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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. SEPTEMBER, 30, 1854.

NO. 39.

ADVANCE.

God bade the sun with golden step sublime  
Advance!  
He whispered in the listening ear of time,  
Advance!  
He bade the guiding spirit of the stars,  
With lightning speed, in silver shining cars,  
Along the bright floor of his azure hall,  
Advance!  
Sun, Stars, and Time, obey the voice, and all  
Advance!  
The river, at its bubbling fountain, cries  
Advance!  
The clouds proclaim, like heralds, through the skies,  
Advance!  
Through the world the mighty Master's laws  
Allow not one brief moment's idle pause  
The earth is full of life, the swelling seeds  
Advance!  
And summer hours like flow'ry harnessed steeds  
Advance!  
To man's most wondrous hand the same voice cried  
Advance!  
Go clear the woods, and o'er the bounding tide  
Advance!  
Go draw the marble from the secret bed,  
And make the cedar bend its giant head;  
Let domes and columns through the wondering air,  
Advance!  
The world, O man, is thine; but would'st thou share,  
Advance!  
Unto the soul of man the same voice spoke,  
Advance!  
From out the chaos, thunder-like, it broke,  
Advance!  
Go track the comet in its wheeling race,  
And drag the lightning from its hiding-place;  
From out the night of ignorance and fears,  
Advance!  
For love and hope, borne by the coming years,  
Advance!

ON THE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF UPPER CANADA.

BY W. E. LOGAN, F. R. S., F. G. S., AND DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

The Western District of Upper Canada has, at a short distance on the north-west side of it, the coal-field of Michigan, and at a somewhat greater on the south-east, what has been called the coal-field of Appalachia. The former, as has been ascertained by the investigations of the geologists of the United States, occupies the chief part of the interior of the southern peninsula of Michigan, and has a superficies of about 12,000 square miles, while the latter, extending in length from the north-eastern corner of Pennsylvania to Tennessee, and in breadth from the vicinity of Lake Erie to the sources of the Potomac, presents the greatest known carboniferous area on the face of the globe, its surface being equal to about 60,000 square miles. The rocks of the Michigan coal-field, where they approach nearest to Lake Saint Clair, and those of the Appalachians, where they do the same in regard to Lake Erie, exhibit an attitude so near to horizontality, that, without accurate admeasurements, it would not be easy to detect their dip. These between the coal-fields and the two Lakes equally dip so, and there again between the Lakes them-

dip why they should not be carried across it, might induce those who had made no careful examination of the matter to entertain a hope that some outlying patch of such measures might yet be found in that part of Canada. The ascertained structure of the District, however, shows that such a hope would be ill founded, and I propose to place before the Institute an explanation of what that structure is, illustrated by a map and section, that part of the map representing a portion of the United States being copied from the works of American geologists.

The rocks comprehended in the section in descending order are—

1. Gneissoid, or Metamorphic series.
2. Huronian, or copper-bearing rocks, perhaps equivalent to the Cambrian of England.
3. Potsdam Sandstone.
4. Calciferous Sand-rock, Chazy, Birdseye, Black River, and Trenton Limestones.
5. Utica Slates.
6. Hudson River group.
7. Medina Sandstone.
8. Clinton and Niagara groups.
9. Gypsiferous Rocks, Onondaga Salt group.
10. Corniferous limestone\*
11. Hamilton group.
12. Chemung and Portage groups.
13. Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone.
14. Coal measures.

Lower Silurian  
Upper Silurian  
Devonian  
Carboniferous

It is not my intention to give any detailed description of these rocks, but for their mineral and fossil contents, as well as their respective thicknesses, refer to the various official reports presented to the government on the progress of the geological survey of the Province, and of those of the geologists of the United States; nor shall I allude to their geographical distribution in detail farther than an occasion may require, the map being sufficient to explain it.

Taking these rocks in their general groupings, it will be perceived by the map that the Lower Silurian series, by a change in the strike from west to north-west, sweeps round from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, and proceeds thence by the north side of the Manitoulin Islands, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northern peninsula of Michigan. The Upper Silurian follows them. The Niagara Limestone at the base, aids in forming the neck of land separating and holding up Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, and continues in a ridge along the Blue Mountains, and the promontory terminating at Cabot's head and the Manitoulin Islands, are only an interrupted prolongation. The Gypsiferous rocks succeed conformably, running from Grand Island, by the Welland and Grand Rivers, to the River Sauguna, while the superimposed Corniferous Limestone, from Lake Erie on the one side and Lake Huron on the other, is projected forward into the Western District as far as the Township of Zone. The same formation, with a projected form in an opposite direction, comes up from Ohio by the upper end of Lake Erie, and is carried north-easterly as far as the eastern side of Chatham. Between Zone and Chatham, the Hamilton group, composed of black bituminous shales, constitutes a narrow band, which runs north-westward toward Lake Huron and St. Clair, and south-eastward to

is rudely concentric with the coal measures of Michigan, and the other with those of the Appalachian field—of which last, however, the map shows but a small portion. Within these two rings, thus united by the band across the Western District, and between them and the carboniferous centres, the Chemung the Portage groups occupy their place, in two broad and entirely separate zones, one of them showing itself north-west of Lake St. Clair, and the other south-east of Lake Erie.

To any one accustomed to consider the forms derived from the intersection of surfaces, who will carry in his mind that the various formations which have been given are nothing more than a set of thick, close-fitting, conformable sheets, which are intersected by the general surface of the country, it will be at once apparent that the ascertained geographical distribution of the formation results from the fact that between the Michigan and Appalachian coal-fields there is a flat anticlinal arch, the axis of which runs, with a gentle curve, from the upper extremity of Lake Ontario, by London, Zone, and Malden, to the Maumee River, at the upper end of Lake Erie, and that between Chatham and Zone, there is in it a slight transverse depression.

This anticlinal arch is represented in the section, the line of which runs in a north-west and south-east direction from the one coal-field to the other, a little south-west of the Hamilton shales in Chatham. The section is given on a scale at one mile to an inch, both horizontally and vertically; for it is only by using the same scale for both measurements that a true idea can be at once conceived of the very small slope in a set of strata that is required to produce important effects in geographical distribution.

It will be seen by the section that between the highest formation in the Western District (the Hamilton group) and the Carboniferous series, the rocks that are wanting (the Chemung and Portage groups) have a thickness of about 2500 feet, and without a very extensive area of these, there can be no reasonable expectation of coal.

The position of the great Lakes of the St. Lawrence, and the distribution of the rocks in connection with them, is one of the grandest and most beautiful instances to be met with, of the dependence of the geographical features of a country upon geological structure. Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay, with its continuation behind the Manitoulin Islands, and Green Bay, with in Wisconsin, are excavations in the same formation of the Lower Silurian series—Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, are excavations in equivalent constituents of the Upper Silurian, while there runs a ridge separating these two sets of excavations from one another, which derives its main characteristic from the Niagara Limestone. The Chemung and Portage groups, which are composed chiefly of sandstone, have been strong enough to resist the denuding forces which have produced the excavations and we find them forming equivalent limits to the Upper Silurian, or perhaps more correctly Devonian Lakes. It is thus the distribution of these various rocks, which is again dependent in a great measure upon the anticlinal arch running between the two great coal fields, that gives to a very large part of Upper Canada its present geographical form.

be surrounded, of course, by the Chemung and Portage groups. These would give around the Carboniferous centre, a broad ring of sandstone, which would reach as far as Malden to the south-westward and London to the north-eastward, and the Western and London Districts, instead of being underlain chiefly by calcareous, would be so by silicious rocks. The structure in connection with the coal-patch being sinclinal instead of anticlinal, the projected forms of the Corniferous Limestone would be turned in the opposite directions to those they now have, and in Canada, all the formations below would in succession be carried farther to the eastward. With the distributions of the rocks, the forms of the Lakes dependent on this distribution, would be altered. The sandstones surrounding the coal-patch would extend, with the exception of the coal patch, across from the Michigan to the Appalachian coal-field; and if like causes are to be supposed productive of like effects, one-half of Lake Erie and a part of Lake Huron would be obliterated, and the remaining portions modified in form. In short, the supposition of an arch of the true Carboniferous rocks existing in the Western District, requires as a consequence, the supposition of a very extensive change in Upper Canadian geography.

If it be supposed that the coal-patch might be present through the influence of a dislocation, one of the conditions of such a dislocation must necessarily be that it must produce a downthrow on one side or the other, of at least 2500 feet, and it would still be required that on the downthrow side the wide zone of sandstone, and all the circumstances consequent on it, should follow the coal until interrupted by the fault. But if disturbances had occurred in this part of America of sufficient force to produce a dislocation of this order, it is probable that it would not be a solitary one. The strata of the District would have been tilted up to various high angles, and instead of its flat surface, dependent on the flatness of its rocks, the country would have presented a mountainous one.

Unless, therefore, workable coal seams are to be found in older rocks than those of the true carboniferous age, which no ascertained facts either in the United States or in Canada, or any other part of America, authorize us to expect, it appears to be a necessary consequence of the structure of the Western District that none will be met with there. But though there are no true coal measures in the District, there are rocks which may really be mistaken for such by observers, who are not aware, when actual works of a coal seam are not before the eye, how extensive an examination it may be expedient to make and how many circumstances connected with geological structure it may be necessary to bring into harmony, before it is definitely pronounced whether a particular set of strata are likely to be associated with coal seams, are disposed to come to a hasty conclusion, founded upon mere resemblances. These rocks are the black bituminous shales of the Hamilton group. They are no doubt nearly identical in mineral character with similar shales frequently found interspersed with true coal measures. Like them they in several places hold so much bituminous matter as to give a partially inflammable character to the rock, and to yield petroleum or mineral oil.



# Canadian Literary Gem.

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dip why they should not be carried across it, might induce those who had made no careful examination of the matter to entertain a hope that some outlying patch of such measures might yet be found in that part of Canada. The ascertained structure of the District, however, shows that such a hope would be ill founded; and I propose to place before the Institute an explanation of what that structure is, illustrated by a map and section, that part of the map representing a portion of the United States being copied from the works of American geologists.

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is rudely concentric with the coal measures of Michigan, and the other with those of the Appalachian field—of which last, however, the map shows but a small portion. Within these two rings, thus united by the band across the Western District, and between them and the carboniferous centres, the Chemung and Portage groups occupy their place, in two broad and entirely separate zones, one of them showing itself north-west of Lake St. Clair, and the other south-east of Lake Erie.

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The position of the great Lakes of the St. Lawrence, and the distribution of the rocks in connection with them, is one of the grandest and most beautiful instances to be met with, of the dependence of the geographical features of a country upon geological structure. Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay with its continuance behind the Manitoulin Islands, and Green Bay, with in Wisconsin, are excavations in the same formation of the Lower Silurian series—Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, are excavations in equivalent constituents of the Upper Silurian, while there runs a ridge separating these two sets of excavations from one another, which derives its main characteristic from the Niagara Limestone. The Chemung and Portage groups, which are composed chiefly of sandstone, have been strong enough to resist the denuding forces which have produced the excavations and we find them forming equivalent limits to the Upper Silurian, or perhaps more correctly Devonian Lakes. It is thus the distribution of these various rocks, which is again dependent in a great measure upon the anticlinal arch running between the two great coal fields, that gives to a very large part of Upper Canada its present geographical form.

Let us suppose that there was the smallest possible patch of the Carboniferous series in the Western District. What would be the result? It would

be surrounded, of course, by the Chemung and Portage groups. These would present the Carboniferous centre, a broad ring of sandstone, which would reach as far as Malden to the south-westward and London to the north-eastward, and the Western and London Districts, instead of being underlain chiefly by calcareous, would be so by siliceous rocks. The structure in connection with the coal-patch being sinclinal instead of anticlinal, the projected forms of the Corniferous Limestone would be turned in the opposite directions to those they now have, and in Canada, all the formations below would in succession be carried farther to the eastward. With the distributions of the rocks, the forms of the Lakes dependent on this distribution, would be altered. The sandstones surrounding the coal-patch would extend, with the exception of the coal patch, across from the Michigan to the Appalachian coal-field, and if like causes are to be supposed productive of like effects, one-half of Lake Erie and a part of Lake Huron would be obliterated, and the remaining portions modified in form. In short, the supposition of an arch of the true Carboniferous rocks existing in the Western District, requires as a consequence, the supposition of a very extensive change in Upper Canadian geography.

If it be supposed that the coal-patch might be present through the influence of a dislocation one of the conditions of such a dislocation must necessarily be that it must produce a downthrow on one side or the other, of at least 2500 feet, and it would still be required that on the downthrow side the wide zone of sandstone, and all the circumstances consequent on it, should follow the coal until interrupted by the fault. But if disturbances had occurred in this part of America of sufficient force to produce a dislocation of this order, it is probable that it would not be a solitary one. The strata of the District would have been tilted up to various high angles, and instead of its flat surface, dependent on the flatness of its rocks, the country would have presented a mountainous one.

Unless, therefore, workable coal seams are to be found in older rocks than those of the true carboniferous age, which no ascertained facts either in the United States or in Canada, or any other part of America, authorize us to expect, it appears to be a necessary consequence of the structure of the Western District that none will be met with there. But though there are no true coal measures in the District, there are rocks which may readily be mistaken for such by observers, who unaware, when actual workable coal seams are not before the eye, how extensive an examination it may be expedient to make and how many circumstances connected with geological structure it may be necessary to bring into harmony, before it is definitely pronounced whether a particular set of strata are likely to be associated with coal seams, are disposed to come to a hasty conclusion, founded upon mere resemblances. These rocks are the black bituminous shales of the Hamilton group. They are no doubt nearly identical in mineral character with similar shales frequently found interstratified with true coal measures. Like them they in several places hold so much bituminous matter as to give a partially inflammable character to the rock, and to yield petroleum or mineral oil. Not only do they resemble them in mineral character, but also in some degree in respect to a portion of their fossil contents. Coal measures are strongly marked by their fossil plants, and in

the Hamilton shales are found Calamites, a genus abundant in the Carboniferous rocks, though the species may perhaps be different. These Calamites in the Hamilton shales, having lost their interior by decay, are found compressed into flat stripes and converted into crystalline coal, as they generally are under similar conditions in true coal measures. The circumstances of the case, therefore, might occasionally deceive even practical observers, had they not other guides in the Crustacea and Mollusca of the formation, and a traced out and ascertained place for it in the order of superposition, in which by prior extended examinations its constituent strata had become known. It has been well ascertained by the geologists of the United States, that the place of these shales in Northern New York and Pennsylvania is about 2500 feet beneath the Carboniferous rocks; and before the institution of the state geological surveys, the formation had been very extensively and very expensively examined by boring excavation, and by surface explorations in search of coal seams, but of course without success; and it is with a view to aid in preventing a repetition of useless expenditure in Canada that the present paper and its illustrations are submitted to the Canadian Institute.

