did not the Quaker do the poor man more good than if he had given him the money without his carrying the wood?

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If you want a favor of a married woman, praise her baby; if you want to obtain her eternal enmity, let her turn round and catch you making mouths at it.

Young ladies now a-days, when they are preparing for a walk, ought not to keep their lovers waiting as long as they used to do, for now they have only to put their bonnets half on.—*Diogenes.*

"Well, Pat; Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he?" "No; but I wish he had." "What for?" "So I could 'a seen him hung, the villen."

IMPRESSIONS AT FIRST SIGHT.—This subject being brought up at the supper table, was getting "talked over," when the lady who presided "o'er the cups and tea" said "she always formed an idea of a person at first sight; and that idea she found generally a correct one."

"Mamma," said her youngest son in a shrill voice, that attracted the attention of all present.

"Well, my dear, what do you want?"

"I want to know," said young America, "what you thought when you first saw me?"

There was no answer to this query; but we learn twitter prevailed, and that "Charlie" was taken into the kitchen immediately by the servant.—*Forest City Democrat.*

The Rev. E. G. Wood, at Fairfield, Indiana, after praying for the General Government, prayed for the Governor of the State and then for the Legislature:—"And the Lord have mercy on our Legislature. Spare their lives until they may return to their homes; and put it in the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments, who will do

of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water and of his upward-gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood below. He had hardly touched the water ere fifty resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit; as he rises a dozen human arms are reached out towards him. He is grasped. Others lay hold upon the insensible girl. The orang-outang used both arms to defend, and, after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and in escaping down the stream, while the child was restored to the arms of her father and nurses, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, health and strength once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Prosperino is well authenticated; and the girl, now a grown-up woman, is living at Amboyna, in the Moluccas."



Ladies' Department.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.

Sing me a song that's good and true,
On the beautiful of earth,
And let me hear of truths so new,
That none will doubt their worth.

The love of woman's timid heart,
How beautiful and true!
Blessed is he that shares its part,
The sunshine of its view.

The lightning of its eye's a smile;
Its strength will conquer death;
Its zeal hath lit the Brahmin's pile,
And hung o'er childhood's breath.

'Tis said that sin by woman came,
And Paradise was closed;
That men through her their miseries claim,
To evil are disposed.

If so, 'tis strange that woman's breast,
Wherever found, doth thrill;
Her heart will sigh for the distressed—
Will love through every ill;

That she should walk the earth for good,
To calm man's fiery soul,
And o'er his troubles soothing brood,
His vices to control.

Her smile, her voice, her look of love,
How beautiful and true!
The savage from man's soul can move,
His passions wild subdue.

A traveller once on deserts wild,
On Afric's burning plains,
An outcast was, till woman smiled,
And sang her household strains.

Poor Mungo Park, no friends had he;
His heart was lone and sad,
Till woman's hospitality,
With milk and corn, made glad.

Ask ye for earth's most beautiful things,
The lovely and the true?
Whence the glory of affection springs?
Woman I'll point to you.

Or ask ye where the graces dwell,
And sighs so soft and sweet?
I'll point you to the Circean well,
In woman's heart you meet.

Oh! sing me a song of earth's bright beams,
Things beautiful and true,
That sooth man's lot as 'twere in dreams,
Woman! I point to you. C. M. D.

that he will send it right back. He only wants to know if the brig *Star* has been heard from, what our Tom went in."

"Tell your father that the brig is not reported. Home he trips, and as speedily returns.

"Mother wants to know who was buried yesterday. Can't you lend it to her just two minutes?"

"Tell your mother that all the deaths this week, are Mr.—, and a child of Mr.—."

In a few minutes another tap—

"Sister Susan wants to know if anybody's married this week, and uncle Josh wants to know if there is any auction to-day, and father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there are any more pretty stories about that Sarvis woman; if you can't spare the paper, why can't you just write down what there is, just 'cause I don't want to keep running back and forward so—"

"Here, my lad, take this paper to your father and round to all your uncles and aunts, and bring back whatever is left of it, next Saturday morning at eight o'clock, when you come to borrow the next."

Ten applications on Saturday by borrowers; all sent to neighbor Snooks, with a particular caution to return it when done with.

Monday morning, rap at the door, and the boy with the paper is ushered in.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

AWAY FROM THE LAND!

Away, from the land of the mountain and rock!
Of heath-covered steep, and of white fleecy flock;
Where joyful streams leap with delight from the hills,
And rumbling flow down through the sweet flowery dales,

Afar from those friends that are dear!

From the land of my sires, and the land of my birth,
Where the noblest of men were, that e'er stood on earth;
Where Liberty's sons, and patriots of yore,
Gave the death-wound to tyrants, who triumphed no more:

Away, where no brother is near!

Away from the land, where the bright sons of Fame,
For ages, have borne an illustrious name;
Where Beauty's fair daughters, all charming and gay,
Do bloom ever lovely as summer's bright day!

Away from the land, where the noble and good,
'Neath dark with'ring poverty, famish for food;
Where bleak barren soil, in many a case,
Yields scanty supplies to an overgrown race--
To the soil of a far richer clime!

From the land, where in fancy I still love to roam,
'Midst the crags and the wilds of my own native home!
And the thoughts of that land, and of friends ever kind,
From the inmost recess of this wandering mind,
Shall never be worn out by time.

Lobo, 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

"In the course of the proceedings of the German Association for the Advancement of Science, lately held at Tubingen, Professor Karnat announced that Germany had coal enough to supply herself and all the rest of the world for the next five hundred years. The great fact elicited at the meeting was the clearing up of the mystery of the fossil human teeth found in the Swabian Alps, in strata of the mammoth period, and doubts expressed as to their being human teeth, as man was not believed to have existed in the time of the mammoth. Since the meeting in 1852, a number of perfect human skulls have been found in the same locality, with teeth in them, which discovery, if correctly reported, would naturally lead to the conclusion that a race of human beings was in existence contemporaneously with the mastodon and other of the larger animals."

If the above be true, and there seems to be little doubt of it, it clears up the mystery as to the time man has been on the globe; that he was, in fact, co-existent with the most ancient warm-blooded animals. We see it mentioned in the American papers that Agassiz, the most eminent living American geologist, asserts that he has seen proofs in Florida, which go to show that America has been settled by human beings for many tens of thousands of years. If the world has been thus settled, in what state must the human family have been in? Certainly there are no records that go beyond some ten thousand years, supposing the Chinese and Hindoo records to be true. The records of the Jews only extend back six thousand. Our globe, and the oceans on it, may have shifted, and their beds may be the sites of ancient empires. At all events, the above discovery is very extraordinary, and to all received records contrary.

EARTHQUAKE IN LAKE ONTARIO.

The Niagara Mail, of the 3rd instant, referring to the drowning of two men in Lake Ontario, in consequence of a sudden overflow of the water on the 25th April, thinks that the extraordinary wave was produced by some convulsion at the bottom of the water. The facts connected with the occurrence are given as follows:—

"About a quarter or half-past six o'clock, P. M., a thunder storm came up from the north-west, with a few flashes of lightning, and a heavy shower, accompanied by a strong squall of wind for a few minutes, the weather being quite calm just before the gust.

lake with great velocity, carrying all before it, and sweeping some of the fishermen into the Two Mile Pond, and dashing others of them high up against the bank, by which, as we related, two persons were unfortunately crowned. The water came and returned three times in succession, and then settled down quite calm, as it had been before this commotion. It was noticed, moreover, that the wave brought up and cast upon the beach, a quantity of logs and sunken drift wood, which had apparently lain long at the bottom of the lake, showing clearly that the movement must have come from the bottom. There was no wind blowing to cause such an unprecedented and rapid swell of the water, the like of which had never been seen on this side of the lake; although something similar occurred at Cobourg some couple of years ago; and a similar phenomenon is related as having taken place in Mud Lake, within a few years.

This occurred within thirty-one hours of the change of moon.

The next anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare, the 23rd ultimo was celebrated in many of the cities of England, on Monday, the 24th.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

Professor Benjamin Silliman is one of the most distinguished men of science in this country. Having been connected for many years with Yale College, at New Haven, the influence exerted by him upon the minds of educated Americans, and through them upon the mass of his countrymen at large, cannot be estimated. As the editor of the Journal of Science, and a contributor to many works of scientific literature, which have been published in our country, his labor and services are invaluable. As a pleasing and instructive, as well as a learned author, his travels in Europe many years ago, as also again in 1851, are read extensively by all classes of society.

Professor Silliman is one of the solid men; the representative of Old America in the world of science, in contradistinction to those fast young men who study superficially, think crudely, and publish profusely; who deal in words rather than ideas, and set themselves up as priests in the temple of science, when they are only fit to act in the capacity of porters at the outer gate.

The physiognomy of the head is fully and perfectly an index of the man's character. His massive brain, his penetrating eye, every line and lineament of his face speak out the character of the soul within.

A sententious philosopher once asked a man what he had done to further human progress; and was answered, that he had raised seven sons and two daughters. Professor Silliman cannot boast of a family of that dimension, but the children he has raised are following in the same honorable path trodden by their progenitor. One son, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., is Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, and the author of a valuable text book on that branch of Science. A son-in-law, Dr. O. P. Hubbard, is Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in the old time-honoured Dartmouth, while his wife is at the head of an excellent female school in the same town. While the names of Faraday, in England, and Arago, in France, are identified with the progress of the natural sciences in the nineteenth century, that of Silliman in America, will be recognized as an active and efficient co-worker in the same field.—Rural New Yorker.

The London Literary Journal, in a review of the work of Edward Bruce Hamley, remarks:—"We have no hesitation in pronouncing 'Lady Lee's Widowhood,' the most promising debut that has been made in fiction since Bulwer surprised the world with Pelham, or Vivian Grey made D'Israeli famous."

SCIENCE DEATH ON ROMISH SUPERSTITION.—One of the strangest sights on the Rhine is the Church of St. Ursula, at Cologne. It is full of old bones, probably dug from some battle field, but which are asserted by the Roman Church to be the relics of 51,000 virgins, who were returning from a pilgrimage to Rome in the third century, and were slain, with their leader, St. Ursula, then eighteen years old. Such a display of skulls, legs and arms, even Rome makes nowhere else. Visitors pay a round sum for the sight. Superstitious devotees hold these bones in great estimation. An English convert to Popery, who was recently at this church, was quite overwhelmed, and in his ecstasy he embraced the jewelled skull of Ursula, kissing it with great devotion. A week afterwards an accomplished English surgeon, having more of science than of superstition, after carefully examining the head of the pretended martyr, declared it to be the skull of a male subject—thus exploding a profitable delusion of centuries.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.—The London Times announces the almost simultaneous discovery of another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, by astronomers Bishop's and Radcliffe.



Agricultural, &c.

THE VOICE OF THE GRASS

BY MARY HOWITT

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere—
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hill side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, smiling everywhere,
All around the open door,
Where sit the aged poor,
Here where the children play
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere
In the noisy city street,
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere;

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
I am welcome than the flowers,
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry birds not sad
To see me creeping creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
When you're numbered with the dead,
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy spring I'll come,
And deck your silent home,
Creeping silently, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
My humble song of praise
Most gratefully I raise
To him at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Saturday, the 6th May was very cool again, the wind having shifted to the north—blowing high.—Thermometer stood at 36 in the wind in the morning; day sunny. At night it became cooler, and at 8 o'clock the thermometer stood at 31 deg. above zero in the wind. Such a change as we thus chronicle, shows the fickleness of our climate in April and May. There is no dependence upon the weather in these months. In a few days, perhaps in one, the thermometer will again stand at 55 or 60. With the exception of the three spring months our climate is very fine, and in them we can enjoy it, if we only make up our minds to the changes, and act accordingly in dress. On Friday evening, the 5th, there was a slight frost; also it froze water on the evening of the 6th. Sunday, 7th, wind still blowing strong from the north. Sunny, thermometer at 32 in the wind; at noon about 48; at night 41. Monday 8th, wind still north; a frost the previous night; sunny; thermometer in the wind in the morning 35. During the day the weather became again much warmer; the wind lulled and shifted to the south-west; the thermometer stood at night at 49 above zero. It seems that at Quebec on the 5th inst. the weather was very cold. It snowed, and the thermometer stood at 7 degrees below freezing point. Tuesday warm; wind east; thermometer 47 in the morning.

The Editor was from home the remainder of this week.