\*What is called the Carboniferous limestone, under No. 10, is intended to represent whatever there may be in Canada of those deposits which in the New York series of rocks composed the Heiderberg series, with the exclusion of the Onondaga salt group; and it may be here remarked, that the line of division between the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks is given as merely approximate. The true position of this line seems as yet not quite certain, but it is supposed to be somewhere about the middle of that portion of the Heiderberg series, which lies above the Onondaga Salt group.



Ladies' Department.

MARY'S DREAMS.

The moon had climbed the highest hill  
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,  
And from the eastern summer ebel  
Her silver light on tower and tree,  
When Mary laid her down to sleep,  
Her thoughts on Sandy far at sea,  
When, soft and low, a voice was heard,  
Saying, "Mary, weep no more for me."  
She from her pillow gently raised  
Her head, to ask who there might be,  
And saw young Sandy shivering stand,  
With visage pale, and hollow e'e.  
"O, Mary dear, cold is my clay;  
It lies beneath a stormy sea,  
Far, far from thee I sleep in death;  
So, Mary, weep no more for me!"  
Three stormy nights and stormy days  
We tossed upon the raging main;  
And long we strove our bark to save,  
But all our striving was in vain.  
Even then, when horror chilled my blood,  
My heart was filled with love for thee;  
The storm is passed, and I at rest;  
So, Mary, weep no more for me!  
O, maiden dear, thyself prepare;  
We soon shall meet upon that shore  
Where love is free from doubt and care,  
And thou and I shall part no more!"  
Loud crowed the cock, the shadow fled,  
No more of Sandy could she see;  
But soft the passing spirit said,  
"Sweet Mary, weep no more for me!"

STRANGE CREDULITY—A \$3,000 SWINDLE.

About two weeks ago, as a gentleman farmer, living in Mel... a county was riding towards his

tion told him that she had seen him on the road a few days before, and that his appearance had made such an impression upon her mind, that she was compelled to call and see him. She told him that she was an astrologer, and that she was well acquainted with its mysteries. She saw at once that he was an extraordinary person, and knew that he had been born under a particular planet, and that great things might be expected of him. She took from her apron a book which seemed to contain a number of diagrams, figures, &c., and read from it in an unknown tongue, a few "hocus pocus" sentences, after which, closing it and putting it back into its hiding place, she went into the kitchen, bought a few pounds of butter of the wife of the gentleman, for which she paid liberally and went on her way.

A day or two afterwards, the woman called again reiterating what she had said on her first visit, the farmer paying but little attention to what she said, looking upon the whole affair as an attempt to humbug him. Not at all discouraged, the woman called again the next day, and wound up her conversation by saying that she knew where three hat-crowns full of gold had been buried on his farm, and that if he would do as she directed, they would recover it; but that it was necessary to allay the spirits that stood guard over it; that a large sum of money must be present with them at the incantation. She thought five thousand dollars would be required, but was not sure as to the amount; and she proposed if he would go into it and furnish the money, that she would give him two-thirds of the treasure while she would reserve the other one-third for her share.

Up to this time the farmer appears to have had no confidence in the woman; but as she took his hand, and traced the mysterious lines therein, telling him the great things in store for him, he began to place some confidence in her, especially as she had told him some things that had occurred in his life, that he supposed had never been known. About this time he sold a large lot of cattle, for which he received in cash about \$4,000. The next day the woman called again, and said \$3,000 was the amount required to be present to allay the the spirits.—The farmer then produced the package of money received for the cattle, and the two sat down to a table, and counted out \$3,000 in bank notes excepting four small gold coins. The money was then folded up and put in a handkerchief; the woman all the time making strange motions and talking strange talk. The next day, and the day after, the woman called again, each time counting the money as before, making the signs, &c., but leaving the money with the farmer, wrapped up in the handkerchief. At the next visit, she required him to take a solemn oath, that he would not tell any living soul the object they were in pursuit of, that she was going away to absent for a short time, he was not to look at the package of money, at any time excepting when she was present; and after making an earnest prayer, she took hold of him while she held the package of money in her hand, and swung him around so that they came together back to back. She then gave him the handkerchief, as he supposed all right, and told him that she would return on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of August, and then they would go in company and secure the hidden treasure. On the 15th he hardly expected to meet her, and was not disappointed that she did not come. On the 16th he sat up at night expecting her arrival.

After waiting till near midnight on the 17th, he began to suspect that all was not right, and he feared all this might be a trap to rob him. So strong did this suspicion fasten upon him, that he took up his gun, loaded it, and went out into the shrubbery surrounding the house, where he could see all who approached, without being seen, and remained there until two o'clock in the morning. But no one came. As the time had elapsed that was set by his fair visitor, he considered himself absolved from his obligation, never doubting in the least, but that his money was safely deposited in his handkerchief. Unrolling it carefully, what was his dismay at seeing, not a roll of bank bills, and four pieces of gold, as he had left it, but a package of brown paper and four cents, in lieu thereof. Even the handkerchief had been changed; instead of being his own, it was one precisely similar.

One of the strangest things in all this strange transaction is, that a counterfeit \$5 bill that was placed in the package of money, was taken out of it, and returned to the farmer, and he found it was

facts from the most undoubted authority, and we have given them just as they occurred. We can sympathize with our friend, the farmer, in the loss of his money, for he is not the first of the masculine gender who has been, and... not the last who will be, duped by a pretty woman.—Chicago Journal.

MARRIED MEN.—So good was he that I now take an opportunity of making a confession which I have often had upon my lips, but have hesitated to make from the fear of drawing upon myself the hatred of every married woman.—But now I will run the risk—so now for it—some time or other people must unburthen their hearts, I confess, then, that I never find a man more loveable or more captivating than when he is a married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect, in my eyes as when he is a husband, and the father of a family, supporting in his manly arms wife and children, and the whole domestic circle; which, on his entrance into the marriage state, close around him and constitute part of his home and world. He is not merely ennobled by his position, but he is actually beautified by it, then he appears to me as the crown of creation; and it is only such a man as this is dangerous to me and with whom I am inclined to fall in love. But then propriety forbids it. And Moses and all European legislators declared it to be sinful, and all married women would consider it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless I cannot prevent the thing. It is so, and it cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me, is my future confession that no love affects me so pleasantly; the contemplation of no happiness makes me so happy as that between married people. It is amazing to myself because it seems to me that I, living unmarried, or matchless, have but little to do.—But it is so and always was so.—Miss Bremer.



Youth's Department.

ODE TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Far on thy throne of fading light,  
By Angel's pinion only prest,  
Retreating from the verge of night,  
To where the sunbeams gild the west.  
Fair Queen of evening's tranquil hour,  
Thy reign 's as gentle as thy ray.  
For day's last beams around thee pour,  
To kiss thee ere they pass away.  
Beloved Star, how fair art thou,  
But Oh! thou leavest us too soon;  
Stay till we see thy golden brow  
Appearing o'er night's sable noon.  
Thou'rt gone, beloved Star, and Oh!  
May I as calmly sink to rest,  
As lovingly reflect the glow,  
That guides me onward to the blest.

DIRECTIONS FOR A SHORT LIFE.—We copy the following directions for a short life from an old almanac:—  
1st. Eat hot bread at every meal.  
2nd. Eat fast.  
3rd. Lie in bed every morning until the sun is two hours high.  
If the case should prove stubborn,  
4th. Add the morning dram.

A minister while preparing his next Sunday's sermon, stopped occasionally to review what he had written, and, as a matter of course, to erase some portions which on consideration seemed to require improvement. While doing so, he was accosted by his little son, a child, about three years of age, "Father does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly my child." "Then what makes you scratch

more dependent on casiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment.—What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure per se.—Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little in order that you may feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of the two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.

PROPER USE OF EXERCISE.—Those who are able can scarcely take too much exercise of any kind, so that it is kept within the bounds of fatigue. Walking, riding, rowing, fencing, and various games, as fives, tennis, rackets, &c., are all to be recommended to those who are able to enjoy them. Horse exercise is particularly beneficial when it can be borne partly from the exhilarating effect of rapid motion on the spirits, but principally by the complete oxygenation of the blood it leads to, by the gentle exercise of voluntary inspiration it induces.

Reading aloud and singing, when not carried to excess, are most beneficial exercises, and can be practised by the most infirm. They tend to produce deep inspiration, equal expansion of the lungs and give free access of air to the smaller divisions of the air passages, thereby decarbonising the blood more rapidly. The lungs, diaphragm, and walls of the chest are gently but freely exercised and the air tubes are freed from obstruction. Like all other organs those of respiration acquire power by exercise, and that which at first produces breathlessness is soon performed almost unconsciously, and without fatigue. In all these cases, and in all gymnastic exercises, care must be taken not to hurry the circulation so as to produce either breathlessness or muscular fatigue.

Humorous.

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

PHASES OF SOCIAL EXISTENCE.

A POEM OF THE IMAGINATION.

When I'm rich I ride in busses,  
When I'm poor I walk and cusses;  
When I'm rich my tailor's civil,  
When I'm poor a dunning devil.  
Tralira, la, la, la!

When I'm rich I bet on horses,  
When I'm poor for browns I tosses;  
When I'm rich friends asks assistance,  
When I'm poor they keeps their distance.  
Tralira, la, la, la;

When I'm rich cigars I use,  
When I'm poor it's quids I chew;  
When I'm rich the girls all kiss me,  
When I'm poor they cut and quiz me.  
Tralira, la, la, la!

SING A SONG.

Here is a trifle which we find floating around, and which may be said or sung, as suits the taste of the reader:

The world goes up, and the world goes down,  
And the sunshine follows the rain;  
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown,  
Can never come over again,  
Sweet wife,  
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm, though man be cold,  
And the night will hallow the day;  
Till the heart which at even was weary and old,  
Can rise in the morning gay,  
Sweet wife,  
To its work in the morning gay.

A DRAM INTERPRETED.—A beautiful Yokel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day, when she was alone at home. After settling the merits of the weather,

stripes and concentric lines, and in some cases they generally are under similar conditions in true coal measures. The circumstances of the case, therefore, might occasionally deceive even practical observers, had they not other guides in the Crustacea and Mollusca of the formation, and a traced out and ascertained place for it in the order of superposition, in which by prior extended examinations its constituent strata had become known. It has been well ascertained by the geologists of the United States, that the place of these shales in Northern New York and Pennsylvania is about 2500 feet beneath the Carboniferous rocks; and before the institution of the state geological surveys, the formation had been very extensively and very expensively examined by boring excavation, and by surface explorations in search of coal seams, but of course without success; and with a view to aid in preventing a repetition of useless expenditure in Canada that the present paper and its illustrations are submitted to the Canadian Institute.

\* What is called the Carboniferous limestone, under No. 10, is supposed to represent whatever there may be in Canada of those deposits which in the New York series of rocks composed the Helderberg series, with the exclusion of the Onondaga salt group; and it may be here remarked, that the line of division between the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks is given as merely approximate. The true position of this line seems as yet not quite certain, but it is supposed to be somewhere about the middle of that portion of the Helderberg series, which lies above the Onondaga Salt group.



### Ladies' Department.

#### MARY'S DREAMS.

The moon had climbed the highest hill  
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,  
And from the eastern summer shed  
Her silver light on tower and tree,  
When Mary laid her down to sleep,  
Her thoughts on Sandy far at sea,  
When, soft and low, a voice was heard,  
Saying, "Mary, weep no more for me."

She from her pillow gently raised  
Her head, to ask who there might be,  
And saw young Sandy shivering stand,  
With visage pale, and hollow e'e.  
"O, Mary dear, cold is my clay;  
It lies beneath a stormy sea,  
Far, far from thee I sleep in death;  
So, Mary, weep no more for me!"

Three stormy nights and stormy days  
We tossed upon the raging main;  
And long we strove our bark to save,  
But all our striving was in vain.  
Even then, when horror chilled my blood,  
My heart was filled with love for thee;  
The storm is passed, and I at rest;  
So Mary, weep no more for me!

O, maiden dear, thyself prepare;  
We soon shall meet upon that shore  
Where love is free from doubt and care,  
And thou and I shall part no more!"  
Loud crowed the cock, the shadow fled,  
No more of Sandy could she see;  
But soft the passing spirit said,  
"Sweet Mary, weep no more for me!"

#### STRANGE CREDULITY—A \$3,000 SWINDLE.

About two weeks ago, as a gentleman farmer, living in Madison county, was riding towards his home, not far distant, he observed a man and woman by the roadside engaged in repairing tinware. A few days after, a woman called at his house, and after some conversation, asked him if he did not recollect her. He replied that he did not. She

that he was an extraordinary person, and knew that he had been born under a particular planet, and that great things might be expected of him. She took from her apron a book which seemed to contain a number of diagrams, figures, &c., and read from it in an unknown tongue, a few "hocus poems" sentences, after which, closing it and patting it back into its hiding place, she went into the kitchen, bought a few pounds of butter of the wife of the gentleman, for which she paid liberally and went on her way.

A day or two afterwards, the woman called again reiterating what she had said on her first visit, the farmer paying but little attention to what she said, looking upon the whole affair as an attempt to humbug him. Not at all discouraged, the woman called again the next day, and wound up her conversation by saying that she knew where three hat-crowns full of gold had been buried on his farm, and that if he would do as she directed, they would recover it; but that it was necessary to allay the spirits that stood guard over it; that a large sum of money must be present with them at the incantation. She thought five thousand dollars would be required, but was not sure as to the amount; and she proposed if he would go into it and furnish the money, that she would give him two-thirds of the treasure while she would reserve the other one-third for her share.

Up to this time the farmer appears to have had no confidence in the woman; but as she took his hand, and traced the mysterious lines therein, telling him the great things in store for him, he began to place some confidence in her, especially as she had told him some things that had occurred in his life, that he supposed had never been known. About this time he sold a large lot of cattle, for which he received in cash about \$4,000. The next day the woman called again, and said \$3,000 was the amount required to be present to allay the spirits.—The farmer then produced the package of money received for the cattle, and the two sat down to a table, and counted out \$3,000 in bank notes excepting four small gold coins. The money was then folded up and put in a handkerchief; the woman all the time making strange motions and talking strange talk. The next day, and the day after, the woman called again, each time counting the money as before, making the signs, &c., but leaving the money with the farmer, wrapped up in the handkerchief. At the next visit, she required him to take a solemn oath, that he would not tell any living soul the object they were in pursuit of, that she was going away to absent for a short time, he was not to look at the package of money, at any time excepting when she was present; and after making an earnest prayer, she took hold of him while she held the package of money in her hand, and swung him around so that they came together back to back. She then gave him the handkerchief, as he supposed all right, and told him that she would return on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of August, and then they would go in company and secure the hidden treasure. On the 15th he hardly expected to meet her, and was not disappointed that she did not come. On the 16th he sat up at night expecting her arrival.

After waiting till near midnight on the 17th, he began to suspect that all was not right, and he feared all this might be a trap to rob him, so strong did this suspicion fasten upon him, that he took up his gun, loaded it, and went out into the shrubbery surrounding the house, where he could see all who approached, without being seen, and remained there until two o'clock in the morning. But no one came. As the time had elapsed that was set by his fair visitor, he considered himself absolved from his obligation, never doubting in the least, but that his money was safely deposited in his handkerchief. Unrolling it carefully, what was his dismay at seeing, not a roll of bank bills, and four pieces of gold, as he had left it, but a package of brown paper and four cents, in lieu thereof. Even the handkerchief had been changed; instead of being his own, it was one precisely similar.

One of the strangest things in all this strange transaction is, that a counterfeit \$5 bill that was placed in the package of money, was taken out of it and returned in the roll of brown paper. How this was done is a mystery we cannot solve. The farmer who has been completely bamboozled out of \$3,000, now seeks to find some remedy at law. Strange as this may appear to many, we have the

Journal.  
MARRIED MEN.—No good was he that I now take an opportunity of making a confession which I have often had upon my lips, but have hesitated to make from the fear of drawing upon myself the hatred of every married woman.—But now I will run the risk—so now for it—some time or other people must unburthen their hearts, I confess, then, that I never find a man more loveable or more captivating than when he is a married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect, in my eyes as when he is a husband, and the father of a family, supporting in his manly arms wife and children, and the whole domestic circle, which, on his entrance into the marriage state, close around him and constitute part of his home and world. He is not merely ennobled by his position, but he is actually beautified by it, then he appears to me as the crown of creation; and it is only such a man as this is dangerous to me and with whom I am inclined to fall in love. But then propriety forbids it. And Moses and all European legislators declared it to be sinful, and all married women would consider it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless I cannot prevent the thing. It is so, and it cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me, is my future confession that no love affects me so pleasantly; the contemplation of no happiness makes me so happy as that between married people. It is amazing to myself because it seems to me that I, living unmarried, or matchless, have but little to do.—But it is so and always was so.—Miss Bremer.



### Youth's Department.

#### ODE TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Far on thy throne of fading light,  
By Angel's pinion only prest,  
Retreating from the verge of night,  
To where the sunbeams gild the west.

Fair Queen of evening's tranquil hour,  
Thy reign 's as gentle as thy ray,  
For day's last beams around thee pour,  
To kiss thee ere they pass away.

Beloved Star, how fair art thou,  
But Oh! thou leavest us too soon;  
Stay till we see thy golden brow  
Appearing o'er night's sable noon.

Thou'rt gone, beloved Star, and Oh!  
May I as calmly sink to rest,  
As lovingly reflect the glow,  
That guides me onward to the blest.

Point Levi, Quebec, Sept., 1854.

DIRECTIONS FOR A SHORT LIFE.—We copy the following directions for a short life from an old almanac:—

- 1st. Eat hot bread at every meal.
- 2nd. Eat fast.
- 3rd. Lie in bed every morning until the sun is two hours high.
- 4th. Add the morning dram.

A minister while preparing his next Sunday's sermon, stopped occasionally to review what he had written, and, as a matter of course, to erase some portions which on consideration seemed to require improvement. While doing so, he was accosted by his little son, a child, about three years of age, "Father does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

MAXIMS ON MONEY.—The art of living easily as to money is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are

a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his application governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure per se.—Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little in order that you may feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of the two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.

PROPER USE OF EXERCISE.—Those who are able can scarcely take too much exercise of any kind, so that it is kept within the bounds of fatigue. Walking, riding, rowing, fencing, and various games, as chess, tennis, rackets, &c., are all to be recommended to those who are able to enjoy them. Horse exercise is particularly beneficial when it can be borne partly from the exhilarating effect of rapid motion on the spirits, but principally by the complete oxygenation of the blood it leads to, by the gentle exercise of voluntary inspiration it induces.

Reading aloud and singing, when not carried to excess, are most beneficial exercises, and can be practised by the most infirm. They tend to produce deep inspiration, equal expansion of the lungs and give free access of air to the smaller divisions of the air passages, thereby decarbonising the blood more rapidly. The lungs, diaphragm, and walls of the chest are gently but freely exercised and the air tubes are freed from obstructions. Like all other organs those of respiration acquire power by exercise, and that which at first produces breathlessness is soon performed almost unconsciously, and without fatigue. In all these cases, and in all gymnastic exercises, care must be taken not to hurry the circulation so as to produce either breathlessness or muscular fatigue.

### HUMOURS.

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

### PHASES OF SOCIAL EXISTENCE.

A POEM OF THE IMAGINATION.

When I'm rich I ride in busses,  
When I'm poor I walk and cusses;  
When I'm rich my tailor's civil,  
When I'm poor a dunning devil.  
Tralira, la, la, la!

When I'm rich I bet on horses,  
When I'm poor for browns I tosses;  
When I'm rich friends seek assistance,  
When I'm poor they keep their distance.  
Tralira, la, la, la;

When I'm rich cigars I use,  
When I'm poor it's quids I chew;  
When I'm rich the girls all kiss me,  
When I'm poor they cut and quiz me.  
Tralira, la, la, la!

### SING A SONG.

Here is a trifle which we find floating around, and which may be said or sung, as suits the taste of the reader:

The world goes up, and the world goes down,  
And the sunshine follows the rain;  
And yesterday's snow and yesterday's frown,  
Can never come over again,  
Sweet wife,  
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm, though man be cold,  
And the night will hallow the day;  
Till the heart which at even was weary and old,  
Can rise in the morning gay,  
Sweet wife,  
To its work in the morning gay.

A DREAM INTERPRETED.—A beautiful Yohel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yohel called one day, when she was alone at home. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face, "I dreamed of you last night!"

"Did you! why now?"  
"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me!"

"Why now! What did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh I dreamed she wasn't at home!"

A light now dawned on Yokel's intellects directly something was heard to crack—perhaps, Yokel's whip, and perhaps not, but about a month more, and they were twain, &c.

TWO ROLLING PASTORS.—The Richmond Post relates an anecdote of "the rolling pastor strong in health."

I was told of a noted gambler in the city of New Orleans. Betting was a main with him, and the argument which he adopted to settle any controversy. Whatever might be the character of the debate, his strongest reply to his antagonist was, "I'll bet you." The scourge of New Orleans, the yellow fever, made its appearance. While it was raging most fiercely, and carrying off its hundreds daily, the gambler was attacked. Medical assistance was secured, and everything that skill could do was done to save his life. But the fever was stronger than the doctor, and at last he was told—

"Sir, you must die, and if you have any arrangements to make, attend to them speedily."

"Doctor," said the sick man, "how long can I live?"

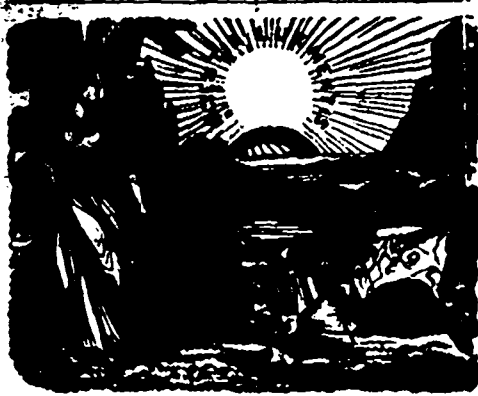
"Not more than three hours," was the reply.

"Doctor, are you perfectly certain that I cannot live more than three hours?" queried the patient.

"I am, sir; you may live that long, but the probabilities are that your end will come in a shorter space."

"Well, you mistake, doctor, I'll bet you my funeral expenses that I will live six hours, just double what you assign me."

The physician was astonished at such coolness but remembering whom he had to deal with, accepted the bet, and awaited the result. The fellow lived through the six hours, secured the stake, and while chalking over his triumph, was seized with a spasm and died.



THE LITERARY GEM. THE TIME OF THE FALLING LEAF.

The summer has gone—its beauties have fled— The robin and thrush will carol no more From the thicket and meadow or thorn's bushy head, But silence will reign there, as often before.

How bright were its flowers, and luscious its fruit! The plumage how gay of its feathery throng, Whose whistlings through forests, like notes of the flute, Delighted our ears as summer's sweet song.

But now they are gone with the beautiful flowers,— We sadly regret them, their stay was so brief; These sweet little birds, the bright summer hours, They've left us—the time of the sad falling leaf.

The autumn is near us with head grey and sear, Its suns are more pale, its winds fraught with grief; A calmness is felt as if death, too, were near— The death of the foliage—the bright falling leaf.

The bright falling leaf, as it whirls to the ground, How oft have I watched it and mused on its tale; Stood gazing on thousands all scattered around, Like the dust of our fathers in death's gloomy vale.

Man, go to the forest and there you will see, The glories of summer lie prostrate around; If sought, it will cure thee of life's vanity, And teach thee a lesson of wisdom profound.

Though autumn be covered with the robes of the dead, And her winds as they pass us are chill; Though music of summer and its flowers be all fled, And silence there reigneth in valley or hill.

Yet autumn I love thee, to me thou art dear, Of the past and the future thou makest me think; In thy soft morning winds methinkest I hear, The songs of the spirits of whom we're a link.

Thy leaves in the valleys lie scattered forsaken, Whistled on the forest, thy melodies are staid;

And so when I gaze on the valleys of death— On life and its vanities, what a tale are so brief; And think that poor mortals, but vapours of breath, Are falling to ruin for ever, and never to rise again. On faith's burnished mirror, reflected afar, I see a new life—(and given to the soul, And as death draweth nearer, so brighter the star Becometh that leads to this life's precious goal. September, 1854. C. M. D.

THE OLD COUNTRYMAN NEWS-PAPER

Has very impudently taken up a supposed dispute existing between this paper and a printer, named Couper. It very distinctly assumes what is not true that we have been abusing the printers as a class, and then goes on to show what printers have done. We are and have always been more friendly to the printers than the Old Countryman, and our friendship extends over a period of 20 years or more. We said nothing against Mr. Couper simply as a printer. We judged from the style of Coleoptera's letter that it was written by Couper. He had made a similar unprovoked attack in 1853, and as the letter was dated Toronto, and over a fictitious name, we took it to be his production and answered it accordingly. It happens to be written (at least avowedly) by some sneaking fictitious person in Montreal, a friend of Couper. Fair criticism is courted by us, but not such as is evidently intended to injure the feelings of an Editor rather than to elicit truth. The attack of Couper upon us was made through the North American, in 1853, for some alleged mistake in Ornithology in the description of the red-winged Blackbird. It was not an honorable criticism but a personal slanderous attack on this paper. We had never before heard of such a person, and knew nothing of his fame as an entomologist, having introduced himself to us in this way we have had no good opinion of him. Such conduct betrays two qualities sufficient to render any man despicable, and there is a total disregard for the feelings of others, and despicable conceit in his own importance because he had made some little investigations into the science of Entomology. The attack made upon our description of the blackbird by Couper was as unjust as that of Coleoptera with regard to the firefly. Couper is no Ornithologist yet his vanity made him meddle with the subject. In alluding to the subject of Coleoptera's 'letter' we said that Mr. Couper had better stick to his type stand, if his literary course was to be marked by such conduct to others, and that we believed, as we still do, that he sails under a good deal of borrowed plumage. It might be as well in the Old Countryman to inquire into the merits of a controversy before it sticks his nose in others men's quarrels. Our use of the term firefly or lightning bug in a popular description of July weather is what is done over and over again by Mrs. Trail, Mrs. Moody, and every writer on Canadian natural appearances. Proper names not technical ones are every where used by Poets and descriptive scenery writers. Coleoptera complains of us on this ground adding to it allegations that our notion of the colour of the insect was not the same as his and that we thought proper to call the outer wings or cases of the firefly wings instead of cases. We were not at the time giving an exact description but making a general allusion to natural appearances. And after all our assertions are substantially correct.

SINGULAR FACT IN DEATH STATISTICS.—It appears that the total number of deaths in the cholera year (1849) for all England and Wales was 440,839; but in 1850, the number of deaths fell to 368,995, being not only 71,844 less than in the cholera year, but even less than the number of deaths of the year preceding that of the cholera, by as many as 30,832. \* \* If we take the deaths of the two years together which preceded the cholera, and strike the mean, and treat the year of the cholera, and the compensating year that follows, in the same manner, we shall find that the four years present nearly the same average. \* \* So that in reality, it is found, when the aggregate of the four years is taken, either for the whole of England, or for the metropolis only, that no greater number of people died in those years because of the cholera intervening than if the cholera had not visited us.—[Dr. Granville, in the Medical Times and Gazette.