The Markets this week are omitted, no material change having taken place.

CHARRING FENCE POSTS

never rot, and by destroying the vegetable matter in the wood, the fermentation and decomposition of the same by the agency of water and air, is thus avoided. It is also, and also by disarranging the natural pores of the wood, whereby water is absorbed.

We should have great faith in dipping posts in boiled tar or melted pitch which could be effected with a trifling expense, in comparison to the cost of the tumbling down of expensive fence.

If a post was bored with an iron and a half augur, from the bottom to four inches above where it was set in the earth, and six inches of a saturated solution of blue vitriol or copperas poured in, and a tight plug drove into it, and allowed to be absorbed, it would produce all the effects claimed by Kyantzing or Payantzing. Both these salts are powerful antiseptics and strongly antagonistic to eremicans, or rot and mildew.

From the already felt scarcity of fence timber, and the almost entire exhaustion of the red cedar forests, the farming community will have to resort to the use of board fence to secure their crops, and it is an item worth looking after and experimenting upon, to discover a method to make the ordinary timber of the country durable and lasting.—Rural New Yorker

CHARCOAL DUST FOR POTATOES.

The antiseptic properties of charcoal are well known. Since the prevalence of the potato disease, it has frequently been recommended as a preventive of the rot, and many experiments have been recorded, showing a satisfactory result. We have ourselves used the small dust from the coal heaps for this purpose with success. In the "Survey of Essex County," Mr. Wharton gives the following testimony to the value of coal dust. After speaking of its value as a manure for wheat, and particularly for grass, he says.—"I have also used the dust on loamy and interval land with the potato crop. During the series of years in which the rot almost ruined the potato crop, I scarcely lost any potatoes from that cause, and I supposed it was owing to the coal dust I used. My manner has been to drop the seed and cover it with a small shovel full of dust, and then cover with earth." Have any of our readers used it, and with what success?—Rural New Yorker.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

The Assessors of the several Wards in the City have made their return to the Clerk of the Common Council; and the total annual value of the rent and personal property in the city is assessed at £301,346 6s. for the year 1854, showing an aggregate increase on the assessment of 1853 of £73,661 6s., or rather more than 32½ per cent. The following statement shows the assessment for the years 1853 and 1854, with the increase and ratio of increase:—1853, £227,685. 1854, £301,346 6s. Increase, £73,661 6s., or 32½ per cent.

The assessment rolls should show the total annual value of the real estate, separating buildings from lots or parcels of land, and the total annual value of personal property, but the columns showing these totals have been added up only for the Wards of St. Patrick and St. John.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

We find the following in an exchange, and as it by no means the first time that we have heard of the cure of the croup by the same remedy, we have but little doubt of its efficacy:—

"My wife and I were aroused about two o'clock this morning by the struggle of our little boy, about three years old, who was labouring under a violent attack of the croup. His breathing was so difficult as to arouse persons who were sleeping in a room behind the hall. I hastily folded a towel, dipped it in cold water, and applied it to his throat and breast. I then folded a sheet to the proper size, wet it, and wrapped a blanket over that. He went to sleep in three minutes, and slept till five o'clock, when he got up, was dressed, and went to play, in three hours after the attack, and we were rejoiced at the curative power of cold water."

PATENTED.—Our townsmen Mr. Lewis Benson has just received a patent for a new and useful improvement in the construction of...



THE LITERARY GEM.

AWAY FROM THE LAND!

Away, from the land of the mountain and rock!
Of heath-covered steep, and of white fleecy flock;
Where joyful streams leap with delight from the hills,
And rumbling flow down through the sweet flowery dales,

Afar from those friends that are dear!

From the land of my sires, and the land of my birth,
Where the noblest of men were, that e'er stood on earth;
Where Liberty's sons, and patriots of yore,
Gave the death-wound to tyrants, who triumphed no more:

Away, where no brother is near!

Away from the land, where the bright sons of Fame,
For ages, have borne an illustrious name;
Where Beauty's fair daughters, all charming and gay,
Do bloom ever lovely as summer's bright day!

Away from the land, where the noble and good,
'Neath dark with'ring poverty, famish for food;
Where bleak barren soil, in many a case,
Yields scanty supplies to an overgrown race--

To the soil of a far richer clime!

From the land, where in fancy I still love to roam,
'Midst the crags and the wilds of my own native home!
And the thoughts of that land, and of friends ever kind,
From the inmost recess of this wandering mind,
Shall never be worn out by time.

Lobo, 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

"In the course of the proceedings of the German Association for the Advancement of Science, lately held at Tubingen, Professor Karnat announced that Germany had coal enough to supply herself and all the rest of the world for the next five hundred years. The great fact elicited at the meeting was the clearing up of the mystery of the fossil human teeth found in the Swabian Alps, in strata of the mammoth period, and doubts expressed as to their being human teeth, as man was not believed to have existed in the time of the mammoth. Since the meeting in 1852, a number of perfect human skulls have been found in the same locality, with teeth in them, which discovery, if correctly reported, would naturally lead to the conclusion that a race of human beings was in existence contemporaneously with the mastodon and other of the larger animals."

If the above be true, and there seems to be little doubt of it, it clears up the mystery as to the time man has been on the globe; that he was, in fact, co-existent with the most ancient warm-blooded animals. We see it mentioned in the American papers that Agassiz, the most eminent living American geologist, asserts that he has seen proofs in Florida, which go to show that America has been settled by human beings for many tens of thousands of years. If the world has been thus settled, in what state must the human family have been in? Certainly there are no records that go beyond some ten thousand years, supposing the Chinese and Hindoo records to be true. The records of the Jews only extend back six thousand. Our globe, and the oceans on it, may have shifted, and their beds may be the sites of ancient empires. At all events, the above discovery is very extraordinary, and to all received records contrary.

EARTHQUAKE IN LAKE ONTARIO.

The Niagara Mail, of the 3rd instant, referring to the drowning of two men in Lake Ontario, in consequence of a sudden overflow of the water on the 25th April, thinks that the extraordinary wave was produced by some convulsion at the bottom of the water. The facts connected with the occurrence are given as follows:—

"About a quarter or half-past six o'clock, P. M., a thunder storm came up from the north-west, with a few flashes of lightning, and a heavy shower, accompanied by a strong squall of wind for a few minutes, the weather being quite calm just before the gust, and the same after it. The fishermen who were on the beach, seeing the squall coming on, hurried to get in their seine, when suddenly there appeared rolling in upon them, an immense wave from the north-west. The height of this wave could not have been less, we judge, than six or eight feet, although it is difficult to ascertain correctly. It came rolling on the smooth

fortunately covered. The wave came at intervals three times in succession, and then settled down quite calm, as it had been before this commotion. It was noticed, moreover, that the wave brought up and cast upon the beach, a quantity of logs and sunken drift wood, which had apparently lain long at the bottom of the lake, showing clearly that the movement must have come from the bottom. There was no wind blowing to cause such an unprecedented and rapid swell of the water, the like of which had never been seen on this side of the lake; although something similar occurred at about some couple of years ago; and a similar phenomenon is related as having taken place in Mud Lake, within a few years.

This occurred within thirty-one hours of the change of moon.

The next anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare, the 23rd ultimo was celebrated in many of the cities of England, on Monday, the 24th.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

Professor Benjamin Silliman is one of the most distinguished men of science in this country. Having been connected for many years with Yale College, at New Haven, the influence exerted by him upon the minds of educated Americans, and through them upon the mass of his countrymen at large, cannot be estimated. As the editor of the Journal of Science, and a contributor to many works of scientific literature, which have been published in our country, his labor and services are invaluable. As a pleasing and instructive, as well as a learned author, his travels in Europe many years ago, as also again in 1851, are read extensively by all classes of society.

Professor Silliman is one of the solid men; the representative of Old America in the world of science, in contradistinction to those fast young men who study superficially, think crudely, and publish profusely; who deal in words rather than ideas, and set themselves up as priests in the temple of science, when they are only fit to act in the capacity of porters at the outer gate.

The physiognomy of the head is fully and perfectly an index of the man's character. His massive brain, his penetrating eye, every line and lineament of his face speak out the character of the soul within.

A sententious philosopher once asked a man what he had done to further human progress; and was answered, that he had raised seven sons and two daughters. Professor Silliman cannot boast of a family of that dimension, but the children he has raised are following in the same honorable path trodden by their progenitor. One son, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., is Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, and the author of a valuable text book on that branch of Science. A son-in-law, Dr. O. P. Hubbard, is Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, in the old time-honoured Dartmouth, while his wife is at the head of an excellent female school in the same town. While the names of Faraday, in England, and Arago, in France, are identified with the progress of the natural sciences in the nineteenth century, that of Silliman in America, will be recognized as an active and efficient co-worker in the same field.—Rural New Yorker.

The London Literary Journal, in a review of the work of Edward Bruce Hamley, remarks:—"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Lady Lee's Widowhood, the most promising debut that has been made in fiction since Bulwer surprised the world with Pelham, or Vivian Grey made D'Israeli famous."

SCIENCE DEATH ON ROMISH SUPERSTITION.—One of the strangest sights on the Rhine is the Church of St. Ursula, at Cologne. It is full of old bones, probably dug from some battle field, but which are asserted by the Roman Church to be the relics of 51,000 virgins, who were returning from a pilgrimage to Rome in the third century, and were slain, with their leader, St. Ursula, then eighteen years old. Such a display of skulls, legs and arms, even Rome makes nowhere else. Visitors pay a round sum for the sight. Superstitious devotees hold these bones in great estimation. An English convert to Popery, who was recently at this church, was quite overwhelmed, and in his ecstasy he embraced the jewelled skull of Ursula, kissing it with great devotion. A week afterwards an accomplished English surgeon, having more of science than of superstition, after carefully examining the head of the pretended martyr, declared it to be the skull of a male subject—thus exploding a profitable delusion of centuries.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.—The London Times announces the almost simultaneous discovery of another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, by astronomers Bishop's and Radcliffe observatories. This is, it is said, the twenty-eighth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, asserts from personal experience, that a few hours spent in a Sugar Manufactory, inhaling the Saccharine fumes is a certain cure for consumption.



Agricultural, &c.

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CHARRING FENCE POSTS.

There cannot be any doubt, indeed it is a well established fact, that charring wood adds to its durability, and well pays the extra labour, particularly with all the hard woods.

The rationale of the operation consists in rendering the outer portion indestructible as charcoal.

We should have great faith in dipping posts in boiled tar or melted pitch which would be effected with a trifling expense, in comparison to the loss to the tumbling down of expensive fence.

If a post was bored with an iron and a half auger, from the bottom to four inches above where it was set in the earth, and six inches of a saturated solution of blue vitriol or copperas poured in, and a tight plug drove into it and allowed to be absorbed, it would produce all the effects named by Cyanizing or Paynizing. Both these salts are powerful antiseptics and strongly antiautumnal to *eremacrosis*, or rot and mildew.

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PATENTED.—Our townsman, Mr. Lewis Reese has just received a patent for a new and useful improvement in the construction of "a machine for the cutting of hay and straw," date 30th March, 1854. This is the second patent Mr. Reese has taken out during the past year. There is not, we presume, a village in Upper Canada, of the same size, which has within six years secured a greater number of patents for useful inventions.—Oshawa Freeman.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

LOOK NOT UPON WINE.

MARIANNA HENDRE.

"Look not upon wine," hath a Solomon sung, For 'tis red with the blood-drops from broken hearts wrung!

How it lures but to mock thee, the strong man may tell, And genius bows down to the Circean spell. O! turn from the Siren! list not to the song That wiles with its melody pleasure's gay throng; Her chalice is mingled—yet drink it not up, Or thou'lt find that a serpent hath coiled in the cup.

Away, then—there's danger—there's death in the bowl;

It maddens the senses—it murders the soul! Yea, of souls to this Moloch is sacrifice made, And sister and daughter are asking for aid. But a blot on your manhood, if manhood you claim, When woman is pleading—is kneeling in vain; And the wail of the orphan shall witness on high, As you pass, like the Levite, unheedingly by.