ANOTHER BEAR.—On Monday last a German in Pilkington, 10 miles from Elora, lost a pig—a bear carrying it off before him, whilst he presented an axe helve at it and told Bruin that he would shoot him if he did not drop that pork.

found the pig buried under a quantity of leaves in the bush. He was held for some time, but seeing nothing of the bear started homeward. On the way he met and shot a bear, and only just escaped his rifle when the bear started up. He fired a shot, but only wounded him slightly, when his bear-ship came at him in a very unceremonious fashion. By dodging behind a tree Mr. Boyd managed to load again, and sent two balls completely through the shoulders of the animal, which bore bravely till dead. The bear was not as large as those reported to us killed by Mr. Boyd last week, but had attained so well to creature comforts the fat was thick on his ribs. Mr. Boyd deserves great credit for his courage and skill, and we think that his neighbors ought to invite him to a public dinner with bear ham for the principal dish.—Elora Blackwoodman.

It is the opinion of Professor Agassiz, that the American continent has been above water since the coal period. It is the oldest of the continents, and had its present conformation when Europe appeared only as a series of scattered islands, or of archipelagos.

LAMARINE.—Lamarine is, young ladies assert, a prim looking man with a long face, short gray hair a slender figure, and a suit of black. Put a pen behind his ear, and he would look like a confidential clerk. Give his face more character and he would look like Henry Clay. He has a fine head-physiologically speaking large and round at the top, a scant allotment of cheek. Prim is the word, though, there is nothing in his appearance, which is ever so remotely connected with the romantic. He is not even pale; and as for a rolling shirt collar or a Byronic tie, he is evidently not the man to think of such things. Romance, in fact, is the article he lives by, and like other men, he chooses to sink the ship, at least when he sits for a portrait.

Sir Isaac Newton is said to have worn a magnet in a ring which was capable of lifting two hundred and fifty times its own weight. We have seen a lover, who, when he got his magnet in a ring—a wedding-ring—was lifted to the seventh heaven.

NEW PLANET.—J. R. Hind, London, has discovered another new planet. It is like a star of the tenth magnitude, and situated almost exactly on the ecliptic, about midway between two stars of fifth magnitude—29 and 32 of Hamstead in Capricornus.



Agricultural, &c.

THE MILK MAID AND THE BANKER.

A milk maid with a pretty face Who lived at Acton, Had a black cow, the ugliest in the place, A crooked backed one; A beast as dangerous as she was frightful, Vicious and spiteful, And so confirmed a truant, that she bounded Over the hedges daily, and got pounded. 'Twas all in vain to tie her with a tether, For then both cow and cord eloped together.

Armed with an oaken bough (what folly! It should have been of holly, or thorn, or holly).

Patty one day was driving home the beast, Which had, as usual, slipped its anchor, When on the road she met a certain banker, Who stopped to give his eyes a feast. By gazing on her features, crimsoned high By a long cow-chase in July.

"Are you from Acton, pretty lass?" he cried; "Yes," with a courtesy, she replied.

"Why then you know the laundress, Sally Kench." "She is my cousin, sir, and next-door neighbour."

"That's lucky; I've a message for the wench, Which needs despatch, and you may save my labour.

Give her this kiss, my dear, and say I sent it, But mind, you owe me one—I've only lent it."

"She shall know," cried the girl, as she brandish'd her bough,

"Of the loving attention you bore me; But as to the kiss," as there's haste you'll allow That you'd better run forward and give't to my cow, For she, at the rate she is scampering now, Will reach Acton some minutes before me."

this low land the... known to the... 25 to 30... acres of land... found... town, (N. J.)

INDIAN CORN.—A French... giving Ma... by the fall... China a spec... the grains of which were very beautiful, he was... of another color. For the purpose of... the side of some of the... a red color, and the... pink tint, with some of a... green color. He made a... with the maize of Texas... white as Carolina... the ears of which were... and the grains of a blue color. At... planted some maize of the... some of the black maize... the length of 22 inches, and the... ferret colors. The yellow... near some of the brown maize of Central America, produced some of the dark brown... which ripens eight days sooner than the other... The farmer now possesses one hundred and fifty three different varieties of maize.

HEXAGONY.—The Adrian Michx Dutch flower is responsible for the following:

The Rev. Mr. Picher of this city has a white Shanghai hen, that has laid every day for six weeks and twenty-three consecutive days, and on the twelfth day she laid two eggs. How much longer she will lay before stopping cannot yet be told, as she has not yet given any intimation of stopping as yet. He obtained her of Mr. W. S. Lant, an extensive breeder, of Findley, Ohio. She is pure white, but breeds mostly black chickens, but has never been with a black rooster—Who can explain this? Out of a large number of chickens there is not a single white one.

HEN'S EGG.—We have had shown to us a most extraordinary production of a common Canadian hen, not quite a year old, the property of Mr. John Anderson of Paris. It is a very handsome egg, and measures 3 1/2 inches in length, 6 inches around, and weighs 3 ounces and 32 grains. The hen lays every day and all her eggs are as large as Duck eggs but this is more like a goose's.—Paris Star.

CANADIAN DIARRHEA.—The majority of persons whose deaths are recorded, in Upper Canada, die of consumption, dysentery, inflammation, fever, measles, croup, whooping-cough, water on the brain, convulsions, bowel complaints, dropsy and ague. Ought not a knowledge of these facts counteract some of the climatic or other causes which produce most of these diseases?

In Lower Canada, the number of deaths, of which the causes are given, is 6,500. Of these 3,700, or considerably more than one half, were produced by consumption—which does not in Upper Canada stand at the head of the mortality list, but is outdone by fever, in the proportion of 904 to 840—scarlet fever, measles, croup, cholera, typhus and brain fever, dropsy, and inflammation. The remainder die of much the same diseases as those of Upper Canada who do not succumb to any of the maladies just recited.—Leader.

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.—Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a pail of water (cold) mix well one pound of chloride of lime (having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture). With a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirting, and any other woodwork that will not warp or injure, then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours, all will have disappeared or perished; but to insure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the instruction a second time—i.e. the day or two after.—The Builder.

FLAX IN THE WEST.—The American Agriculturist states that large fields in Southern Ohio are devoted to the raising of flax for seed. For want of proper machinery, the stalks are thrown away. One or two bushels of seed are sown per acre, which gives 12 to 14 bushels of seed, more than if a larger quantity were sown, but how lost where the latter is an object. The cultivation consists simply of one ploughing, a harrowing, then sowing and pushing in the seed. The crop is sown or

more, and they were found...

**THE RICHMOND PASSION.**—The Richmond Post relates an anecdote of "the ruling passion strong in health."

"Mr, you must die, and if you have any arrangements to make, attend to them speedily."

"Doctor," said the sick man, "how long can I live?"

"Not more than three hours," was the reply.

"Doctor, are you perfectly certain that I cannot live more than three hours?" queried the patient.

"I am, sir; you may live that long, but the probabilities are that your end will come in a shorter space."

"Well, you mistake, doctor, I'll bet you my funeral expenses that I will live six hours, just double what you assign me."

The physician was astonished at such coolness but remembering whom he had to deal with, accepted the bet, and awaited the result. The fellow lived through the six hours, secured the stake, and while chaffing over his triumph, was seized with a spasm and died.



### THE LITERARY GEM.

#### THE TIME OF THE FALLING LEAF.

The summer has gone—its beauties have fled—  
The robin and thrush will care no more  
From the thicket and meadow or thorn's bushy head,  
But silence will reign there, as often before.

How bright were its flowers, and luscious its fruit!  
The plumage how gay of its feathery throng,  
Whose whistlings through forests, like notes of the flute,  
Delighted our ears as summer's sweet song.

But now they are gone with the beautiful flowers,—  
We sadly regret them, their stay was so brief;  
These sweet little birds, the bright summer hours,  
They've left us—the time of the red falling leaf.

The autumn is near us with head grey and sear,  
Its suns are more pale, its winds fraught with grief;  
A calmness is felt as if death, too, were near—  
The death of the foliage—the bright falling leaf.

The bright falling leaf, as it whirls to the ground,  
How oft have I watched it and mused on its tale;  
Stood gazing on thousands all scattered around,  
Like the dust of our fathers in death's gloomy vale.

Man, go to the forest and there you will see,  
The glories of summer lie prostrate around;  
If hight, it will cure thee of life's vanity,  
And teach thee a lesson of wisdom profound.

Though autumn be covered with the robes of the dead,  
And her winds as they pass us are chill;  
Though music of summer and its flowers be all fled,  
And silence there reigneth in valley or hill.

Yet autumn I love thee, to me thou art dear,  
Of the past and the future thou makest me think;  
In thy soft meaning winds methinkest I hear,  
The songs of the spirits of whom we're a link.

Thy leaves in the valleys lie scattered forsaken,  
Hushed are thy forests, thy meadows are sear;  
But nature again their charms will awaken,  
And what seems now dead will blossoming appear.

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The axe helve wouldn't go off, however, whilst Bruin did. Mr. John Boyd was called in, and

the shoulder of the animal, which was lately found. The bear was not so large as the one reported as killed by Mr. Boyd last week, but had attended to as well to secure comfort for the fat was the best of his side. Mr. Boyd deserves great credit for his courage and skill, and we think that his neighbours ought to invite him to a public dinner with bear hams for the principal dish.—Elora Blackwoodman.

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### Agricultural, &c.

#### THE MILK MAID AND THE BANKER.

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Who lived at Acton,  
Had a black cow, the ugliest in the place,  
A crooked backed one;  
A beast as dangerous as she was frightful,  
Vicious and spiteful,  
And so confirmed a truant, that she bounded  
Over the hedges daily, and got pounded.  
'Twas all in vain to tie her with a tether,  
For then both cow and cord eloped together.

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By gazing on her features, crimsoned high  
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"Yes," with a courtesy, she replied.  
"Why then you know the laundress, Sally Kench."  
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But mind, you owe me one—I've only lent it."

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"Of the loving attention you bore me;  
But as to the kiss," as there's haste you'll allow  
That you'd better run forward and give't to my cow,  
For she, at the rate she is scampering now,  
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**THREE THOUSAND POUNDS OF SEED ON TWENTY ACRES OF LAND.**—MERRY, T. & A. P. Smith, of

China a species of... the grains of which were very small... of a other colors... the side of some of them were... a red color, and the rest was... a pink tint, with some of a blue... a green color. He made a similar experiment with the maize of Tezcuco, the grains of which were white as Carolina's, and the color of the ears of which were... and the grains of a blue color. At the same time he planted some maize of the color... some of the black maize of Syria. The length of 22 inches, and the grain was of different colors. The yellow maize... ed near some of the brown maize of Central America, produced some of the dark brown... which ripen eight days sooner than the others. The farmer now possesses one hundred and fifty three different varieties of maize.

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In Lower Canada, the number of deaths, of which the causes are given, is 6,500. Of these 3,700, or considerably more than one half, were produced by consumption—which does not in Upper Canada stand at the head of the mortality list, but is outdone by fever, in the proportion of 904 to 840—scarlet fever, measles, croup, cholera, typhus and brain fever, dropsy, and inflammation. The remainder die of much the same diseases as those of Upper Canada who do not succumb to any of the maladies just recited.—Leader.

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**FLAX IN THE WEST.**—The American Agriculturalist states that large fields in Southern Ohio are devoted to the raising of flax for seed. For want of proper machinery, the stalks are thrown away. One or two bushels of seed are sown per acre, which gives 12 to 14 bushels of seed, more than if a larger quantity were sown, but less lint where the latter is an object. The cultivation consists simply of one ploughing, a harrowing, then sowing and pushing in the seed. The crop is mowed or cradled. The oil mills pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for the seed.

## LIST OF DIVISION COURTS FOR THE AUTUMN, 1854.

Toronto,	Thursday, October 12
Do.,	Friday, November 3
Berwick,	Wednesday, October 4
Richmond Hill,	Monday, October 9
Newmarket,	Friday, October 13
Brampton,	Tuesday, October 17
Albion, Sand Hill,	Wednesday, October 18
Streetsville,	Thursday, October 18

The Divisions are altered as to Divisions—part of Scarborough is in Unionville. The Division at Brampton for Chinguncoony is entirely new. Mr. C. M. Kellar, formerly of Richmond Hill, has gone to Unionville; Mr. Grieve is the new Clerk at Richmond Hill, and Mr. Button the Bailiff; Mr. Paul is the Clerk at Weston, and an excellent man he is. The Judge will hold no Court in King until the 2nd December, there being no business there. The second Fall Court for Berwick will be the 1st December.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts considerably, comes into effect on the 1st October next.



## 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, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

## NEVER GIVE UP.

"Never give up!" 'Tis the secret of glory;  
Nothing so wise can philosophy preach,  
Think of the names that are written in story;  
"Never give up," is the lesson they teach.  
How have men compassed immortal achievements,  
How have they moulded the world to their will?  
'Tis that 'midst dangers, and woes, and bereavements,  
"Never give up," was the principle still.

"Never give up!" though o'erladen with sorrow;  
Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitterly gall;  
"Never give up!" for there cometh a morrow  
Fraught with delight to compensate all.  
"Never give up!" Bear your fate with serenity;  
Crouch not ignobly, like slaves in the dust;  
Life 's a rough passage to realms of amenity;  
Dark is the journey, but travel we must.

"Never give up!" It can last but a season,  
Will you, because a cloud bursts on your way,  
Barely surrender your manhood and reason,  
Weeping for griefs that may end in a day?  
What though the tempest around you be raving,  
Soon you'll have emptied life's rancorous cup;  
Soundly you'll sleep where the willows are waving:  
Thunder won't wake you—"Never give up!"

"Never give up!" It were impious to dream of it.  
Keen though your anguish be, never forget  
That there are fortunes [Oh, raptures to dream of it,]  
Bright and immortal in store for you yet,  
Ere the night fall, if by virtue a meritor,  
May you not, mourner, in Paradise sleep,  
Compeer of angels, and heaven's inheritor,  
Think of your destiny—"Never give up!"

## INVETERATE PREJUDICE OF OLD COUNTRYMEN IN FAVOUR OF MODERATE DRINKING.

We know not whether it be so much so among Americans or not, but among old countrymen in the British Colonies, and in Britain, the greatest obstacle temperance men have to overcome is the prejudice in favour of moderate drinking. They will not listen for a moment to the argument of example, but appeal to the fact of Christ, in the miracle, turning water into wine. Here, they say, you find the highest Christian authority in favour of the moderate use of wine.

Englishmen in particular in the colonies are inveterate beer-drinkers. You cannot convince them of its evil constitutionally, or through example to others. Tell them that others stumble through their example; tell them that the use of beer or brandy is at best a mere useless luxury, they immediately cry out, "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Why should I forego my beer, because my brother is weak?" Was this the language of Paul? Is it the language of genuine benevolence? No. Yet there is a class of drinkers whom nothing will overcome. They believe in

forego the luxury of taste, what I can easily dispense with, even to save your soul and body from destruction. There is an obduracy of selfishness, in this course which is unaccountable. It is clear if there were no moderate drinkers, there would be no taverns where liquors were sold. Well then, moderate drinkers are the cause of the system, are the cause of there being inveterate drunkards. Let them give up the custom, and the whole reform would almost be accomplished in one year. Society would frown down the taverns, and the drunkards too. It does not necessarily follow, that because we abstain from the use of alcohol, that we must do so with mere diet, because some are gluttons. The two things are very different in their results and moral bearing.

## THE NEW LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

We continue to receive the most cheering accounts of the working of this wise and benignant law in the towns and villages of good old Connecticut. There will be no risk in calling it the land of steady habits, if things go on this way. The most glowing accounts are given us by gentlemen who have travelled recently in the State.

The *Norwich Examiner* says:

From all parts of the state we have the most cheering accounts of the new liquor law, and the determination of its friends to secure it a fair trial.

Arrests or seizures have been made in Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, Bridgeport, Danbury, Westport, Norwalk, Waterbury, Wolcottville and Derby. Carson Leagues, or associations involving the same principle, are coming into shape all over the State to give efficiency to the law.

From Hartford the word is;

"For the last two Sunday nights in Hartford the watch-house has been empty, while for six months before there were from six to ten arrests on Sabbath evenings. The Courant says:—"There is no getting around the fact that drunkards and party offences growing out of it, in this city, are fast running towards the little end of nothing."

The *Bridgeport Standard* says:

A gentleman well acquainted in East Bridgeport informs us that since the first inst. a decided change for the better has been observable in that section. There is less rowdiness, less disposition to quarrel and disturb the peace. This change, we learn, has been remarked upon even by those who are classed as opponents to the Maine Law.

And the *Stamford Advocate* testifies as follows:

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There is nothing of the kind now. We have not seen a drunken man in our streets since the advent of the new law.

**HAWKSTVILLE DIVISION.**—A correspondent informs us that this Division is very prosperous, numbering 70 members.

Dennis Rogers is authorized to get subscribers for us. He had better obtain subscribers from now to the close of the year. We wish all subscriptions to end with the year. Subscription, 1st September to 1st January, 2s. 6d.; if all back numbers sent, 6s. 3d. cy., in advance, for the whole of 1854.

## MEETING OF GRAND DIVISION.

OFFICE OF GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T.,  
Kingston, September 25, 1854.

To C. DURAND, Esq.,

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I trust that you will make it convenient to attend this session, as

I have forwarded forms of petition to each Division, under this jurisdiction, and learn that many friends are actively at work procuring signatures; but from the three or four petitions received at this office, I regret to state that very little activity appears to be displayed. We require numerous signed petitions, male and female; and an endeavour should be made to exceed the number of petitions formerly sent.

Our friends at Bytown are making considerable arrangements to accommodate their friends on the 25th October. The railway will be in operation from Prescott to Bytown, 54 miles. Fare through and back, for those visiting the Grand Division, only 5s. Cars expected to leave Prescott at 8 o'clock, A.M., and 11 o'clock, A.M., after the arrival of the Canadian mail steamers, up and down, at Prescott. The other route is by Canal, which will take much longer time; but for those who delight in beautiful scenery, &c., they will enjoy the trip by the canal.

The brothers at the salubrious and romantic city of Bytown have raised a handsome subscription of \$800 to complete arrangements.

With much esteem, I remain, dear Sir and Brother, in the bonds of the Order,

E. STACY, G. S.

## WHAT BETTER PROOF IS WANTED.

It is known to most of our readers that the Maine Law went into operation in Maine, in June, 1851. It has had a trial of over three years. Three successive annual State elections for State officers and Legislatures have since occurred; and each time has this law been nobly upheld by the people of that noble State. An election has again occurred; and the returns are overwhelming for officers, Governor, and Legislature, in favour of this great and good law. Experience has thus tested its wisdom—time has proved its practicability and its good effects. It is true there is a corrupt, unprincipled party there who would rejoice to see rum and crime again in the ascendant; but they are justly despised. Is there better proof wanted, that at least one State admires this law? It is said, by its enemies, there is still a vast deal, some rummies even say more than ever, of drunkards secretly in the State. If this were so, it has been asked, why be so strenuous about its repeal? But this is all gammon. There is, and will be, more or less secret tipping, which no law can prevent; but the nuisance of licensed tipping houses is removed; and crime, their consequence, has wonderfully diminished.

It is melancholy to reflect that there are men, editors too, who are willing to hide these facts from the public, and to parade to the world the vilest lies about the true state of the society of that State.

## AGAIN CONNECTICUT

has followed the good example of Maine; and from what follows, it will be seen that she, too is reaping the rewards of this good law. The advocates can proudly point to these tests, and ask their enemies to yield their assent to its passage. But it is with this law as it is with religion, although an angel were to come down from heaven, and proclaim its necessity, the vicious would oppose it.

All should view the temperance cause in a moral and political light. Pass this law in Canada, and Tories and Reformers can always vote in peace at the polls: our city elections will be held in peace. So it will be in the United States. The Maine Law is the great desideratum of the Saxon race.

The election of Vermont has also gone in favour of the temperance cause by a large majority. There are thus five of the New England States upholding this law at repeated elections, viz. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Felton, of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, has introduced a Bill to enact the Maine Law in Canada. So this measure is again before the Legislature. Let Divisions and Societies send down as many petitions as possible.

## WHO MADE HIM A DRUNKARD?

"It's not me," says the whole fraternity of drunkard-makers, from the bloated red-faced dram seller in the thatched shanty, to the well-dressed silver-tongued politician who will not vote for the Maine Law. But, some way, the once noble and high-minded man has become a drunkard.

and dignified as the noblest work of God, the radiant link which unites heaven and earth. All the virtues which make human nature noble seemed to shed their lustre upon him. His heart was a miniature Eden, in which luxuriantly grew the tree of life. But he is now a drunkard! Sad and awful change. The fiery serpent of intemperance has entered his heart; and its Edenised loveliness has departed. The bright dreams of his early years are all fled; and the future which once to his young heart was so bright and golden, is all darkness and gloom. He is now a drunkard; and we ask again, Who made him a drunkard? It was not God. He created no such being. All that he created is beautiful and lovely. He created the rolling world, all radiant with the beams of consecrated suns—the rich old forest and the swelling flood; but He made not the drunkard. The power which makes him reel and blights his almost angelic mind, comes not from heaven. Then who makes the drunkard? We answer, the Devil, and his agent the rum-seller, and leagued with them is all those who aid the cause of intemperance. The hand which gave him the first glass, although it might be parents, or the still dearer hand of her whose smiles are the sunshine of his life, commenced to make him a drunkard. Some will try to palliate their crime by saying, that they only sell to those who are sober. But we ask you in the calm exercise of your reason to decide which is the most guilty in the sight of God, the man which gives the last glass which quenches the last embers of life, or the man who, for the sake of a few pence will dash the cup for the first time, all red and poisonous, into the life-stream of the young heart, and blight it for time and eternity?

F. B. ROLPH.



## THE PATRONAGE OF THE CANADIAN EXECUTIVE.

Many are disposed to wonder at the corruption of our system of Government. It is certainly not less so than the old-family compact Government that existed in Canada from 1816 to 1840. Why is it so? The secret lies in its patronage over offices, and in the expenditure of public money voted en masse by Parliament. We say then, in as far as possible, take away these evils in our governmental system. Decentralize the power of the executive. Give it to the people in their townships, counties, or municipal capacities. We have long been convinced that this is our cure of corrupt Government. It will be said that it is disgusting to have to go to the people for office—that rowdies, that corrupt scheming demagogues of the *Gowan-Bowes* class will be too often elected, especially in cities. It will be readily admitted that this will be sometimes the case, especially in our corrupt cities and towns. The past experience of the conduct of electors in British America, and Canadian towns and cities is very discouraging. These, having the choice of officers and representatives in such localities, have generally exhibited a corrupt conduct, their choice has fallen upon the most vicious and unprincipled; but Canada is not a country of cities or towns as yet, and will not be for fifty years to come controlled by such localities. It is now an Agricultural region, and the persons electing are farmers, or those controlled by farmers, who act more honestly and deliberately. Then we hope at least within a few years to have the anti-licensing law in force. This would be a dead hit at city riots and rowdiness. Sober men will act more coolly. You cannot, even in hot-headed cities, get up riotous conduct without liquor-drinking. The toxin of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor-law for Canada, and its faithful enforcement, would in one year kill off every such city agitator as O. B. Gowan. Every city has like. We firmly believe that the Orange Institution of this city is



Albion, Sand Hill, Wednesday, October 18  
Sudbury, Thursday, October 18

The Divisions are altered as to Divisions—part of Scarborough is in Unionville. The Division at Brampton for Chingwaconey is entirely new. Mr. C. M. Kellar, formerly of Richmond Hill, has gone to Unionville; Mr. Grieve is the new Clerk at Richmond Hill, and Mr. Button the Bailiff; Mr. Paul is the Clerk at Weston, and an excellent man he is. The Judge will hold no Court in King until the 2nd December, there being no business there. The second Fall Court for Berwick will be the 1st December.

The new rules, altering the practice of these Courts considerably, comes into effect on the 1st October next.



## 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, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

### NEVER GIVE UP.

"Never give up!" 'Tis the secret of glory;  
Nothing so wise can philosophy preach,  
Think of the names that are written in story;  
"Never give up," is the lesson they teach.  
How have men compassed immortal achievements,  
How have they moulded the world to their will?  
'Tis that 'midst dangers, and woes, and bereavements,  
"Never give up," was the principle still.

"Never give up!" though o'erladen with sorrow;  
Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitterly gall;  
"Never give up!" for there cometh a morrow  
Fraught with delight to compensate all.  
"Never give up!" Bear your fate with serenity;  
Crouch not ignobly, like slaves in the dust;  
Life 's a rough passage to realms of amenity;  
Dark is the journey, but travel we must.

"Never give up!" It can last but a season,  
Will you, because a cloud bursts on your way,  
Barely surrender your manhood and reason,  
Weeping for griefs that may end in a day?  
What though the tempest around you be raving,  
Soon you'll have emptied life's rancorous cup;  
Soundly you'll sleep where the willows are waving:  
Thunder won't wake you—"Never give up!"

"Never give up!" It were impious to dream of it.  
Keen though your anguish be, never forget  
That there are fortunes [Oh, raptures to dream of it,]  
Bright and immortal in store for you yet,  
Ere the night fall, if by virtue a meritor,  
May you not, mourner, in Paradise sleep,  
Compeer of angels, and heaven's inheritor,  
Think of your destiny—"Never give up!"

### INVETERATE PREJUDICE OF OLD COUNTRYMEN IN FAVOUR OF MODERATE DRINKING.

We know not whether it be so much so among Americans or not, but among old countrymen in the British Colonies, and in Britain, the greatest obstacle temperance men have to overcome is the prejudice in favour of moderate drinking. They will not listen for a moment to the argument of example, but appeal to the fact of Christ, in the miracle, turning water into wine. Here, they say, you find the highest Christian authority in favour of the moderate use of wine.

Englishmen in particular in the colonies are inveterate beer-drinkers. You cannot convince them of its evil constitutionally, or through example to others. Tell them that others stumble through their example; tell them that the use of beer or brandy is at best a mere useless luxury, they immediately cry out, "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Why should I forego my beer, because my brother is weak?" Was this the language of Paul? Is it the language of genuine benevolence? No. Yet there is a class of drinkers whom nothing will overcome. They believe in example in religious matters, in morals, &c., but not in the matter of diet or drinking. Although they know their neighbours will die from drunkenness, seeing their example, yet they say, "My pleasure is greater than your safety—I will not

...the cause of the system, and the cause of them being inveterate drunkards. Let them give up the custom, and the whole reform would almost be accomplished in one year. Society would frown down the taverns, and the drunkards too. It does not necessarily follow, that because we abstain from the use of alcohol, that we must do so with mere diet, because some are gluttons. The two things are very different in their results and moral bearing.

### THE NEW LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

We continue to receive the most cheering accounts of the working of this wise and benignant law in the towns and villages of good old Connecticut. There will be no risk in calling it the land of steady habits, if things go on this way. The most glowing accounts are given us by gentlemen who have travelled recently in the State.

The *Norwich Examiner* says:

From all parts of the state we have the most cheering accounts of the new liquor law, and the determination of its friends to secure it a fair trial.

Arrests or seizures have been made in Hartford, New Haven, Norwich, Bridgeport, Danbury, Westport, Norwalk, Waterbury, Wolcottville and Derby. Carson Leagues, or associations involving the same principle, are coming into shape all over the State to give efficiency to the law.

From Hartford the word is:

"For the last two Sunday nights in Hartford the watch-house has been empty, while for six months before there were from six to ten arrests on Sabbath evenings. The *Courant* says:—"There is no getting around the fact that drunkenness and party offences growing out of it, in this city, are fast running towards the little end of nothing."