Ye may tell of your charter of liberty given— But, sons of the pilgrims! the chains are not riven! No, ye are not freemen, while tamely ye bow To a bondage more servile than Afric doth know. Then rouse for our country! be strong to subdue— By your homes—by your altars—we charge you be true:

Let "Maine" be the watchword, the rallying cry, Till the heart of a nation hath thrilled in reply.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We have stated that we would send this paper to all new subscribers from the 1st April to the end of the year, for 4s. 4d. cy., and in clubs for 4s. in advance. The offer is still open. Hundreds of persons at these terms would take this paper upon being merely asked to do so. There is not a village or neighbourhood in Canada in which a club of from five to ten could not be immediately formed. These terms are so low that without loss we cannot lower them. It is our intention hereafter to give one column of condensed Eastern news in each number, thus keeping our readers well posted up in the Eastern war drama. The beautiful month of May is commenced, and let numerous clubs or lists of subscribers be obtained for us. There is not perhaps a paper in Canada so widely circulated as this. Every locality in Western Canada takes more or less. But as widely as our paper is distributed, its circulation is entirely too limited. To do good its circulation must be greatly increased. To those subscribing from the 1st of May, or any time in May we cannot say less than 4s. 4d. for single and 4s. for club subscribers. Indeed no one ought to ask such a paper as ours for less. Recording Scribes, literary friends, and temperance men generally are invited to act as friendly agents. This paper has during 1854 been conducted on the plan of the *New York Tribune* in a limited way, and it will continue to be so. Our views of Provincial politics are not partizan, but we trust they are impartial and patriotic. It is our aim to direct the minds of our country men and women in the right direction, and no harm can result from expressing honest views on the great political events of Canada and the World. If we did not see too great a disposition in the Canadian Press to truckle to the powers that be, and to class interests, we would be less inclined to say much upon political matters. But as it is, we think the great want of Canada just now, is a bold, independent and fearless press.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

WHAT WILL MAKE IT SUCCEED.

The excitement caused a short time ago by the rapid advancement of the Sons of Temperance and temperance generally, seems to have gradually subsided, and a calm ensues. This is apparently pre-

ground. We hear of very few temperance meetings now a-days which have for their object the circulation and obtaining of signers to the pledge,—that fruitful source of joy to many families.—Now, it is evident, that the temperance community are not adding as many new converts to their faith, as they might, and they are reclaiming but few from among the many hundreds of drunkards yet in our land. This fact admitted, let us trace it to its cause—for certainly it is the effect of some cause—and endeavour to point some way in which it may be remedied. We do not say that temperance men have been less active or earnest in their labours in the good cause. We would rather express our approbation of their efforts; but would say, that they have not been directed in the right channel. The advantages of living soberly and temperately abstainers from all intoxicating liquors, are as plain as they ever were. The unhappiness and misery often produced by the pursuance of the opposite course is equally manifest. On the contrary, these facts are more amply illustrated now than they were years ago, for a higher state of prosperity now-a-days more surely crowns the efforts of sober, industrious men than it did formerly: the claims of duty both to God, to his country, his family and himself are no less strongly impressed upon the mind of the drinker than they used to be: the influence of evil society and of strong drinks are not less powerful than they were ten years ago. And to these add the fact, that drinking customs has become, in a great measure "unfashionable;" that he who drinks to excess meets the just opprobrium of all, and instead, as in days of yore, the man having every body to urge him to drink, has now as many to dissuade him from it. Yet, notwithstanding these truths, there is now more liquor sold in Canada than there ever was before; the consequence of which is more drunkards, more misery, more crime, and more to be done by the temperance men. Through the influence of the pledge, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, and other organizations may have been saved from the drunkards fate. Hundreds have been reclaimed, and there are very few neighbourhoods but what will show the good effects of the first tide of the temperance reformation that has swept over the land; but it is evident much remains to be done. Let the temperance people commence anew. Let public meetings be held in every city and town, and village throughout Canada: let them be addressed by men, who can speak not only on the Maine Law, but on the great fundamental principle which the enactment and continuance of that law rests, namely:—*Total Abstinence*; let the pledge be freely circulated, and as many signatures as possible be obtained. Signing an address to the Legislature is very right and proper: but how much better would it be if every individual who signed it were total abstainers. Much good can be done by obtaining the election of temperance candidates; but how much more if a drunkard is reclaimed, or one saved from becoming a drunkard? We believe if the temperance people of Canada, with the knowledge and advantages they now possess were to follow the example of the Old Pioneers in the movement, they would have glorious victories. While this is being done, it prepares the way for the enactment and enforcement by the people of the Maine Law, both of which, if now tried, we believe would prove detrimental to the best interests of the cause. We admit the truth that, "prevention is better than cure;" but let that evil which now exists be cured, and the process will go a great way towards prevention.—*Com.*

SPENCERVILLE SONS.

SIR AND BROTHERS:—Not having seen anything lately in the columns of your excellent and interesting little *Gem* concerning the progress of the Temperance Reform in this locality, I deem it my duty as a temperance man, and one anxious for the emancipation of our beloved Province from the bondage of intemperance, to pen a few lines regarding the same. The temperance cause in this section is still advancing, notwithstanding, its advocates have had many difficulties to encounter. The Division of the Sons in this village commenced its warfare with the enemy, with thirty-five charter members, and in one year more than doubled that number, and still continued to increase in numbers, and in the principles of the Order until there appeared a Judas among us. The individual to whom I allude, was one of the Charter members, and filled the most honourable office

around him, boasting at the same time that in three months there would not be a Division of the Sons in Spencerville. I suppose that he thought that the Division would not be able to withstand the soul-destroying influence of him and his *Rum*; but so far he has been sadly mistaken in his satanic enterprise. True, he succeeded in seducing from the path of sobriety, a few, whose temperance principles were very little better than his own; but there his influence ceased. The Sons, aware of his evil designs, rallied their forces against the enemy, and went out and held during the past winter, 15 public meetings at distances of from two to seven miles—initiated 18 new members, and have not lost one. Our weekly meetings are generally well attended, and the very best of harmony prevails among the members. Thus far we have triumphed over all opposition, and with Divine aid we will triumph till the world's great temperance Millennium shall be ushered in, and that old serpent *Alcohol* bound with a Maine Law chain, that he may curse the earth no more with his desolating effects.

I remain, Sir, yours,

In the Bonds of the Order,
JAMES DUNLOP, W. A.
Spencerville, May, 2, 1854.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND TEMPERANCE.

We are very glad to hear of the following action by that respectable and useful body of Christians in Canada, called Primitive Methodists:—

"C. DURAND, ESQ.,

SIR,—You will be glad to hear, that at the Primitive Methodist Conference, which has closed its sittings this week at Brampton, Chinguncousy, amongst other matters which came before the meeting for consideration was the Clergy Reserves, respecting which, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature for their immediate secularization.

The subject of Temperance could scarcely be passed over, seeing that the great bulk, both of the ministers and members, belong to that society. A public Temperance meeting was held, which was numerously attended, and addresses were delivered by the Revds. R. Parsons, E. Barrass, J. Edgar, W. J. Dean, W. Stephenson, and Mr. W. Nason. Mr. W. Lawson occupied the chair.

The Conference resolved also to petition the Legislature in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law League.

The Primitive Methodist Connection in England, of which the Church in Canada is a Branch, holds a Conference Temperance Meeting annually, and the majority of its 500 ministers are faithful advocates of the good cause.

Yours truly, E. BARRASS.

Toronto, May 7, 1854.

The celebrated Gagy, a convert to teetotalism. The *Bytown Citizen* says: "A deputation from the Sons of Temperance waited upon Col. Gagy on Wednesday last, to request that he would deliver a lecture on the subject of intemperance. He expressed his regret at his stay in Bytown on this occasion being so very limited that he could not risk so important a subject on so short a notice, but he assured the gentlemen that he felt highly flattered by being recognized as an advocate of the temperance cause. He also stated that he would be proud to attend the assembly of the Grand Division next autumn, if notified in proper time."

MR. KELLOGG'S LECTURES.

Mr. Kellogg has agreed, at the instance of the joint committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance and the League, to lecture at the following places, on the days stated: amongst others

at London	- - -	Monday,	15th May.
Chatham	- - -	Tuesday,	16th "
London	- - -	Wednesday,	17th "
Ingersoll	- - -	Thursday,	18th "
Galt	- - -	Friday,	19th "
Guelph	- - -	Saturday,	20th "
Georgetown	- - -	Monday,	22nd "
Brampton	- - -	Tuesday,	23rd "
Picton	- - -	Wednesday,	24th "
		Thursday,	25th "

One hundred and fifty persons died in New York, during twelve months past of delirium tre-

THE CAMEL IN AMERICA.—The Committee on Commerce of the N. York State Senate have reported in favour of incorporating the American Camel Company. The purpose of the association is to introduce the Asiatic camel into the United States, for the various purposes of transportation. The capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars. The prime movers in the affair are Wm G. Ring, Charles W. Webber and Edw. Garanghway. The second gentleman is well known as the writer of books and magazine articles, popularly treated, on the subject of natural history.

ANOTHER WARNING.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of Patrick Conroy, at the house of Patrick Green, the Harp Tavern, Paris. It appears that the deceased, who is a railway labourer was in the house of Mr. Green on the afternoon of Monday—and had some spirits, he then went elsewhere, but called again in the evening and was refused to be served, he being in a state of intoxication, after being passionately he lay down and apparently went to sleep. Mrs. Green observing a great change come over his countenance, medical aid was called in, but to no purpose, life was extinct. He left his lodgings on that morning after taking breakfast in a perfect state of health. Verdict.—"That the deceased came to his death by intoxication.—*lb.*"



RANDOM RHIMES FOR POLITICIANS.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

The common drunkard's crimson sins To heavenly virtues whiten, when Contrasted with the voice that wins Green laurels for the grossest men. The demagogue with features bland, And tongue as smooth as olive oil, Extends to all a friendly hand For votes—whig, democrat, free-soil.

And thus he makes the fists of fools Mere cat-paws at his own desire, To rake the chesnuts from the coals, And save his fingers from the fire. Where the whigs bear sway, he is a whig; A warm whig, too, died in the wool; If pigs had politics, a pig He'd be, long as the trough was full.

When democrats have gifts to give, Then he, too, is a democrat; And will be, long as he can live, And at the public crib grow fat. The hardest or the softest shell His crouching back will gladly wear; Free-soil will suit him just as well, Providing he has spoils to spare.

At caucuses he's eloquent About the flag of stripes and stars; On platforms he is prominent, And so he is at public bars, And yet with temperance men he's mum— Or compliments the law of Maine, Although he always "voted rum," And means to do the same again.

For the new tunnel he would vote, And be the bore of all the town; Then make a tunnel of his throat, Through which to pour strong liquors down. To suit the times, he'll swear or pray, Draw tears with onions from his eyes; Will keep or break the Sabbath day, Sing psalms or negro melodies.

The Constitution of the State, Becomes a fruitful text for him; While he neglects his own, to prate On politics to Jack or Jim. His promise like pie-crust will break; Like any martyr, he'll endure The scorn of all mankind, to make His calling and election sure.

WHAT ARE POLITICIANS?

The above verses were written for the region of New England by a very eminent American poet and patriot, and they suit our Canada atmosphere

The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

LOOK NOT UPON WINE.

MARIANNA HENDRE.

"Look not upon wine," hath a Solomon sung,
For 'tis red with the blood-drops from broken hearts
wring!

How it lures but to mock thee, the strong man may tell,
And genius bows down to the Circean spell.
O! turn from the Siren! list not to the song
That comes with its melody pleasure's gay throng;
Her chance is mingled—yet drink it not up,
Or thou'lt find that a serpent hath coiled in the cup.

Away, then—there's danger—there's death in the
bowl;

It maddens the senses—it murders the soul!
Yea, of souls to this Moloch is sacrifice made,
And sister and daughter are asking for aid.
But a blot on your manhood, if manhood you claim,
When woman is pleading—is kneeling in vain;
And the wail of the orphan shall witness on high,
As you pass, like the Levite, unheedingly by.