The *Bridgeport Standard* says:

A gentleman well acquainted in East Bridgeport informs us that since the first inst. a decided change for the better has been observable in that section. There is less rowdyism, less disposition to quarrel and disturb the peace. This change, we learn, has been remarked upon even by those who are classed as opponents to the Maine Law.

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OFFICE OF GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T.,  
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DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I trust that you will make it convenient to attend this session, as business of importance must be transacted; and in view of procuring a prohibitory law, to devise to have the same sustained. However, an especial effort must be made now for the law; and on the Sons will devolve the work.

signed petitions, male and female, and an endeavour should be made to exceed the number of petitions formerly sent.

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and awful change. The fiery serpent of intemperance has entered his heart; and its Edenic loveliness has departed. The bright dreams of his early years are all fled; and the future which once to his young heart was so bright and golden, is all darkness and gloom. He is now a drunkard; and we ask again, Who made him a drunkard? It was not God. He created no such being. All that he created is beautiful and lovely. He created the rolling world, all radiant with the beams of consecrated suns—the rich old forest and the swelling flood; but He made not the drunkard. The power which makes him reel and blights his almost angelic mind, comes not from heaven. Then who makes the drunkard? We answer, the Devil, and his agent the rum-seller, and leagued with them is all those who aid the cause of intemperance. The hand which gave him the first glass, although it might be parents, or the still dearer hand of her whose smiles are the sunshine of his life, commenced to make him a drunkard. Some will try to palliate their crime by saying, that they only sell to those who are sober. But we ask you in the calm exercise of your reason to decide which is the most guilty in the sight of God, the man which gives the last glass which quenches the last embers of life, or the man who, for the sake of a few pence will dash the cup for the first time, all red and poisonous, into the life-stream of the young heart, and blight it for time and eternity?

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### THE PATRONAGE OF THE CANADIAN EXECUTIVE.

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Movement of 1688, under the Prince of Orange, which drove the bigot James the Second from England, but we detect any contrivance or conspiracy to turn Orangeism into a base political faction, coalescing as readily with Romanism as with Toryism to carry out its ends.

The cause at present of the United States is the patronage of its executive—[see an extract from Gerritt Smith's Speech on the American Post-Office Department, in this number]. There are over 50,000 little petty Post-Office officials in the United States, all dependent on one officer of the President's cabinet. How many such dependents are there in Canada? We have the same system on a smaller scale. Why might not a township be allowed to elect its own Postmaster? Why not a city or a town for a term of two or four years? Are such places less fit to judge of the capabilities of such an officer than a man in Quebec like Malcolm Cameron? Certainly not. The Americans should elect, so should we, all Postmasters. Such persons are in the constant habit of receiving their money and of intercourse with them, and should be controlled by the people.

At present we do not see our way clearly to alter the election of Superior Judges, but County Court Judges might very well be elected. See the choice made by our Government. A person, Mr. McDonald, unable to advance himself at the bar, and acting as clerk in Sidney Smith's law office, at a salary, in Cobourg, was lately made a County Court Judge to please and catch the votes of the Smiths of Victoria and Northumberland, by our late Canadian Government! Is such an appointment a proper one? Would the people of Guelph and Wellington not choose a better one? Mr. Reynolds in the same way was made Sheriff of Ontario. Mr. Wells was made Judge of Kent and Lambton, from near Brockville. Strip the executive of all appointments to the offices of Sheriff, Registrar, County Judge, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Postmaster, Custom-House Officers, &c. and their powers of corruption would be for ever crippled. A city can as well choose its Custom-House Officers as its Mayor. Then we would allow the Cabinet Officer to expend no public moneys and to control none. Let these officers be receiving officers only, and a board of auditors should every half-year examine all public accounts and publish the same in detail. Parliament should vote no sums en masse but in detail. We are aware that these views will not suit any very large class of politicians.

The strict party men in Canada and the United States want a large crib to gnaw at—the public purse. They like to have a fountain from which to draw means to corrupt. Nevertheless, for pure Government, our plan is the best. We found our remarks on past experience in Canada and the United States.

There are those in Canada who complain bitterly of the conduct of the late Government, yet fail to point out its remedy. The same corruption may occur with the McNab-Morin administration, and might occur with a Sicotte-McDonald-Brown regime. When we complain of a Roman Catholic regime of priests, it is not because we suppose them worse men, but because their system corrupts. The same thing would occur among Methodists. Indeed to a small extent has occurred in England. Men must be looked at as naturally imperfect. The American system of Government is founded in view of these imperfections. The founders, however, erred in leaving too much power in the Executive. The few instances in which the people as yet have been trusted with elective Institutions in Canada have gone far to prove their utility. We allude particularly to the municipal councils.

**THE POSITION OF SIR ALLAN McNAB AND HINCKES.**

The public can, by this time, clearly see that a huge political fraud has been perpetrated—that a skilful political juggle has been played by Hincks and Lord Elgin, and the true Reformers checkmated. The game has been well played, and we fear will be successful. It is plain to be seen that Hincks, nominally out of office, yet reigneth by his corrupt railroad tail of 19, as it is said. In this, too, the contemptible position of the Tories is seen. They have been clamorous for the punishment of Hincks—their organs have joined with Brown and others in denouncing his railroad spe-

question—Suppose Hincks and his friends, the railroad and office corruptions, said to number about 19 members, were to desert the new ministry on a close vote, where would they stand? Undoubtedly the opposition will number over 40 members. There is a class of Conservatives whom we could trust; but their old leaders, such as McNab, Cayley, and McDonald, are not one atom better than Hincks. Their trucking to him in their new position, proves them meaner than we could have supposed them to be.

THEN THEIR ORGANS, such as the *Hamilton Spectator*, &c., how degradingly—how basely have they changed their political tune!! Because Hincks is allied with McNab and Co., does this, ye base menials of the rascal Tory! white-wash him?

**THE PROOFS**

That Hincks is so allied are innumerable. See his *Leader* paper how it supports them! See his menial writer, Lindsay, at Quebec, how he puffs them! See Hincks actually blustering in the House, as their spokesman—defending them—blindfolding his followers—and drilling them as a Tory recruit! Does this look like his or their independence? No, Upper Canadians, it is all a sham; the good men of the Tory and Reform parties are sold by a parcel of jobbing, office-seeking knaves.

SIR ALLAN McNAB we have known well since 1829. We knew him when he commenced there as a lawyer in 1829, and for eight years afterwards—saw his intrigues and conduct. Upper Canada holds no more selfish, no corrupter, more intriguing politician, than he. We believe his political promises are as worthless as his character. We would place no confidence in the promises of him or Hincks. Yet this is the man that dirty sneaking reformers, such as the Smiths, Ross, Roblin of Napanee renown, and too many others would trust our best measures with. Among the basest of these TOADIES are the two MORRISONS. They were originally Tories, and are now in their element. Niagara is represented by a poor creature in J. C. Morrison.

LORD ELGIN'S SPY.—It is now quite clear that Lord Elgin has, for some years past, used Francis Hincks as a spy over his Cabinet. He has been his back-door confidant, his companion in England and in his leisure moments. Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron were for three years the political puppets of these two men, MASTER AND SPY. They contrived to get rid together of Baldwin and Price in 1851.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S assertion about the Clergy Reserves was no doubt true. Lord Elgin and Hincks both told him they would not be secularized, and we do not believe they will be.

A NEW ELECTION.—We are inclined to believe this matter will be delayed (humbugged) until a new election is ordered in January next under the Franchise Act. We fear this is the game.

Mr. Foley, of Waterloo, has introduced a Bill to make all county officers elective. We might say Mr. Foley's course, excepting his vote on the Speakership, has so far been good.

Mr. Hartman conducts himself with ability and as a man should in this Parliament. It gives us pleasure to say so.

Cardinal Wiseman allows the Roman Catholics in England to use meat on Friday. So say the English news. Has a Roman Catholic Bishop this power? If so where its binding effects, if of man only?

It has been decided recently by an Irish Court, that to forge the name of a person who cannot write, is no forgery at all. This may be, and no doubt is, good law; but it is a decision that cannot be sustained on moral grounds.

The United States papers say, that few days ago twenty fugitive slaves left Chicago for Canada.

The Quebec Correspondent of the *Colonist*, Mr. Hogan, speaks very coldly of the new Ministry. He does not relish them.

Gould, of Uxbridge, the two Morrisons, and Munroe, of Durham, are very improperly supporting the new alliance between Hincks, McNab, and the Romanist party of Lower Canada.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CANADA.—The *Kingston Com. Advertiser* says its name is derived from the Spanish language. *Canada* means in Spanish, a country in a valley. Canada lies in the

style and matter. It will advocate just what the good paper should—temperance—the cause of freedom—and the protestant cause. This has been our course and just such as the age calls for. May this enterprise prove successful.

PROGRESS OF LONDON.—It appears that thirty-eight magnificent brick stores are in course of erection in London, which is favourably situated for becoming a large city. A great number of private dwellings are also being built, with a splendid Hotel and City Hall. Water Works are in contemplation, and a range of Baths just about to be commenced.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* states, that in the vicinity of the burning forests of Maine, quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have become insane, in consequence of excitement, the result of a belief that the general conflagrations in the woods there, is a sign of the speedy ending of the world in accordance with the prediction of the Millerites. Some of them have been taken to the State Asylum. This is one of the sad effects of religious fanaticism.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—During the first seven months of the present year, the total number of emigrants who arrived at San Francisco was 33,000; departures, 13,092; leaving a net addition to the population of 19,938. Forty-three per cent. of the excess of arrivals over departures have been Chinese.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—We are told that a company has been formed in the United States with a capital of 30,000, to establish stage coaches in Chili, between Valparaiso and Santiago, and other points. The capital may be increased to 50,000 should the enterprise demand it. All is to be placed on a perfect footing. An agent representing the shareholders is already in Chili for the purchase of horses and other things needed. The coaches are soon to arrive being already many days on the way. We know the same company has another line of stage coaches established at California, which it is proposed to transport hither. The scheme would have been rash for any one else except the daring Yankees, who are able to defy bad luck, and overcome it by energy and constancy in what they undertake.

MR. GARDEN IN GAOL.—A statement is passing the rounds of the press purporting to give the position of Mr. Garden in gaol, which is not correct. The facts are, the sentence of "hard labour" is being carried into execution in the ordinary way. The unfortunate culprit was immediately after his conviction, attired in the common gaol dress, his head was shaven, and he was set upon the tread-mill for the usual space of time. He is locked up at 6 o'clock every evening, and rises in the morning at 6. This much favour has, however, been granted him by the gaol committee—he is allowed an entire cell to himself, his servant man attends him, and he is permitted to supply himself with food. No wine or spirits of any description are allowed him. He goes on the tread-mill at 10 o'clock, and remains working at it, with the usual rests, until 2. This monotonous and severe toil he goes through without murmuring. He looks very ill, but has not formally complained to the gaoler that he is suffering in health. He prefers the long-continued toil at the mill to walking in the gaol-yard among the other convicts and in the order provided by the regulations.

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Progress of Templars, letter from Blenheim, is our next. The Bytown circular will be noticed next week.

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Markets and Weather omitted this week.

A FAMILY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, writing from Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Ill., on the 14th inst., says:—

I witnessed, yesterday, one of the most melancholy scenes I ever beheld. In the town of Lyssander, one mile south of Pecatonica depot, there lay enshrined in five coffins, a Mr. Merchant, two sons and two daughters, all of whom were struck with lightning during a thunder storm, about 2 o'clock P. M.—leaving in the family only the wife and one son about eight years old; they both being much injured by the shock, the woman remaining mentally deranged, continually bemoaning the loss of her family. The circumstances of their death

**The News by the "Arabia."**

**THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.**

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 25th of August, the expedition to the Crimea was to be undertaken on the 1st of September, and Marshal St. Arnaud had issued an order stating that Sebastopol would be taken and held as a guarantee of peace. From the 1st all provisions are to be sent to the Crimea. The entrance to the port will be closed by steamers. Accounts from Kustchuk of the 2nd state that all vessels had left Varna on the 2nd September. Letters from Constantinople of the 30th of August announce that Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge together with the *Rifles* and several other regiments, have gone up to Varna from Constantinople. Lord Raglan was to embark at Varna in the *Caradoc* on the 2nd September, and the expedition was to rendezvous at Balaklava. Letters from Varna of the 30th, state that the *Guards* and the 29th, 42nd, 44th, 7th and 33rd regiments had already embarked, and that the Light Division was under orders to embark. A great portion of the French force was to embark at Bourgas and Balaklava. Lord Cardigan's division was also under orders to embark at Varna.

The heavy artillery, the siege equipment, and the entire material of the army were already on board, the commissariat as well as the ambulance corps were completely organized, and every measure calculated to ensure the success of the great enterprise had been adopted. The fleet and transports collected for the expedition formed an armada of the most imposing character. 100 steamers of all kinds, 300 transports, and 36 ships of the line composed the fleet. It has been found that in less than one hour the fleet could put ashore 12,000 men, and that in 2 hours afterwards the number might be increased to 30,000 men. The landing supported by the fire of from 24 to 30 guns, can be effected in this time upon any of the points supposed to be chosen for the purpose. This operation will, in the first instance, be undertaken under the protection of the guns of the whole fleet, which will scour the entire shore, then the steam gunboats, each armed with a twenty-four pounder, forming powerful floating batteries, will advance towards the shore with troops, and they will protect their landing until the land batteries shall have secured positions for their artillery. The fleet has from 30,000 to 40,000 gabions and earth sacks on board, so that for twenty-four hours after landing, the army will be stationed behind defences. The troops are victualled for two months.

The first division of the fleet will carry 14,000 men belonging to the French army, and between 400 and 500 horses, with seven batteries, mounting 36 guns. The other will convey the Ottoman army, of about 10,000 men and 800 horses. The British army, a part of which is already on board the steamers which have come direct from England, will also be thrown upon the coasts of the Crimea to the number of 21,000 men and 1000 horses, with 36 guns. Thus, the first expeditionary army will land about 50,000 troops, who, six or eight days afterwards, will be reinforced by an additional number of from 25,000 to 30,000 French troops, and from 4000 to 5000 English troops.