Ye may tell of your charter of liberty given—
But, sons of the pilgrim! the chains are not riven!
No, ye are not freemen, while tamely ye bow
To a bondage more servile than Afric doth know.
Then rouse for our country! be strong to subdue—
By your homes—by your altars—we charge you be
true:

Let "Maine" be the watchword, the rallying cry,
Till the heart of a nation hath thrilled in reply.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We have stated that we would send this paper to all new subscribers from the 1st April to the end of the year, for 4s. 4d. cy., and in clubs for 4s. in advance. The offer is still open. Hundreds of persons at these terms would take this paper upon being merely asked to do so. There is not a village or neighbourhood in Canada in which a club of from five to ten could not be immediately formed. These terms are so low that without loss we cannot lower them. It is our intention hereafter to give one column of condensed Eastern news in each number, thus keeping our readers well posted up in the Eastern war drama. The beautiful month of May is commenced, and let numerous clubs or lists of subscribers be obtained for us. There is not perhaps a paper in Canada so widely circulated as this. Every locality in Western Canada takes more or less. But as widely as our paper is distributed, its circulation is entirely too limited. To do good its circulation must be greatly increased. To those subscribing from the 1st of May, or any time in May we cannot say less than 4s. 4d. for single and 4s. for club subscribers. Indeed no one ought to ask such a paper as ours for less. Recording Scribes, literary friends, and temperance men generally are invited to act as friendly agents. This paper has during 1854 been conducted on the plan of the *New York Tribune* in a limited way, and it will continue to be so. Our views of Provincial politics are not partizan, but we trust they are impartial and patriotic. It is our aim to direct the minds of our country men and women in the right direction, and no harm can result from expressing honest views on the great political events of Canada and the World. If we did not see too great a disposition in the Canadian Press to truckle to the powers that be, and to class interests, we would be less inclined to say much upon political matters. But as it is, we think the great want of Canada just now, is a bold, independent and fearless press.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

WHAT WILL MAKE IT SUCCEED.

The excitement caused a short time ago by the rapid advancement of the Sons of Temperance and temperance generally, seems to have gradually subsided, and a calm ensues. This is apparently prejudicial to the best interests of the cause; but at the same time a new era seems to have dawned upon the temperance men, and their efforts are now mainly directed to the enactment of Prohibitory Laws; and that to which they formerly devoted their attention seems now to lay almost in the back

Now, it is evident, that the temperance community are not adding as many new converts to their faith as they might, and they are reclaiming but few from among the many hundreds of drunkards yet in our land. This fact admitted, let us trace it to its cause—for certainly it is the effect of some cause—and endeavour to point some way in which it may be remedied. We do not say that temperance men have been less active or earnest in their labours in the good cause. We would rather express our approbation of their efforts; but would say, that they have not been directed in the right channel. The advantages of living soberly and temperately abstainers from all intoxicating liquors, are as plain as they ever were. The unhappiness and misery often produced by the pursuance of the opposite course is equally manifest. On the contrary, these facts are more amply illustrated now than they were years ago; for a higher state of prosperity now—a-days more surely crowns the efforts of sober, industrious men than it did formerly: the claims of duty both to God, to his country, his family and himself are no less strongly impressed upon the mind of the drinker than they used to be: the influence of evil society and of strong drinks are not less powerful than they were ten years ago. And to these add the fact, that drinking customs has become, in a great measure "unfashionable;" that he who drinks to excess meets the just opprobrium of all, and instead, as in days of yore, the man having every body to urge him to drink, has now as many to dissuade him from it. Yet, notwithstanding these truths, there is now more liquor sold in Canada than there ever was before; the consequence of which is more drunkards, more misery, more crime, and more to be done by the temperance men. Through the influence of the pledge, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, and other organizations may have been saved from the drunkards fate. Hundreds have been reclaimed, and there are very few neighbourhoods but what will show the good effects of the first tide of the temperance reformation that has swept over the land; but it is evident much remains to be done. Let the temperance people commence anew. Let public meetings be held in every city and town, and village throughout Canada: let them be addressed by men, who can speak not only on the Maine Law, but on the great fundamental principle which the enactment and continuance of that law vests, namely:—*Total Abstinence*; let the pledge be freely circulated, and as many signatures as possible be obtained. Signing an address to the Legislature is very right and proper: but how much better would it be if every individual who signed it were total abstainers. Much good can be done by obtaining the election of temperance candidates; but how much more if a drunkard is reclaimed, or one saved from becoming a drunkard? We believe if the temperance people of Canada, with the knowledge and advantages they now possess were to follow the example of the Old Pioneers in the movement, they would have glorious victories. While this is being done, it prepares the way for the enactment and enforcement by the people of the Maine Law, both of which, if now tried, we believe would prove detrimental to the best interests of the cause. We admit the truth that, "prevention is better than cure," but let that evil which now exists be cured, and the process will go a great way towards prevention.—*Com.*

SPENCERVILLE SONS.

SIR AND BROTHER:—Not having seen anything lately in the columns of your excellent and interesting little *Gem* concerning the progress of the Temperance Reform in this locality, I deem it my duty as a temperance man, and one anxious for the emancipation of our beloved Province from the bondage of intemperance, to pen a few lines regarding the same. The temperance cause in this section is still advancing, notwithstanding its advocates have had many difficulties to encounter. The Division of the Sons in this village commenced its warfare with the enemy, with thirty-five charter members, and in one year more than doubled that number, and still continued to increase in numbers, and in the principles of the Order until there appeared a Judas among us. The individual to whom I allude, was one of the Charter members, and filled the most honourable office in the Division; but, like a sow that was washed, he has returned to his wallowing in the mire, and became—what do you think, a RUM-SELLER!!!! Yes, he left the Division, and went and procured from our township Council, a license to destroy the health, virtue and happiness of the community

the soul-destroying influence of him and his Rum; but so far he has been sadly mistaken in his satanic enterprise. True, he succeeded in seducing from the path of sobriety, a few, whose temperance principles were very little better than his own; but there his influence ceased. The Sons, aware of his evil designs, rallied their forces against the enemy, and went out and held during the past winter, 15 public meetings at distances of from two to seven miles—initiated 18 new members, and have not lost one. Our weekly meetings are generally well attended, and the very best of harmony prevails among the members. Thus far we have triumphed over all opposition, and with Divine aid we will triumph till the world's great temperance Millennium shall be ushered in, and that old serpent *Alcohol* bound with a Maine Law chain, that he may curse the earth no more with his desolating effects.

I remain, Sir, yours,

In the Bonds of the Order,

JAMES DUNLOP, W. A.

Spencerville, May, 2, 1854.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND TEMPERANCE.

We are very glad to hear of the following action by that respectable and useful body of Christians in Canada, called Primitive Methodists:—

"C. DURAND, Esq.,

SIR,—You will be glad to hear, that at the Primitive Methodist Conference, which has closed its sittings this week at Brampton, Chinguacousy, amongst other matters which came before the meeting for consideration was the Clergy Reserves, respecting which, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature for their immediate secularization.

The subject of Temperance could scarcely be passed over, seeing that the great bulk, both of the ministers and members, belong to that society. A public Temperance meeting was held, which was numerously attended, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Parsons, E. Barrass, J. Edgar, W. J. Dean, W. Stephenson, and Mr. W. Nason. Mr. W. Lawson occupied the chair.

The Conference resolved also to petition the Legislature in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law League.

The Primitive Methodist Connection in England, of which the Church in Canada is a Branch, holds a Conference Temperance Meeting annually, and the majority of its 500 ministers are faithful advocates of the good cause.

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One hundred and fifty persons died in New York, during twelve months past, of delirium tremens! There were nine murders caused by rum. And nearly ten thousand five-day commitments for drunkenness during the same time.

Our remarks on our meeting of the Grand Division are deferred until next week.

State for the various purposes of transportation. The capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars. The prime movers in the affair are W. G. Ring, Charles W. Webber and Edw. Garanghaz. The second gentleman is well known as the writer of books and magazine articles, popularly treated on the subject of natural history.

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The demagogue with features bland,
And tongue as smooth as olive oil,
Extends to all a friendly hand
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And thus he makes the fists of fools
Mere cat-paws at his own desire,
To rake the chesnuts from the coals,
And save his fingers from the fire.
Where the whigs bear sway, he is a whig;
A warm whig, too, died in the wool;
If pigs had politics, a pig
He'd be, long as the trough was full.

When democrats have gifts to give,
Then he, too, is a democrat;
And will be, long as he can live,
And at the public crib grow fat.
The hardest or the softest shell
His crouching back will gladly wear;
Free-soil will suit him just as well,
Providing he has spoils to spare.

At caucuses he's eloquent
About the flag of stripes and stars;
On platforms he is prominent,
And so he is at public bars,
And yet with temperance men he's mum--
Or compliments the law of Maine,
Although he always "voted rum,"
And means to do the same again.

For the new tunnel he would vote,
And be the bore of all the town;
Then make a tunnel of his throat,
Through which to pour strong liquors down.
To suit the times, he'll swear or pray,
Draw tears with onions from his eyes;
Will keep or break the Sabbath day,
Sing psalms or negro melodies.

The Constitution of the State,
Becomes a fruitful text for him;
While he neglects his own, to prate
On politics to Jack or Jim.
His promise like pie-crust will break;
Like any martyr, he'll endure
The scorn of all mankind, to make
His calling and election sure.

WHAT ARE POLITICIANS?

The above verses were written for the region of New England by a very eminent American poet and patriot, and they suit our Canada atmosphere very well. What are politicians by trade? The meanest and most servile of men—the jackals of the day, singing POLITICAL ROSANNAS, after the tail of the reigning official of the time. It matters not who the man is, a wooden image—a golden calf, would do just as well as anything else for the

sordid office-hunters to how to, provided only it had power to give the menials pelf or pap for their obsequiousness. In the United States they worship President Pierce as they did Fillmore,—as they would Douglass or any *accident-President*, no matter how unworthy, provided he had the doling out of the innumerable petty offices of that Republic. It is not the offices they covet so much as the opportunity through them to bolster their vanity in the community and to pilfer from the public crib. There are always with them ways and means of robbing the public. To obtain office they will resort to any meanness, to treachery, lying, and the sacrifice of every high feeling and moral attribute. Such we know American politicians to have been a few years since. The American people are becoming thoroughly disgusted with them, and a change is gradually taking place. In Canada there exist two classes of men equally bad—the office-seeking reformers and conservatives. The only difference between them is, that one is out, and the friends of the other in—and the latter can get over the slang term *LOYALTY*, which means with them what *PATRIOTISM* does with the former—"my own interest." These menial politicians are now busy all over Canada, pulling the wool over the eyes of the people—quietly slipping themselves or such men as will give them office, into nominations as candidates through caucus conventions. J. Ross of Belleville has thus tripped up Mr. Young, and S. Smith, Mr. Weller of Cobourg. Roblin of Ad-dington has got a convention nomination. What are politicians?—the courtiers of the people—under different circumstances would be the courtiers of any tyrant,—of a Nicholas or a Louis Napoleon. These base creatures will be found like snakes in American cities, flattering and cringing to the low German and Irish voters, spouting at ward meetings—in bar-rooms or public assemblies. They are too often unprincipled lawyers, who have more conscience to sell than honesty to preserve. They are just what the crisis requires—pro-slavery or anti-slavery, *Maine Law*, or *anti-Maine Law*, Cuban fillibusters or anti-English; unfortunately they too often get into office, and even upon the Bench of Justice, where the corruptions of their hearts leak out. In England this subserviency is not so visible. But we see it there in a Russell playing tool to Prince Albert—a Palmerston drinking with enthusiasm the health of the Frencaman, whom he would not notice in the street, but who now fills the throne of France. We see it in the conduct of Russell and his tail trying to bully Mr. Chambers in doing his duty on the Nunnery question. In Canada we have gross instances in the writers for the Press. A Lindsay, a McQueen, a Foley, a Clarke, and some tools in the conservative ranks, such as Gowan, are beautiful samples of *fair-weather politicians*, or writers on all sides. If there is in the community, one being more despicable than another, it is a man who will sell his soul for pelf and office, be it to a mob, an aristocracy or a king. Prostitution of the body is bad enough, but that of the soul is far worse. What are politicians?—the carrion crows of society, whose first aim is to cast overboard conscience, and then live by falsehood on the gullibility of human society, taking advantage of its religious and political crochets.—These crows are divided into the respectable—so-called—and the whippers-in-for-them, the small ones that catch the crumbs that fall from the hands of the SLEEK AND SHINING GENTRY, such as Hincks, Ross and Cameron. The solemn question is, when will mankind be wise enough to avoid the pestilence of locusts we have described; when will governments be carried on for the good of all instead of the few?

THE NEW MARKET ERA, AND MR HARTMAN.

Some few weeks ago Mr. McKenzie from his Voter's Guide gave a list of the votes of Mr. Hartman, member for the Fourth Riding of York, during the sessions of 1852-3. Mr. McKenzie professing to give a correct historical account of these votes, clearly showed that Mr. Hartman, as we will presently show, violated his promise to his constituents. Mr. Hartman in reply wrote a long letter afterwards in the *Era*, in which he attempted to disprove what McKenzie had said, but in the attempt only explained away unimportant parts, and left material bad votes unalluded to. McKenzie took no notice of this letter. Afterwards in alluding to the conduct of Mr. Hartman, we referred generally

the editorials and intentions of the editor of the *Son and Gem*, among others using the term "con-
cent." The editorial in the *Era* although fathered by the editor was evidently written by Hartman or at his dictation. Now as the editor of the *Era* has thought proper impudently to make another man's quarrel his own, he must not be surprised if the whip is applied over his own back, as well as over that of his patron. The *Newmarket Era* is owned and edited by a person named Jackson, lately foreman printer in the office of the defunct *Watchman*, of this city. His vanity called him from his proper sphere (the type setter,) to fill the editorial chair of a small, ill-conducted country sheet, dispensing therein ill-selected, and worse written political paragraphs to his readers. His abilities—ill fitted for the sphere he has chosen to occupy—have been misapplied by pursuing a thimble-rigging political course in the intelligent Fourth Riding, the people of which must have long since seen that he is a poor thing, possessed of neither talent or political independence. His silence as to the "horse thief gang" that infested that part of the country last year, had caused many to despise him; but his more recent floundering, first for the Government, then against it; one day pinning his fortunes on the skirts of the *North American* paper, and then casting anchor in the "Hartman harbor," to catch pence and influence in any way has further disgusted all who had not before fully seen through his ignorance and shuffling. It would be far better for such typos to leave their natural inferiority in obscurity than to obtrude it on the public. They should remember the saying, "place a fool on a Jackass, and he will, &c."

There are many talented printers, but because a man's a printer, it does not follow that he can be a fit Editor. If report speaks truth this same person was a short time since in a very equivocal position as a son at an odd fellows jollification dinner near Sharon. Now as to Mr. Hartman's conduct we have to say that nothing that appears in the *Era's* article avoids the charge of inconsistency in his political conduct. It is only a short rehash of Hartman's letter. In the *Era* he pretends to say that in voting down Mr. McKenzie's motion to allow the people to elect Sheriffs, Registrars &c., Mr. Hartman voted for Gamble's motion including more elective offices, but vesting their choice in a body more remote, yet chosen by the people. Hence they argue Hartman was more liberal than Mackenzie. Any one can see that Gamble's motion was the more conservative, and if Hartman was really as liberal as he pretends to be, and not opposed to McKenzie's motion, why did he not ask the latter to amend by adding the additional offices; a thing which Mackenzie would probably readily have done? Further when he saw Rolph and Cameron vote down his motion and that of Mackenzie, why did he continue to support the Government after their failure to carry out the wants of the country in this and other things?

What has Mr. Hartman to say about his support, by his votes, of *Sectarian Roman Catholic Schools*—of delay in a reform in the Court of Chancery, voting down McKenzie's motion for its abolition? What has he to say for supporting in Parliament an address, similar to that of Mr. Price of 1849, asking the British Parliament to allow legislation on the Clergy Reserves, when, in 1851, he professed to think our Parliament might abolish them and the Rectories by Bill? Why did he vote down many other questions mooted as necessary in the reform platforms of 1850? Why did he, through 1852-53, and why does he now, support a traitorous ministry? The reason is readily told: because he sold himself to a Rolph clique, to an unprincipled, faithless Government, instead of sticking to the plain, but good-intentioned and honest farmers of the North Riding of York. His vanity was flattered by the attentions of Lord Elgin and the oily words of Rolph. No man's influence should induce an honest representative to forsake his promises, and his constituents to carry out mere party Government.

Mr. Hartman succeeded a gentleman who had been compelled to leave the Riding, on account of his votes about the *Chancery Court, Reserves and elective institution* questions; yet he goes down to Quebec, and steps with his eyes open into the same track. The only difference between them is, that Mr. Baldwin, from conscientious conservative principles, on these subjects improperly

before him? No! no! this shuffling will not do if it was not bearable in so eminent a man as Baldwin, it is far less so in the soft-tongued, much-professing, clear-gut Hartman. We are actuated by no ill feeling towards this gentleman, never having had the smallest difference with him. One vote he gave, which is commendable, and that was in favor of the *Maine Law*. This cannot excuse other bad acts. The *Maine Law* reform is only one of others. A true *Maine Law* man should be consistent throughout in his conduct.

The *Era* must not think of diverting attention from Hartman by alluding to our fancied intentions or wishes to become a member of Parliament. If we had such a desire, it would be no conceit for us to express it, seeing that our advocacy and sacrifices for reform extend back to a period when its Editor was a puling babe in his cradle. The father of the Editor of this paper was one of the founders if not the founder of the *Reform Party* of Canada, he having taken an eminent stand for the people's rights in the Canadian Parliament as far back as 1817. Our remarks have been made about Mr. Hartman to caution that Riding to trust him no more, which advice we hope will be taken. We learn his popularity has long since gone. It was with great difficulty that he was elected in his own township, last winter, to the office of township councillor, and had not Mr. Nelson Graham, son of the worthy farmer, Graham been laid on a sick bed, and subsequently died, he would have been defeated. The *Era* is on the wrong scent for popularity, when it follows after the tail of its patron, Hartman. His few country subscribers will tell him so, very shortly, too. A country village adventurer is the wrong sort of person to express the feelings of an old and respected constituency.

The Bars of Quebec and Montreal have met and by a large majority of members condemned the conduct of the Judges towards Mr. Driscoll, and for other acts. We regret to state that the young Ward, who deliberately murdered their tutor, Mr. Butler in Kentucky, last year, have been acquitted by a Southern jury. It will be seen from this what feeling slavery begets in society—a disregard for all human justice. The American Republic will inevitably fall to pieces, unless slavery is abolished. We think that the Northern States would be justified in separating from the God-cursed Southern ones. Leave them to their fate, and let them purify themselves, for their contagion is death and impurity. We are pleased to see that the township Agricultural Shows of the County of York have come off, and were well attended. The Queen will open the Sydenham Palace in person, during this month. The cholera prevails at Leeds, England. It is said the English Government have sent a letter to Prussia insisting that the King shall take one side or the other. It is said Napoleon has determined that one result of the war shall be, the making of the Black Sea hereafter free to all nations. 15,000 Egyptian troops lately came to Constantinople to the assistance of the Turks. Accounts from Kafat say that the Turks still had 40,000 men there, that the Spring had set in very favourably, and the troops were very healthy. We should judge that the climate along the Danube was warmer than that of Upper Canada. Provisions seem to be low too. The Russian Emperor has made a new levy of 120,000 men. France has increased her army about 60,000. Considerable difficulty is apprehended in Toronto from the manner in which the Corporation has entered into the contract about the Esplanade—it seems to be a regular job. Mr. Fletcher, Reeve of Bowmanville, has fined several young men of that town for being concerned in a charivari.

The Judges in Lower Canada are behaving very badly just now: equally so those of Michigan. It seems several of the Judges of Michigan are in the habit of frequenting bar-rooms, boasting of the unconstitutionality of the *Maine Law*. What a disgrace!! The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has addressed a pastoral letter to the people in favour of total abstinence. This is very commendable.

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would Douglass or any accident-President to matter how unworthy provided he had the doing out of the innumerable petty offices of that Republic. It is not the offices they covet so much as the opportunity through them to bolster their vanity in the community and to pilfer from the public crib. There are always with them ways and means of robbing the public. To obtain office they will resort to any meanness, to treachery, lying, and the sacrifice of every high feeling and moral attribute. Such we know American politicians to have been a few years since. The American people are becoming thoroughly disgusted with them, and a change is gradually taking place. In Canada there exist two classes of men equally bad—the office-seeking reformers and conservatives. The only difference between them is, that one is out, and the friends of the other in—and the latter can get over the slang term LOYALTY, which means with them what PATRIOTISM does with the former—"my own interest." These menial politicians are now busy all over Canada, pulling the wool over the eyes of the people—quietly slipping themselves or such men as will give them office, into nominations as candidates through caucus conventions. J. Ross of Belleville has thus tripped up Mr. Young, and S. Smith, Mr. Weller of Cobourg. Roblin of Ad-dington has got a convention nomination. What are politicians?—the courtiers of the people—under different circumstances would be the courtiers of any tyrant,—of a Nicholas or a Louis Napoleon. These base creatures will be found like snakes in American cities, flattering and cringing to the low German and Irish voters, spouting at ward meetings—in bar-rooms or public assemblies. They are too often unprincipled lawyers, who have more conscience to sell than honesty to preserve. They are just what the crisis requires—pro-slavery or anti-slavery, *Maine Law*, or anti-*Maine Law*, Cuban filibusters or anti-English; unfortunately they too often get into office, and even upon the Bench of Justice, where the corruptions of their hearts leak out. In England this subserviency is not so visible. But we see it there in a Russell playing tool to Prince Albert—a Palmerston drinking with enthusiasm the health of the Frenchman, whom he would not notice in the street, but who now fills the throne of France. We see it in the conduct of Russell and his tail trying to bully Mr. Chambers in doing his duty on the Nunnery question. In Canada we have gross instances in the writers for the Press. A Lindsay, a McQueen, a Foley, a Clarke, and some tools in the conservative ranks, such as Gowau, are beautiful samples of *fai-weather politicians*, or writers on all sides. If there is in the community, one being more despicable than another, it is a man who will sell his soul for pelf and office, be it to a mob, an aristocracy or a king. Prostitution of the body is bad enough, but that of the soul is far worse. What are politicians?—the carrion crows of society, whose first aim is to cast overboard conscience, and then live by falsehood on the gullibility of human society, taking advantage of its religious and political crotchets—These crows are divided into the respectable—so-called—and the whippers-in-for-them, the small ones that catch the crumbs that fall from the hands of the SLEEK AND SHINING GENTRY, such as Hincks, Ross and Cameron. The solemn question is, when will mankind be wise enough to avoid the pestilence of locusts we have described; when will governments be carried on for the good of all instead of the few?

THE NEW MARKET ERA, AND MR HARTMAN.

Some few weeks ago Mr. McKenzie from his Voter's Guide gave a list of the votes of Mr. Hartman, member for the Fourth Riding of York, during the sessions of 1852-3. Mr. McKenzie professing to give a correct historical account of these votes, clearly showed that Mr. Hartman, as we will presently show, violated his promise to his constituents. Mr. Hartman in reply wrote a long letter afterwards in the *Era*, in which he attempted to disprove what McKenzie had said, but in the attempt only explained away unimportant parts, and left material bad votes unalluded to. McKenzie took no notice of this letter. Afterwards in alluding to the conduct of Mr. Hartman, we referred generally to his inconsistency, not confining our remarks to one question, but to the whole tenor of his votes. The *Newmarket Era*, who had not been attacked by us or referred to in the matter, in a late number (28th April), has taken up Hartman's quarrel, and thought proper to indulge in certain reflections on

or at his dictation. Now as the editor of the *Era* has thought proper importantly to make another man's quarrel his own, he must not be surprised if the whip is applied over his own back, as well as over that of his patron. The *Newmarket Era* is owned and edited by a person named Jackson, lately foreman printer in the office of the defunct *Watchman*, of this city. His vanity called him from his proper sphere (the type setter) to fill the editorial chair of a small, ill-conducted country sheet, dispensing therein ill-selected, and worse written political paragraphs to his readers. His abilities—ill fitted for the sphere he has chosen to occupy—have been misapplied by pursuing a thimble-rigging political course in the intelligent Fourth Riding, the people of which must have long since seen that he is a poor thing, possessed of neither talent or political independence. His silence as to the "horse thief gang" that infested that part of the country last year, had caused many to despise him; but his more recent floundering, first for the Government, then against it; one day pinning his fortunes on the skirts of the *North American* paper, and then casting anchor in the "Hartman harbor," to catch pence and influence in any way, has further disgusted all who had not before fully seen through his ignorance and shuffling. It would be far better for such typos to leave their natural inferiority in obscurity than to obtrude it on the public. They should remember the saying, "place a fool on a Jackass, and he will, &c."