**ASIATIC TURKEY.**

The situation of affairs in Asia has improved. Georgia has been surprised by Schamyl with 30,000 Circassians. The Russians were defeated, and have retired into the fortresses. Important hostages were secured at Tiflis. Another despatch says:—"Schamyl has made a descent into Georgia, where he destroyed 200 villages. Forty Russian ladies were carried off."

General Rebutoff has blown up the fortifications of Bayazit, abandoning the town, and the troops have fallen back to the position which they occupied at Erivan when attacked by Selim Pacha. Russian agents, disguised as Bedouins, have been arrested at Damascus. Zafir Pacha will be recalled from the southern Turkish army and Ismail Pacha, the hero of Kalesat, is to succeed him.

**THE DIVISION ON THE ADDRESS.**

The telegraphic reports to the Toronto press have lately been so meagre that we were only on Saturday placed in possession of the votes registered at the division on the address. Our readers will remember that Mr. Hartman's amendment on the Clergy Reserves was the last question. Upon this the following was the division:

YEA—Allens, Bourassa, Brown, Bush, Daley, D'Acost of Beauharnois, Darche, De Witt, Dorion of Drummond, Durion of Montreal, Dubouca, Ferris, Foley, Fraser, Government, Hartman, Kelton, Jobin, Laberge, Lacombe, McDonald of Otagary, McDonald of Cornwall, Macdonald, Marchalides, Merritt, Pavin, Prevost, Ralph, Sainsbury, Scatchard, Valois, Young.—23.

NAYS—Alleyne, Bell, Bellingham, Bigney, Brown, Burton, Cameron, Carter, Cassell, Cawson, Charlot, Chapais, Charvass, Chisholm, Church, Clark, Crawford, Chrysler, D'Acost of Two Mountains, Dalong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drummond, Egan, Felton, Ferris, Fortin, Fournier, Gamble, Gill, Gould, Jackson, Laballe, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Lorrain, Macbeth, Manson, Mathieson, Meagher, Monagan, Morris, Morrison of Niagara, Morrison of North Simcoe, Murney, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Peattie, Peulin, Poirliot, Powell, Rankin, Rhoden, Robinson, Roblin, Ross of Beauport, Ross of East Northumberland, Smith of West Northumberland, Smith of Victoria, Somerville, Southwick, Stevenson, Taithe, Thibault, Truette, Whitney, Yelding.—78.

It will be observed that twenty of the men who voted in the majority are Upper Canadian Reformers. If they were added to the opposition, the vote would be for the Ministry 50, against it 53. This shows how entirely the Government is at the mercy of Hincks & Co. at how easily it

Toryism to carry out its ends.

The curse at present of the United States is the patronage of its executive—[see an extract from Gerritt Smith's Speech on the American Post-Office Department, in this number]. There are over 50,000 little petty Post-Office officials in the United States, all dependent on one officer of the President's cabinet. How many such dependents are there in Canada? We have the same system on a smaller scale. Why might not a township be allowed to elect its own Postmaster? Why not a city or a town for a term of two or four years? Are such places less fit to judge of the capabilities of such an officer than a man in Quebec like Malcolm Cameron? Certainly not. The Americans should elect, so should we, all Postmasters. Such persons are in the constant habit of receiving their money and of intercourse with them, and should be controlled by the people.

At present we do not see our way clearly to alter the election of Superior Judges, but County Court Judges might very well be elected. See the choice made by our Government. A person, Mr. McDonald, unable to advance himself at the bar, and acting as clerk in Sidney Smith's law office, at Cobourg, was lately made a County Court Judge to please and catch the votes of the Smiths of Victoria and Northumberland, by our late Canadian Government! Is such an appointment a proper one? Would the people of Guelph and Wellington not choose a better one? Mr. Reynolds in the same way was made Sheriff of Ontario. Mr. Wells was made Judge of Kent and Lambton, from near Brockville. Strip the executive of all appointments to the offices of Sheriff, Registrar, County Judge, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Postmaster, Custom-House Officers, &c. and their powers of corruption would be for ever crippled. A city can as well choose its Custom-House Officers as its Mayor. Then we would allow the Cabinet Officer to expend no public moneys and to control none. Let these officers be receiving officers only, and a board of auditors should every half-year examine all public accounts and publish the same in detail. Parliament should vote no sums en masse but in detail. We are aware that these views will not suit any very large class of politicians.

The strict party men in Canada and the United States want a large crib to gnaw at—the public purse. They like to have a fountain from which to draw means to corrupt. Nevertheless, for pure Government, our plan is the best. We found our remarks on past experience in Canada and the United States.

There are those in Canada who complain bitterly of the conduct of the late Government, yet fail to point out its remedy. The same corruption may occur with the McNab-Morin administration, and might occur with a Sicotte-McDonald-Brown regime. When we complain of a Roman Catholic regime of priests, it is not because we suppose them worse men, but because their system corrupts. The same thing would occur among Methodists. Indeed to a small extent has occurred in England. Men must be looked at as naturally imperfect. The American system of Government is founded in view of these imperfections. The founders, however, erred in leaving too much power in the Executive. The few instances in which the people as yet have been trusted with elective Institutions in Canada have gone far to prove their utility. We allude particularly to the municipal councils.

### THE POSITION OF SIR ALLAN McNAB AND HINCKS.

The public can, by this time, clearly see that a huge political fraud has been perpetrated—that a skilful political juggle has been played by Hincks and Lord Elgin, and the true Reformers check-mated. The game has been well played, and we fear will be successful. It is plain to be seen that Hincks, nominally out of office, yet reigneth by his corrupt railroad tail of 19, as it is said. In this, too, the contemptible position of the Tories is seen. They have been clamorous for the punishment of Hincks—their organs have joined with Brown and others in denouncing his railroad speculations for a year past; yet, at the first chance to desert their colours, they have gone over to the very man they pretended to despise, and now hold office at the breath of his nostrils!! What a low and degraded position for a party to be in!! Does any person dispute this? Ask them this

members. There is a class of Conservatives whom we could trust, but their old leaders, such as McNab, Cayley, and McDonald, are not one atom better than Hincks. Their truckling to him in their new position, proves them meaner than we could have supposed them to be.

THEIR ORGANS, such as the *Hamilton Spectator*, &c., how degradingly—how basely have they changed their political tune!! Because Hincks is allied with McNab and Co., does this, ye base menials of the press, turn you white-wash him?

### THE PROOFS

That Hincks is so allied are innumerable. See his *Leader* paper how it supports them! See his menial writer, Lindsay, at Quebec, how he puffs them! See Hincks actually blustering in the House, as his spokesman—defending them—blindfolding his followers—and drilling them as a Tory reserve! Does this look like his or their independence? No, Upper Canadians, it is all a sham, the good men of the Tory and reform parties are sold by a parcel of jobbing, office-seeking knaves.

SIR ALLAN McNAB we have known well since 1829. We knew him when he commenced there as a lawyer in 1829, and for eight years afterwards—saw his intrigues and conduct. Upper Canada holds no more selfish, no corrupter, more intriguing politician, than he. We believe his political promises are as worthless as his character. We would place no confidence in the promises of him or Hincks. Yet this is the man that dirty smaking reformers, such as the Smiths, Ross, the Sin of Napance renown, and too many others would trust our best measures with. Among the basest of these TOADIES are the two MORRISONS. They were originally Tories, and are now in their element. Niagara is represented by a poor creature in J. C. Morrison.

LORD ELGIN'S SPY.—It is now quite clear that Lord Elgin has, for some years past, used Francis Hincks as a spy over his Cabinet. He has been his back-door confidant, his companion in England and in his leisure moments. Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron were for three years the political puppets of these two men, MASTER AND SPY. They contrived to get rid together of Baldwin and Price in 1851.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S assertion about the Clergy Reserves was no doubt true. Lord Elgin and Hincks both told him they would not be secularized, and we do not believe they will be.

A NEW ELECTION.—We are inclined to believe this matter will be delayed (*kumbugged*) until a new election is ordered in January next under the Franchise Act. We fear this is the game.

Mr. Foley, of Waterloo, has introduced a Bill to make all county officers elective. We might say Mr. Foley's course, excepting his vote on the Speakership, has so far been good.

Mr. Hartman conducts himself with ability and as a man should in this Parliament. It gives us pleasure to say so.

Cardinal Wiseman allows the Roman Catholics in England to use meat on Friday. So say the English news. Has a Roman Catholic Bishop this power? If so where its binding effects, if of man only?

It has been decided recently by an Irish Court, that to forge the name of a person who cannot write, is no forgery at all. This may be, and no doubt is, good law; but it is a decision that cannot be sustained on moral grounds.

The United States papers say, that few days ago twenty fugitive slaves left Chicago for Canada.

The Quebec Correspondent of the *Colonist*, Mr. Hogan, speaks very coldly of the new Ministry. He does not relish them.

Gouls, of Uxbridge, the two Morrisons, and Manroe, of Durham, are very improperly supporting the new alliance between Hincks, McNab, and the Romanist party of Lower Canada.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CANADA.—The *Kingston Com. Advertiser* says its name is derived from the Spanish language. Canada means in Spanish, a country in a valley. Canada lies in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

The *Boston Life Boat* (the best Temperance Paper in the United States) is hereafter to be published daily and weekly. Daily \$6 per year, weekly \$2, to be equal to any paper in Boston in

It appears that thirty back-stops are in course of erection in London, which is favourably stated for the benefit of a large city. A great number of private dwellings are also being built with a splendid Hot and Cold Water Works are in contemplation, and a range of Baths just about to be commenced.

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NAYS—Alleyne, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Bowen, Burton, Cameron, Carter, Casault, Gauthier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chabolin, Church, Clark, Crawford, Chrysler, D'Arcot, of Two Mountains, Delong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Drummond, Egan, Felton, Ferris, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Gill, Gould, Jackson, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mogensis, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, Morrison of North Simcoe, Murney, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Poullet, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Hoblin, Ross of Beauport, Ross of East Northumberland, Smith of West Northumberland, Smith of Victoria, Somerville, So'wick, Stevenson, Tache, Thibaudan, Tircott, Whitney, Yelding.—70.

It will be observed that twenty of the men who voted in the majority are Upper Canadian Reformers. If they were added to the opposition, the vote would be for the Ministry 50, against it 53. This shows how entirely the Government is at the mercy of Hincks & Co., and how easily it might be upset if Reformers did their duty. The want of principle of the Upper Canadian Liberals can only be fully understood on reading the motion for which they voted, and the amendment they rejected. The original clause in the answer to the address moved by Mr. Loranger.—*Globe*.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, CANADA WEST.

THE Annual Session of this Body will be held in Bytown, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth of October next, at Eleven o'clock A.M. At this Session, the Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and action taken upon the change made by the N.D., and other business transacted.

By order. E. STACEY, G.S.

September 1, 1854.

REMOVAL.

McGLASHAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER, from their Acton Tannery—superior in quality to any in Town—; a general stock of Canadian Leathers, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854. 39.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto. R., 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. 2

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

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



ON Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the premises, will be offered by Public Auction, a Lease for one year, of Shops 44, 45, and 46, situated in the South end of the St. Lawrence Market, on Front Street, opposite to the City Hall.

Conditions made known at Sale. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF, CAPT. ROBERT KEER,

LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Cobourg, Burlington, Boud Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,

WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.

Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent. Steamboat Office, Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

NEW STORE, By Improving an Old One!

Jennery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely

now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the people are; and here pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of a great variety of dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, lace goods, silks, satins, flowers, flannels, sheetings, shirtings, tickings, prints, ginghams, linens, handkerchiefs, mohair cloths, ladies' cloths, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, window-bollands, &c., together with a general assortment of seasonable goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTORS.—A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently

No Second Price.

A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

WANTED,

A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 21.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:— In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.

In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in Arts:—

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 21.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

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

During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:— Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.

Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.

Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.

Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

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

AN ACT

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

Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES DALY, Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, August, 10th, 1854.



STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

August 21st, 1854. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

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

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD. NOTICE.

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

Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-tf

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

31 Medical Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED.

TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED,

A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, September 4, 1854. 36

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

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

Mail Train at - - - - - 7, 00 A.M.

Accommodation at - - - - - 4, 35 P.M.

Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at - - - - - 6, 05 A.M.

Mail Train at - - - - - 6, 30 P.M.

Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:— On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mars, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

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

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

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

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah)

REMOVAL.

McGLASHAN & Co. hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER, from their Acton Tannery, superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leathers, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

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.

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

ON Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the premises, will be offered by Public Auction, a Lease for one year, of Shops 44, 45, and 46, situated in the South end of the St. Lawrence Market, on Front Street, opposite to the City Hall.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, CAPT. D. M'BRIDE, WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.

NEW STORE, By Improving an Old One! Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. CHARLESWORTH GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely supplied with all that is new, and likely to meet the tastes of his customers.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room. BUSINESS MOTTO.—A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently No Second Price. A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East. The Toronto House, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d. The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:— In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each. In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each. In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

WANTED, A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

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

WANTED, A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, September 4, 1854.

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

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STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM Toronto to Rochester, 7 hours. Toronto to Albany, 17 hours. Toronto to New York, 22 hours. Toronto to Boston, 27 hours. Toronto to Philadelphia, 26 hours. Toronto to Chicago, 30 hours. Toronto to Detroit, 15 hours. Toronto to Cincinnati, 20 hours.

NIAGARA, QUEENSTON AND LEWISTON. POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES. At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.

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

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND. PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable.

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto. Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A.M. SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P.M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD. NOTICE. EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toronto the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company. Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 83, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition.

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PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, WANTED, TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, WANTED, A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, September 4, 1854.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854. COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).

# AND LITERARY GEM.

## Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

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

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

For Sale by **Buttler & Son**, Cheapside London, and at

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

## CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

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

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

## DR. CADWELL,



**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,** HAVING concluded his professional engagements in 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.