There are many talented printers, but because a man's a printer, it does not follow that he can be a fit Editor. If report speaks truth this same person was a short time since in a very equivocal position as a son at an odd fellows jollification dinner near Sharon. Now as to Mr. Hartman's conduct we have to say that nothing that appears in the *Era's* article avoids the charge of inconsistency in his political conduct. It is only a short rehash of Hartman's letter. In the *Era* he pretends to say that in voting down Mr. McKenzie's motion to allow the people to elect Sheriffs, Registrars &c., Mr. Hartman voted for Gamble's motion including more elective offices, but vesting their choice in a body more remote, yet chosen by the people. Hence they argue Hartman was more liberal than Mackenzie. Any one can see that Gamble's motion was the more conservative, and if Hartman was really as liberal as he pretends to be, and not opposed to McKenzie's motion, why did he not ask the latter to amend by adding the additional offices; a thing which Mackenzie would probably readily have done? Further when he saw Rolph and Cameron vote down his motion and that of McKenzie, why did he continue to support the Government after their failure to carry out the wants of the country in this and other things?

What has Mr. Hartman to say about his support, by his votes, of *Sectarian Roman Catholic Schools*—of delay in a reform in the Court of Chancery, voting down McKenzie's motion for its abolition? What has he to say for supporting in Parliament an address, similar to that of Mr. Price of 1849, asking the British Parliament to allow legislation on the Clergy Reserves, when, in 1851, he professed to think our Parliament might abolish them and the Rectories by Bill? Why did he vote down many other questions mooted as necessary in the reform platforms of 1850? Why did he, through 1852-53, and why does he now, support a traitorous ministry? The reason is readily told: because he sold himself to a Rolph clique, to an unprincipled, faithless Government, instead of sticking to the plain, but good-intentioned and honest farmers of the North Riding of York. His vanity was flattered by the attentions of Lord Elgin and the oily words of Rolph. No man's influence should induce an honest representative to forsake his promises, and his constituents to carry out mere party Government.

Mr. Hartman succeeded a gentleman who had been compelled to leave the Riding, on account of his votes about the *Chancery Court, Reserves* and *elective institution* questions; yet he goes down to Quebec, and steps, with his eyes open, into the same track. The only difference between them is, that Mr. Baldwin, from conscientious conservative principles, on these subjects, improperly opposed the wishes of his constituents, whereas Mr. Hartman deliberately preferred a false minister's advice to his own promises, constituents, and the professed principles of his life. Did the Fourth Riding send him to Parliament to obey Rolph and Cameron, or to vote as he had promised? Had he not the honest example of McKenzie

having had the smallest difference with him. One vote he gave which is commendable and that was in favor of the *Maine Law*. This cannot excuse other bad acts. The *Maine Law* reform is only one of others. A true *Maine Law* man should be consistent throughout in his conduct.

The *Era* must not think of diverting attention from Hartman by alluding to our fancied intentions or wishes to become a member of Parliament. If we had such a desire, it would be no concern for us to express it, seeing that our advocacy and sacrifices for reform extend back to a period when its Editor was a puling babe in his cradle. The father of the Editor of this paper was one of the founders if not the founder of the *Reform Party* of Canada, he having taken an eminent stand for the people's rights in the Canadian Parliament as far back as 1817. Our remarks have been made about Mr. Hartman to caution that Riding to trust him no more, which advice we hope will be taken. We learn his popularity has long since gone. It was with great difficulty that he was elected in his own township, last winter, to the office of township councillor, and had not Mr. Nelson Graham, son of the worthy farmer, Graham been laid on a sick bed, and subsequently died, he would have been defeated. The *Era* is on the wrong bent for popularity, when it follows after the tail of its patron, Hartman. His few country subscribers will tell him so, very shortly, too. A country village adventurer is the wrong sort of person to express the feelings of an old and respected constituency.

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The navigation of the River Amazon is hereafter to be free.

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DEFERRED NEWS.

The missing man, McIntyre, has been found drowned near Pembroke. A man was found hung by a belt to a tree in the woods, near Aylmer, C.E., where he had been many months. His body was partly devoured by wild beasts. The Rideau and Lachine Canals were opened on the 1st May. It is said the citizens of Montreal intend to give Lord Elgin a public dinner on his return.

A Fox was lately killed near Elora that had 10 cubs in her hole in the ground. The hole was filled with the remains of cats, hens, birds and rabbits.

The Bathurst Courier, of the 28th April, has come out against the Maine law, on the strength of the lying paragraph started in Toronto, by the Leader, about a Temperance Convention in Newmarket having decided that the Maine law had injured Temperance in that State. This Convention was, as we showed in our last, one of Rum-sellers. How very ready the sneaking enemies of the cause of temperance are to change, when they think a thing is going down hill. The Courier thinks Christianity is sufficient to cure intemperance. If so, why has it not done it? We thought this paper was at one time a Maine law paper. Has it changed because it thinks the wind blows a different way? Be not deceived, secret traitors; this cause will not prevail, and your keys will be anew then in its praise. The Courier also says that Mr. Hincks's name is mentioned for Renfrew, as a candidate at the next election. Behold the result of Malcolm Cameron's tour! Hincks's friendship for the Maine law raises Cameron's exertions!

A child was found exposed in April, at Hope Gate Quebec. A rumour prevails in the United States that Spain has sent a decree to Cuba for the emancipation of the slaves. How can this be, who will pay their owners? The Toronto Catholic Citizen is out against the present Supplementary School Bill. The Romanists think it does not give them sufficient privileges. If any alteration takes place it will be worse for these papistical enthusiasts. The Citizen talks in a very threatening way, about unseating the ministry if they do not make further concessions. The Ministry have already ruined themselves by their Catholic leanings, yet their exacting Priests claim more of them. Their threats in Upper Canada, are very powerless and a Federal Union of the provinces will cure the evil in Lower Canada. Two Roman Catholic young ladies, Miss O'Dea and Julie, in the zenith of their youth, have immured themselves in the Toronto nunnery, thus becoming the prisoners of Jesuits and their system. The ceremony took place on the 1st May.

The venetian remedy for hydrophobia, is vinegar. It is said that a pint, taken morning, noon and night, will cure it entirely.

There is a Madame De L. in New York who is taxed for \$14,000 of real estate and \$1,100 personal, and altogether is worth \$50,000, who begs in the street and lives in the greatest destitution in the garret of her own house.

The Quebec Gazette of the 25th April has a long and able article in which it attempts to prove that the United States will probably soon attempt to make Great Britain yield them concession injurious to the Empire and Colonies, and that secretly the American people are friendly to Russia. We do not believe this. Certain leading politicians may be so at heart—the great bulk of Americans sympathize with Turkey in her struggle against Russia. Prudential Commercial views may make the Americans perhaps cautious how they act toward Russia. We think that the cause of liberty and human rights would be advanced by the defeat of Russian schemes, yet we fear after all that Turkey is on her last legs, that the time has come for a change in that quarter of the world. In the hands of Franco or England Turkey would be Monarchical; so it would in the hands of Russia. Only think of an Empire like Turkey, containing 35,000,000 people yet not having one Mail route in it—the people generally being as barbarous as unlightened as the English were in 1400! We regret to see that Lord John Russell, after offering the people a reform in Parliament, has abandoned his bill. As we said it was all a sham of the English Lords. No Reform was intended in Parliament. A Ploughing Match took place in Scarborough on the 5th instant. Mr. Patterson of Toronto had given a Plough to be competed for. A Strike occurred in Toronto among the Journeymen Shoemakers, Carpenters and Masons. The Shoemakers walked in procession.

The Great Western Railroad has so far paid £5,000 per month clear of expenses. A strike has occurred among the labourers on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Montreal. It is said there is at present a great rush of emigrants from Australia to Peru on account of the supposed discovery of Gold there. The convention at Percy made Mr. Ross the Reform Candidate, pledge himself in writing to vote for the secularization of the Reserves for education and general improvements.

Hay is becoming very scarce all over Canada. It seems, for want of fodder, there has been a partial famine among cattle near Bytown. Hay, in Toronto, is selling for \$25 per ton; and in Kingston it has sold as high as \$40 per ton. Seven vessels were lost in the late storm at Chicago, and seven lives. The master builders of Toronto have conceded to the terms of their...

the elections to settle the Clergy Reserve question as they may choose. The limits of the village of Oshawa have been enlarged. Burnside, of Ancaster, charged last year with the murder of his uncle, has been acquitted.

The Board of Health of the French Army, being consulted as to the possibility of feeding the soldiers principally on mutton, have declared against that diet for a constancy, as likely to lead to dysentery.

THE CHIEF OFFICERS AGAINST RUSSIA.—Of the five who are to command divisions, all are of different birth—a Scotchman, a Hanoverian, an Irishman, a Canadian and an Englishman—thus: Sir George Brown is a native of Lanark, near Elgin; the Duke of Cambridge was born at Hanover; Sir De Lacy Evans in Ireland, Sir Richard England in Upper Canada; the Earl of Lucan is the only Englishman of that rank, and is a Londoner by birth, though of Irish descent. With the respect to the fleets, the two highest in command are not Englishmen; Sir Charles Napier was born in Scotland, and Admiral Dundas at Calcutta, though of Scotch descent.

RECEIPTS, No. 19.

J J L, Westminster, \$3 his account is sent. Letter from Woodstock received.

HATS AND CAPS

OF every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of S. DADSON, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets. Hats Neatly Repaired. Toronto, May 13, 1854. 19

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THE Subscribers have formed a partnership, under the name and firm of Boucher and Ross, as General Agents and Commission Merchants—and respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

WILLIAM BOURCHIER, CLARKE ROSS.

Toronto, May 11, 1854. 19

THE subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS, HELM-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELTS, &c., &c. S. SHAW & SON.

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

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STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the above Rooms if not previously disposed of, on MONDAY, 29th day of May Inst, that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

The Mill is a frame building with two run of French Burr Stones, Smut Machine, Bolting Chest and Screens, and all necessary machinery complete, and the whole new and well fitted up. The situation cannot be excelled for procuring grain.

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Galloway, St. Andrew's.

WM. NASON, Auctioneer. WAKEFIELD & COATE, Auctioneers. Toronto, May 23, 1854. 19

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, 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, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

GARDEN SEEDS;

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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found all the novelties of the season.

Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d. to 6s. 3d. per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Cuffs and Sleeves, from 1jd. per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, light coloured Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barriage Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

And a lot of the Cheapest Bonnets ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new. An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, Toronto House, No. 60, King Street, Toronto. May 5th, 1854.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

Daily the tidings are brought from afar Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war; And the topics now heard in the parlour and street Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet.

But Britain decides, and decides not in vain— That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain, That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar, Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore.

And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined, Their armies united, and their fleets are combined; And the sons of each nation in this awful strife Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.

Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear, You must have new clothes at this time of the year, Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay In making your purchase much later than May.

Now, PEARSON has studied as statements below In reference to fabrics and prices will show— By securing the products of various climes To make large provisions for these wonderful times.

His Stock is neither inferior or small But such as he trusts will satisfy all; And he therefore expects very early to see His esteem'd patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

Table listing various goods and prices: Bonnets from 3s., Muslin dresses 2s. 6d., Parasols 1s. 3d., Bonnet Ribbons 11d., Furniture Chintz 2s. 1d., Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d., Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d., Ginghams and Dornes (very heavy) 5 1/2d., Fine printed DeLaines 6d., " " (double width) 7d., Linnen Handkerchiefs 4d., Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d., Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d., Tweeds 10d., 8-4 Druggot 1s. 6d., Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d., Hosiery " 3s. 9d.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

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

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Blunting 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. or Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-11

WHITENASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITENASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.

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

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

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

Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

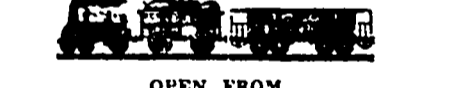
HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Port Credit. THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON

WILL leave HAMILTON every Morning (Sunday excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave TORONTO at TWO o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports, going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 7, 1854. 13-11

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Table for Express Train: Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M., Leave London at 2 30 A. M., Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M., Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Table for Accommodation Train: Leave London at 7 00 A. M., Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M., Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Table for Express Train: Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M., Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M., Leave London at 4 05 P. M., Arrive at Windsor at 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Table for Accommodation Train: Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M., Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M., Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. M Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expense thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade.

Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854. 17

where he had been many months. The body was partly devoured by wild beasts. The Rideau and Lachine Canals were opened on the 1st May. It is said the citizens of Montreal intend to give Lord Elgin a public dinner on his return.

A Fox was lately killed near Elora that had 10 cubs in her hole in the ground. The hole was filled with the remains of cats, hens, birds and rabbits.

The Bathurst Courier, of the 24th April, has come out against the Maine law, on the strength of the lying paragraph started in Toronto, by the Leader, about a Temperance Convention in Newmarket having decided that the Maine law had injured Temperance in that State. This Convention was, as we showed in our last, one of Rum-sellers. How very ready the sneaking enemies of the cause of temperance are to change, when they think a thing is going down hill. The Courier thinks Christianity is sufficient to cure intemperance. If so, why has it not done it? We thought this paper was at one time a Maine law paper. Has it changed because it thinks the wind blows a different way? Do not deceive, secret traitors; this cause will not prevail, and your keys will be new then in its praise. The Courier also says that Mr. Hincks's name is mentioned for Renfrew, as a candidate at the next election. Behold the result of Malcolm Cameron's tour! Hincks's friendship for the Maine law raises Cameron's exertions!

A child was found exposed in April, at Hopo Gato Quebec. A rumour prevails in the United States that Spain has sent a decree to Cuba for the emancipation of the slaves. How can this be, who will pay their owners? The Toronto Catholic Citizen is out against the present Supplementary School Bill. The Romanists think it does not give them sufficient privileges. If any alteration takes place it will be worse for these papistical enthusiasts. The Citizen talks in a very threatening way, about unseating the ministry if they do not make further concessions. The Ministry have already ruined themselves by their Catholic leanings, yet their exacting Priests claim more of them. Their threats in Upper Canada, are very powerless and a Federal Union of the provinces will cure the evil in Lower Canada. Two Roman Catholic young ladies, Miss O'Dea and Julie, in the zenith of their youth, have immured themselves in the Toronto nunnery, thus becoming the prisoners of Jesuits and their system. The ceremony took place on the 1st May.

The venetian remedy for hydrophobia, is vinegar. It is said that a pint, taken morning, noon and night, will cure it entirely.

There is a Madame De L. in New York who is taxed for \$14,000 of real estate and \$1,100 personal, and altogether is worth \$50,000, who begs in the street and lives in the greatest destitution in the garret of her own house.

The Quebec Gazette of the 25th April has a long and able article in which it attempts to prove that the United States will probably soon attempt to make Great Britain yield them concession injurious to the Empire and Colonies, and that secretly the American people are friendly to Russia. We do not believe this. Certain leading politicians may be so at heart—the great bulk of Americans sympathize with Turkey in her struggle against Russia. Prudent Commercial views may make the Americans perhaps cautious how they act toward Russia. We think that the cause of liberty and human rights would be advanced by the defeat of Russian schemes, yet we fear after all that Turkey is on her last legs, that the time has come for a change in that quarter of the world. In the hands of France or England Turkey would be Monarchical; so it would in the hands of Russia. Only think of an Empire like Turkey, containing 35,000,000 people yet not having one Mail route in it—the people generally being as barbarous as unlightened as the English were in 1400! We regret to see that Lord John Russell, after offering the people a reform in Parliament, has abandoned his bill. As we said it was all a sham of the English Lords. No Reform was intended in Parliament. A Ploughing Match took place in Scarborough on the 5th instant. Mr. Patterson of Toronto had given a Plough to be competed for. A Strike occurred in Toronto among the Journeyman Shoemakers, Carpenters and Masons. The Shoemakers walked in procession.

The Great Western Railroad has so far paid \$5,000 per month clear of expenses. A strike has occurred amongst the labourers on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Montreal. It is said there is at present a great rash of emigrants from Australia to Peru on account of the supposed discovery of Gold there. The convention at Percy made Mr. Ross the Reform Candidate, pledge himself in writing to vote for the secularization of the Reserves for education and general improvements.

Hay is becoming very scarce all over Canada. It seems, for want of fodder, there has been a partial famine among cattle near Bytown. Hay, in Toronto, is selling for \$25 per ton; and in Kingston it has sold as high as \$40 per ton. Seven vessels were lost in the late storm at Chicago, and 2000 lives. The master builders of Toronto have conceded to the terms of their mer, and given them the wages demanded. Mr. Justice Moudet, of Montreal, has been using very unbecoming language on the Bench in reference to the Eastern war, calling the nations opposing Russia, and the Russians, murderers, and undeserving the world's sympathy. The Judges of Lower Canada are certainly very strange men. We are glad to see that the Lower Canada Roman Catholic papers are disposed to allow the Liberals in the ascendancy in

The Board of Health of the French Army, being consulted as to the possibility of feeding the soldiers, principally on mutton, have declared against that diet for a constancy, as likely to lead to dysentery.

THE CHIEF OFFICERS AGAINST RUSSIA.—Of the five who are to command divisions, all are of different birth—a Scotchman, a Hanoverian, an Irishman, a Canadian and an Englishman—thus: Sir George Brown is a native of Lunenburg, near Elgin; the Duke of Cambridge was born at Hanover; Sir Do Lacy Evans in Ireland; Sir Richard England in Upper Canada; the Earl of Lucan is the only Englishman of that rank, and is a Londoner by birth, though of Irish descent. With the respect to the fleets, the two highest in command are not Englishmen; Sir Charles Napier was born in Scotland, and Admiral Dundas at Calcutta, though of Scotch descent.

RECEIPTS, No. 19.
J J L, Westminster, \$3 his account is set.
Letter from Woolstock received.

HATS AND CAPS
OF every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of
S. DADSON,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.
Hats Neatly Repaired.
Toronto, May 13, 1854. 19

Co-Partnership.
THE Subscribers have formed a partnership, under the name and firm of Boucher and Ross, as General Agents and Commission Merchants—and respectfully solicit the support of the Public.
WILLIAM BOURCHIER,
CLARKE ROSS.
Toronto, May 11, 1854. 19

THE subscribers have also on hand in assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, comprising SHAWLS, BELTS, MOUNTAINS, SASHES, SHELS, &c., &c.
S. SHAW & SON,
May 11, 1854.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!
S. SHAW & SON,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,
237 SIGN OF THE ANVIL, 237
CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,
TORONTO, C. W.
Coopers and Carpenters Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shell Goods, BELT-MOUNTAINS, SASHES, SHELS, &c., &c.
S. SHAW & SON.

TORONTO AUCTION MART,
KING STREET.

STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the above Rooms if not previously disposed of, on
MONDAY, 29th day of May inst,

that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.
The Mill is a frame building with two run of French Burr Stones, Smut Machine Bolting Chest and Screens and all necessary machinery complete, and the whole new and well fitted up. The situation cannot be excelled for procuring grain.

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Gallenough, St. Andrew's.

WM. NASON,
Waton.
Sale at 1 o'clock.
WAKEFIELD & COATE,
Auctioneers.
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854. 18

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

Berwick, - - - - - Friday, 2nd June.
Toronto city, - - - - - Friday, 26th do.
do. do. - - - - - Friday, 19th June.
King, - - - - - Saturday, 3rd June.
Richmond Hill - - - - - Tuesday, 16th June.
Sandhill, Albion - - - - - Tuesday, 23rd June.

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. 60 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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, Rohn, 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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found all the novelties of the season.

Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d. to 6s. 3d. per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Cuffs and Sleeves from 1jd. per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, light coloured Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

And a lot of the Cheapest Bonnets ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new.

An Inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH,
Toronto House, No. 60,
King Street, Toronto.
May 5th, 1854.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET

Daily the tidings are brought from afar
Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war;
And the topics now heard in the parlour and street
Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet.

But Britain decides, and decides not in vain—
That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain,
That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar,
Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore.

And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined,
Their armies united, and their fleets are combined;
And the sons of each nation in this awful strife
Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.

Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear,
You must have new clothes at this time of the year,
Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay
In making your purchase much later than May.

Now, PEARSON has studied as statements below
In reference to fabrics and prices will show—
By securing the products of various climes
To make large provisions for these wonderful times.

His Stock is neither inferior or small
But such as he trusts will satisfy all;
And he therefore expects very early to see
His esteem'd patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

Bonnets from - - - - - 3s.
Muslin dresses - - - - - 2s. 6d.
Parasols - - - - - 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons - - - - - 1d.
Furniture Chintz - - - - - 2d. 6d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast - - - - - 7d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes - - - - - 5d.
Ginghams and Derries (very heavy) - - - - - 6d.
Fine printed DeLaines - - - - - 7d.
" " (double width) - - - - - 7d.
Linnen Handkerchiefs - - - - - 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) - - - - - 9d.
Black and Colored Silks - - - - - 2s. 6d.
Tweeds - - - - - 10d.
8-4 Druggot - - - - - 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz. - - - - - 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " " - - - - - 3s. 9d.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

Bareges, Shawls, Damasks, &c.,
Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices.

This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle,
ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented.
Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Millor Cloths, Keizermeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by
CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-11

WHITTEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITTEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.
RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Toronto, April 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,
ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

(GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.
Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

CALLING AT
Wellington Square, Oakville and Port Credit.

THE STEAMER
CITY OF HAMILTON

WILL leave HAMILTON every Morning (Sunday excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave TORONTO at TWO o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports, going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, April 7, 1854. 13-11

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM
WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854,
Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:
EXPRESS TRAIN:
Leave Windsor at - - - - - 10 00 A. M.
Leave London at - - - - - 2 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at - - - - - 6 10 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls at - - - - - 8 00 P. M.

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

GOING WEST:
EXPRESS TRAIN:
Leave the Falls at - - - - - 10 30 A. M.
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Leave the Falls at - - - - - 12 15 P. M.
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The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

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

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Mamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expence thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade.
Published by order,
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, }
Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854. } 17

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

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

CHARLES DURAND F.S.C. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY...

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY. Ac. will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS. THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS...

CHAS. ED. ROMAIN, Chairman. Committee Room, Toronto, 25th March, 1854.

NO. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100. KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS...

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, FORGING, and all kinds of MACHINERY.

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

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

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

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture. of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public.

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.

S. F. URQUHART, General Agent 61 Yonge Street, Toronto. NB—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine...

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS. A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself.

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

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.



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

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large tin metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

R. H. BRETT, 101 King Street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE Hardware, Earthenware, Oil Paints, Dry Goods, Window Glass, Gunpowder &c. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land House, &c. 101, 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. Fryson, Curlew & Co. No. 10, 11, & 12, Fleet Street's Place, Old London.

A CARD YONGE St. Pottery, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS Pottery—Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 100,000 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year. These Potteryes exceed all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality.

WANTED two good young Pottery, 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. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. All orders promptly attended to. March 1854.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

Wholesale and Retail Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Dispatch. Mournings Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly. Men's 3/6 Holland Coats, 4 4, Men's Black Cloth Vests, 7 6, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, from 7 6, do. Che'kd do. 3 0, do. Blue Satin do. 8 0, do. Linen Drill do. 5 0, do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0, do. Fancy Satin do. 3 0, do. Check do. do. 5 0, do. Russell Cord do. 12 6, do. Hosiery do. 3 1, do. Corduroy do. 7 6, do. Princes, do. do. 12 6, do. Fancy do. 4 1, do. Sateen do. 11 3, do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6, do. Velvet do. 4 4, do. Casimere do. 13 0, do. Broad Cloth do. 39 0, do. Marseilles do. 1 1, do. Broad do. do. 3 4, do. Broad do. do. 3 4, do. Broad do. do. 3 9, Boy's Drill do. 1 4 1/2, do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0, do. Sateen do. 5 0, do. Mole Skin do. 5 0, do. Tweed do. 10 0, do. Cloth do. 5 0, do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6, do. Tweed do. 4 0, do. Casimere do. 5 0, do. Broad do. do. 4 4 1/2, do. Russell Cord do. 8 9, do. Casimere do. 5 0, do. Broad do. do. 4 4 1/2, White Shirts, Linen Fines 1 1, Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6, Red flannel Shirts, 4 4 1/2, Striped do. 2 6, Boy's do. 1 10, Under-shirts and drawers. Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials & DRY GOODS. Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2, 10 1/2, Bed Tick and Towels, White do. 3 1/2, Prints, last colours, do. from 7 1/2, Capes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirts, 4 1/2, Heavy gaiters, do. 7 1/2, Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks, Cotton Warp, from 4s. 1 1/2, Splendid bouret Ribbons, 7 1/2, bodies, Ladies' Hats, from 2s. 6 1/2, Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gongs, Lumberg, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Cap-tails, Muslin netts, Barege Dresses, Edgings, Artificial Flowers, Collars, Silks Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca, Not Checked and plain Alpaca, Orleans, Colours, Deanes.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, Ac. 101 King Street, Toronto, Canada. Office, corner of Church Street on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office. Toronto, Jan. 14, 1854.

J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE. Sign of the large Knife and Fork, 101 St. James Street, Toronto. HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of Household and Commercial Hardware, including House Furnishings, Groceries, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Shoemakers' and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds at low prices. Toronto, Jan. 14, 1854.

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

75 barrels do do do 20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar, 200 Half-cents Tea, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, 144 Cans do, put up for family use in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each, 59 bags Rice, Patia, 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, 10 dozen Patent Pans, 25 crates assorted Crockery.

Also, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles Soap, Blue Indigo Starch, Pipes, Bronza, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Paper, With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail. Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto. B. M. P. & 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.

Office, on King Street, near the Ferry, New York
Toronto, January 14, 1854

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.

THE Corporation of the City of Toronto have decided to construct new WATER WORKS to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario will receive plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to compete, until the first day of July next. Two Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed and must be accompanied by a note containing the Signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding with the plan.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office.

CHAS ED. ROMAINE, Chairman.
Committee Room,
Toronto, 24th March, 1854.

NO. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.

CALL AND SEE
No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."
JAMES DUFFETT.
Toronto, March 11, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, FORGINGS, 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.

BOUND Volumes of the Son of BENTLEY for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them on applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, with bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound inboards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY.
Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

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

Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-tables, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,

of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.

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

Office, on King Street, near the Ferry, New York
London, 11th, The Duggan's general in Toronto
S. F. URQUHART,
Toronto, 11th, The Duggan's general in Toronto

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.
A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-heads, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at

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

No. Wholesale Agent in British America. Toronto, April 8, 1854.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.
Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office.
Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCRYT.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EAR.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by

Redding & Co., Proprietors, No. 3 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Druggist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by DOEL & Dickie, Whitby Village; Hamilton, by George E. Cartwright; London, C. W., Mr. Sims.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

Office, on King Street, near the Ferry, New York
Toronto, January 14, 1854

YONGE St. Pottery, Near the Ferry.
JOHN PAVIS, Proprietor.
These Pottery works produce a large quantity of these Pottery articles, and other Pottery articles in the Pottery works for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show and have been sold at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, a Bronze Glaze, Milk Pots, Cream Colored, Pickers, Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops of stout nature. J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can be recommended as being far better to lastly porous, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
January 23, 1854.

WANTED two or three Pottery, and two or three Pottery, for the same Business at the Yonge Street Pottery. Apply to John Pavis on the premises.

Parents would do well to teach their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Any order from any part of the country will be particularly attended to.

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

HATS, CAPS, KOSKUTHS, &c., &c., Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO SECOND PRICE!

Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning's Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Men's 3/4 Holland Coat, 4 4 | Men's Black Cloth Vests, 7 6 | Men's Mole-skin Trousers, from 7 6 |
| do. Che'kd do. 10 0 | do. Blue Satin do. 8 9 | do. Lion Drill do. 5 0 |
| do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0 | do. Fancy Satin do. 9 0 | do. Check do. 5 0 |
| do. Russell Cord do. 12 6 | do. Hosiery do. 7 4 | do. Coney do. 7 6 |
| do. Prince's do. 12 6 | do. Fancy do. 4 1 | do. Sateen do. 11 3 |
| do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6 | do. Velvet do. 4 4 | do. Cassimere do. 13 0 |
| do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0 | do. Marsala do. 1 4 | do. Buckram do. — |
| do. Cashimere do. 25 0 | do. Barathia do. 1 4 | do. Dresskin do. — |
| Boy's Br'n Holland do. 1 4 | Boy's Fancy do. 1 9 | Boy's Drill do. 4 4 |
| do. Che'kd do. 5 0 | do. Silk do. 5 0 | do. Checked do. 1 0 |
| do. Mole-skin do. 6 3 | do. Satin do. 5 0 | do. Mole-skin do. 5 0 |
| do. Tweed do. 10 0 | do. Cloth do. 5 0 | do. Child's twe'd do. — |
| do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6 | do. Tweed do. 4 0 | do. Cassimere do. 4 4 |
| do. Russel Cord do. 8 9 | do. Cassimere do. 5 0 | do. Faced do. 4 4 |
| White Shirts, Lined, 1 4 | Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6 | Red flannel Shirts, 4 4 |
| Striped do. 2 6 | Boy's do. 1 0 | Under-stairs and drawers |

DRY GOODS.

- Muslin deLames, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, 10 1/2.
- Bed Tick and Towels, White do. 3 1/2
- Prints, in colours, do. from 7 1/2.
- Tapes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirting, 4 1/2
- Heavy gingham, do. 7 1/2.
- Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks, Cotton Warp, from 4s. 1 1/2.
- Splendid bonnet Ribbons, 7 1/2.
- Bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.
- Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d.
- Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gongs, Frummings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Cap-fronts, Muslins, netts, Barege Dresses, Edgings, Artificial Flowers, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c., Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines, Silk warp Alpaca.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS. BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto. No second Price. Toronto, January 14, 1854.

HARDWARE

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (1854) No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE, At 104 Yonge Street,

- 50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS,
- 75 Barrels do. do
- 20 sacks of Louisiana 1st Dutch Cut of Sugar,
- 2nd Headings, 1st and 2nd extra
- 1st and 2nd Headings, 1st and 2nd extra
- 1st and 2nd Headings, 1st and 2nd extra
- 50 bags Rice, Patna,
- 20 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
- 10 boxes Patent Fairs,
- 25 crates assorted Cookery

Russia, Curants, Spices, Mustard, Coffee, Sugar, Blue Indigo, Starch, Paper, Brown, Aves, Letter A & Wrapping Paper, With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

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.

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.

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. Mills & Wright, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts. Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city all of which will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton 21 Jan. 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

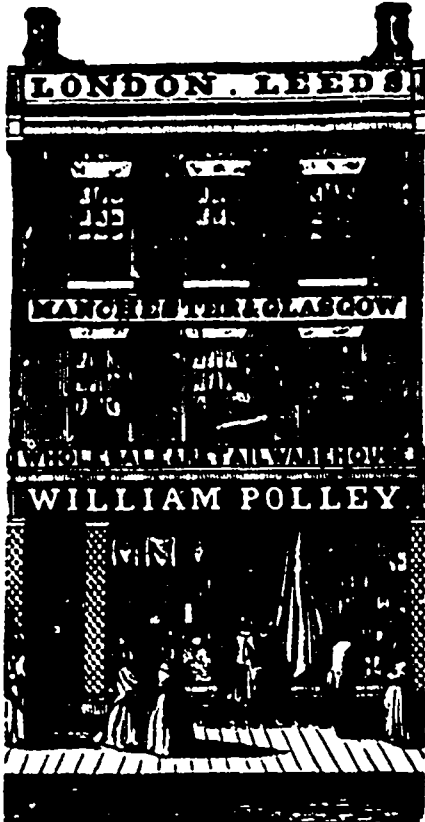
NOTICE.

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

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

ROBERT BEARD,
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.
Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarisets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doekskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which for quality, variety, and excellent value is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

Superior Cotton Warp, (2 1/2 Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bases—warranted first quality.
Terms Cash. No Abatement.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Trade at West of Church St.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

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

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

Bonnets & Millinery,

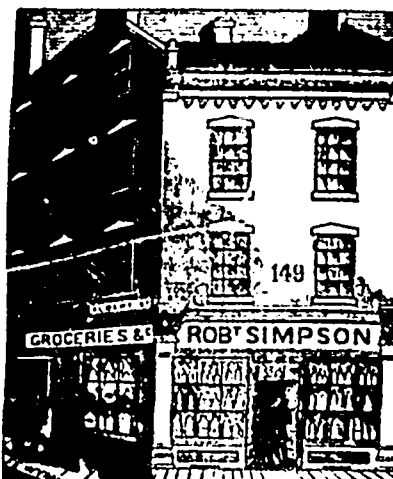
Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw, Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Detrines, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints,

FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doekskin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths, Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

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

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

W. STEWARD,

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

A CARD.

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

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.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL. Beg to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE Subscriber 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 RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.

PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, }
Jan. 2, 1854

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

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

Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries. All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the
Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations.
ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO.
Beg to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Which will comprise a large assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most liberal Terms.
Toronto, March 8, 1854. 13

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 Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.
CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition 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 be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER.
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby; Trufalgar, J. B. Crowe, P. Ham; J. Ragsdale, Chippewa; Robert Collier, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster Lobo, John Audock, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles T. Tor, Port Sarina; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. A. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Kuthersford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summersville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonte, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Frazer, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Durdas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"

is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual 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.

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

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."

It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors Ale or Beer, by retail, and Billiard Table Keepers are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

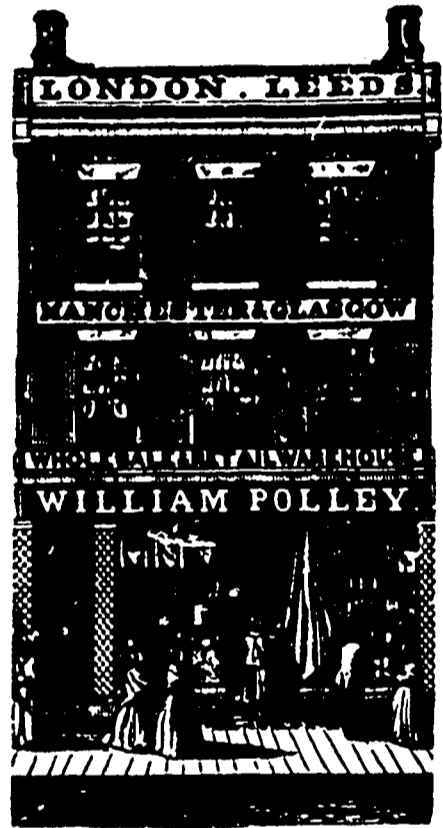
And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on or after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers,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

ROBERT BEARD,

General Inspector of Licences, Toronto.

Toronto Feb. 23. 1854

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

Every description of Cottons, Shirts, Hollands, Linens, Dicks, Gambroos, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirts, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

Superior Cotton Warp, ("No. 1") a prime article in Seamless Bags, - warranted first quality.

Terms Cash. No Abatement.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East, Toronto, April 19, 1854.

16-11.

JOHN PARKIN, Dresser & Gas Fitter, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House, Cor. per. Brass, Lead, Iron, or fault's Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the most promptitude and on the most liberal terms. Toronto January 2d, 1854.

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

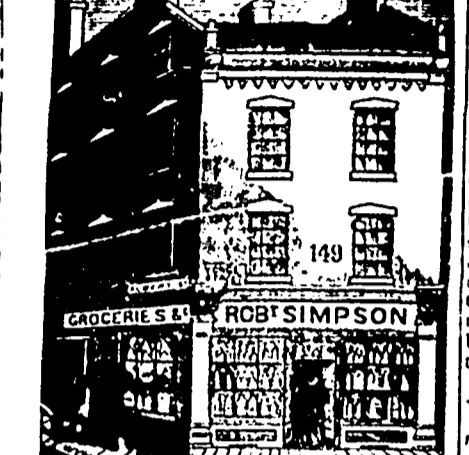
J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., at Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

T. PRATT'S, Temperance House, 1. D vision Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854.

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

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

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

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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 augmented. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

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

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

ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well assorted Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

All of which will form his only barricades - and he craves that the Ammunition used against them May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.

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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 Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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JOHN PARKIN, Dresser & Gas Fitter, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House, Cor. per. Brass, Lead, Iron, or fault's Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the most promptitude and on the most liberal terms. Toronto January 2d, 1854.

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

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

T. PRATT'S, Temperance House, 1. D vision Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854.

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

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

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.

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services.

CUT AND PLAIN Glassware - Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.

Parian Statuettes: Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.

PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, } Jan. 2, 1854

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

THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitmore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE. Comprised in part of the following GOODS: Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Pated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.

WM. BLIGHT. Toronto, January 2, 1854.

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

ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well assorted Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

All of which will form his only barricades - and he craves that the Ammunition used against them May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.

Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description. Toronto, Jan, 2d, 1854.

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

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 Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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