## 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.

**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 87, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

## WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

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

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

**WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!**  
ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854,

Trains will run as follows:—

**GOING EAST:**

**EXPRESS TRAIN.**

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

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

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

**GOING WEST:**

**EXPRESS TRAIN.**

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

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

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

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

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

**C. J. BRYDGES,**  
*Managing Director.*

Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

## REMOVAL.

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

ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, A FEW DOORS

## THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,

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

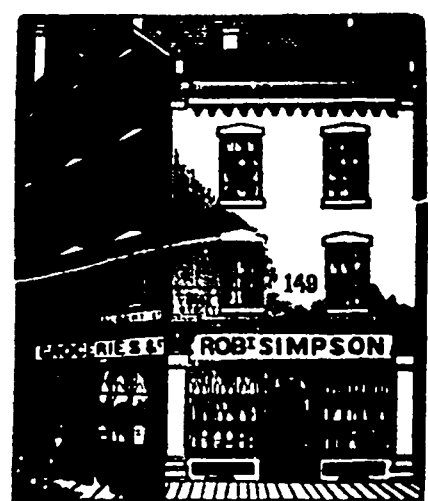
Returning—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.  
**CHARLES THOMPSON.**

In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route, together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.  
**CHARLES THOMPSON.**  
Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

## 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

## NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



**ROBERT SIMPSON,** Corner of Yonge and St. Albert St., 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

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

## A CARD.

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

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

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

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

## Spring and Fall Purifier. DR. BUCHAN'S

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

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

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

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

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

## A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE.

At 104 Yonge Street,  
**50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.**  
75 barrels do do do  
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar.  
250 Half-chests Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong  
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.  
59 bags Rice, Patna.  
230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.  
50 dozen Patent Pails,  
25 crates assorted Crockery.

—ALSO:—

Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Starch, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,  
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-1f

## SOHO FOUNDRY

AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



STEAM ENGINES  
AND BOILERS,  
MILL Castings,  
FORGING,  
and all kinds of  
**MACHINERY,**

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

**AGNEW, DICKY & Co**

Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

## HENRY LATHAM,

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

Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his **NEW GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trousers; together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

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

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

## READY-MADE

**CLOTHING.**

ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF **DRY GOODS,**

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

## Men's Over Coats,

Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, and other Cloths.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide),  
fast colors, . . . . . 5d. per yard, worth 7jd.  
250 pieces Prints (yard wide),  
fast colors, . . . . . 6d. . . . . 9d.

## Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.

**Men's Shooting Coats,**  
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

250 pieces Prints (yard wide),  
fast colors, . . . . . 7jd. . . . . 10jd.  
100 pieces prints (yard wide),  
fast colors, . . . . . 9d. . . . . 11jd.  
100 pieces Heavy Gingham 8jd. . . . . 7jd.  
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7jd. . . . . 10jd.  
50 pieces Mulin de Laine (yard wide) . . . . . 9d. . . . . 1s. 1d.  
100 pieces 2-factory Cotton 3d. . . . . 4d.  
500 " " " 5jd. . . . . 6d.  
100 " " " " 5jd. . . . . 6d.  
100 " " " " 5jd. . . . . 7jd.  
100 " " " " 7jd. . . . . 10d.  
50 " " " " 8jd. . . . . 10d.  
100 " " " " 8jd. . . . . 10jd.

## Men's Vests,

Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

500 bundles Cotton Yarn . . . . . 4s. 6d.  
100 Filled Shawls . . . . . from 12s. 6d.  
500 Scarf Shawls . . . . . 11s. 3d.  
300 pairs Blankets . . . . . 11s. 3d.

## Men's Trousers,

Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.

All Wool Plaid Merinoes, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Veils; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

## Boy's Coats,

All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.

NO SECOND PRICE.

## M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,

Dundas Street,  
LONDON, C. W.

## JAMES LEISHMAN,

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

## HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

<p>NAILS, SPIRES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES &amp; SICKLES.</p>	<p><b>S. SHAW &amp; SON,</b> IMPORTERS OF <b>BRITISH AND AMERICAN</b> <b>HARDWARE,</b> AND MANUFACTURERS OF <b>AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,</b> SIGN OF THE AXE, &amp;c. CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.</p> <p>Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.</p>	<p>MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, HINGES, VILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.</p>
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## WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

May 11, 1854. **S. SHAW & SON.**  
**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE**  
84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

## W. H. ASHWORTH

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

train of symptoms arising from a weak and irritable stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Costiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

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

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

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

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

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

**DR. CADWELL,**



**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,**  
**HAVING** concluded his professional engagements in 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.

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.

**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, O. W.  
 Toronto, April 28, 1854.

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

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

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!**



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

**GOING EAST:**

**EXPRESS TRAIN.**

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

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

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

**GOING WEST:**

**EXPRESS TRAIN.**

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

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

Leave the Falls at	12 15 P. M.
Leave Hamilton at	2 45 P. M.
Arrive at London at	6 30 P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

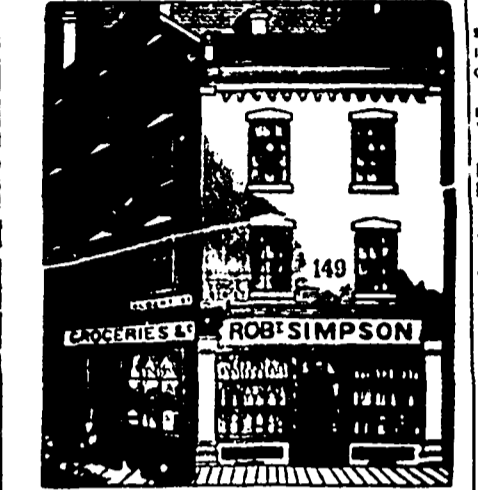
Toronto, April 22 1854.

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

**CHARLES THOMPSON,**  
 Toronto, July 4, 1854.

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

**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.

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

**AGENTS IN ENGLAND,**  
 Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

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

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

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

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

*Spring and Fall Purifier.*  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
**Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.**

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

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

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

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

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


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

**20 barrels Lard,** 100 lbs. each.  
**200 lbs. Soap,** 100 lbs. each.  
**154 Cans Soda,** 100 lbs. each.  
**59 bags Rice,** 100 lbs. each.  
**230 boxes Window Glass,** 100 lbs. each.  
**30 dozen Patent Pa's.**  
**2 crates assorted C. Goods.**

**RAVEN, CANARIS, SPICES, MILDRED, CANDLES, SOAP, BLUE, INDIGO, STARCH, PAPER, BROWN, AXES, LETTERS, WRAPPING PAPER.**

With a general assortment of best Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

**200 bags Liverpool Salt.**  
**150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,**  
 With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.



**Mill Castings,**  
 MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR FREMONT, BEVERLY STREET, (off Queen Street West) Toronto

**AGNEW, DICKINSON & CO.**  
 Toronto, Jan 22 1854.

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

**THE** Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality, having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment with variety, style, and lawness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he proposes to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Ties, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

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

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,**  
 Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

<b>Men's Over Coats,</b>	100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 5d. per yard, worth 7 1/2.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada White-ney, Etolfe, and other Cloths.	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 6d. " " 9d.
<b>Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.</b>	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 7 1/2 " " 10 1/2.
<b>Men's Shooting Coats,</b>	100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 9d. " " 11 1/2.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada White-ney, Etolfe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.	100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5 1/2. " " 7 1/2.
<b>Men's Vests,</b>	500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2. " " 10 1/2.
Of all the above materials, also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.	50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) - - - - - 3d. " " 1s. 1d.
<b>Men's Trousers,</b>	100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. " " 4d.
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etolfe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.	500 " " " 5 1/2. " " 6 1/2.
<b>Boy's Coats,</b>	100 " White Cotton 4d. " " 5d.
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.	100 " " " 5 1/2. " " 7 1/2.
<b>Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.</b>	100 " " " 7 1/2. " " 10d.
	50 " Striped Shirting 4 1/2. " " 6d.
	100 " " " 8 1/2. " " 10 1/2.
	500 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - - - 4s. 6d.
	100 Filled Shawls - - - - - from 15s. 0d.
	500 Scarf Shawls - - - - - 11s. 3d.
	300 pairs Blankets - - - - - 11s. 3d.
	All Wool Plaid Merinoes, Colbours, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

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

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

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!**

**S. SHAW & SON,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,**  
 AND  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,**  
 2d SIGN OF THE AXE, &c.  
 CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,  
 TORONTO, C. W.

Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS,	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS;
TIN PLATES,	LOCKS, HINGES,
CANADA PLATES,	FILES, AUGERS,
WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS,	PLANES,
FORKS, ROPES,	POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY;
GRINDSTONES,	ELECTRO PLATE,
GLUE, GLASS,	GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
PUTTY; GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT;	
SCYTHES & SICKLES.	

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

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

**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise 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.

# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

## 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 they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.  
 Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

## WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

**Messrs. Brothers & Company,**  
 LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,  
 KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.  
**Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothers' 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.

## THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.

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

## Consumers' Gas Company.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within 5 days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 16s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
 By order of the Board of Directors,  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
 Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854.

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

**SAMUEL HEAKES**  
 Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.  
 Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.  
 Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7d. per yard.  
 Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.  
 All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.  
 An Early Call is solicited.  
**S. HEAKES.**

## CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

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

**Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, 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, N. B.

B.—Any responsible person acting as Local Agent for this establishment, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a list of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him on his trouble in receiving orders. There are several persons in Canada West who are acting as such agents.

**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 to announce that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 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.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

**LONDON. LEEDS.**  
**MANUFACTURERS**  
**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**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 Bares, 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) Sarsonets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Nettis, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.  
 Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doekins, 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, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.  
**Terms Cash. No Abatement.**  
**WILLIAM POLLEY.**  
 Third floor West of Church St.  
 Chequered Warehouse, }  
 66, King St. East }  
 Toronto, April 19, 1854.

**D. 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.

**A CARD.**  
**CHARLES COCKBURN,** (Barrister at Law, No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms  
 Thorold January 2nd 1854.

**HEARN & POTTER,**  
 (FROM DOLLOND'S.)  
 Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,  
 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
 IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.  
**TELESCOPES and MICROSCOPES.**  
 In great variety; 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**

**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., &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
 Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

**JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,**  
 Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner, 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.

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

**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, Casimeres, Doekins, 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.

—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. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS  
 Furnishing and Building Hardware,  
 Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,  
 Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools,  
 Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,  
 Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.  
**WM. BLIGHT.**  
 Toronto, January 2, 1854.

## PROCLAMATION.

**JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:**  
 To all whom these presents may concern.  
**WHEREAS** the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.  
 These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.  
**JOSHUA G. BEARD,**  
 Mayor.  
 Mayor's Office,  
 Toronto, July 11, 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.

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of D. TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, \$1.00.

## THE PLEASURE STEAMER



**CITIZEN,**  
 HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Qualities and Comfort will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Maitland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

**SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.**  
 Toronto, July 22, 1854.

**Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.**  
**LIGHTNING RODS** manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 60 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 64, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**CAUTION.**—Allow no man to protect your building 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 Williamburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara, George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterloo; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterloo—John Holt, Esquevasing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptonville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM"** is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with 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 receipt 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.



Fresh Goods within their...  
call from Ladies at 110...  
Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**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,  
Coppers Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tur  
Resin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles  
in their line of business.*

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

**THE ORIGINAL GREAT  
ENGLISH REMEDY,  
FOR CURING  
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,  
CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
"SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE  
CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS."

**THE SUBSCRIBER** can with perfect confidence  
recommend the above truly valuable medicine,  
as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MOR-  
BUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM** (or Summer-  
complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant  
to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above  
diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from  
individuals of the highest respectability, residing in  
this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
**WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA.**  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Consumers' Gas Company.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that, in consequence of  
the great advance in the price of coal, wages,  
and other charges connected with the manufacture of  
Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Com-  
pany, from and after the 1st of October next, will be  
reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within  
thirty days from date of account, and 50 per cent for  
payment within thirty days; making the net price for  
payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft.,  
and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the ex-  
piration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 31

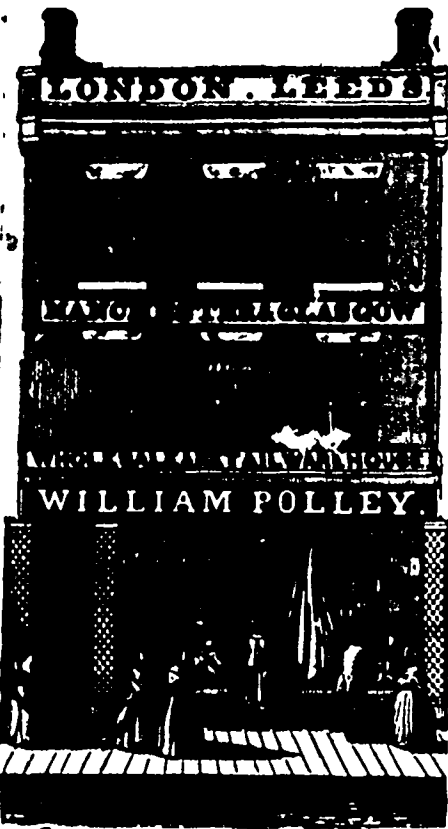
**HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,**  
40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street  
**NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
TORONTO, C. W.**

**SAMUEL HEAKES**  
Again invites Public attention to one of the best  
assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.  
Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description.  
Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very  
fashionable, and very cheap.  
Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or  
desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from  
7d. per yard.  
Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons,  
artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.  
All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.  
**An Early Call is solicited.**  
**S. HEAKES.**

**CANADA vs. THE WORLD.**  
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**C. S. POWERS'**

"Marble Works,"...  
N. B.—Any responsible person... act as  
Local Agent for this establishment... forward-  
ing his address, be supplied with a catalogue 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 sale.  
Address  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works," Newcastle.



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With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves,  
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66, King St. East }  
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1 6-1f.

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

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Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales  
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Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

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(FROM DOLLON'S)  
**Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians,  
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54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
**IMPORTERS** and Makers of Theodolites, Levels,  
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**TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,**  
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal  
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**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,**  
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.  
Toronto, March 01th 31

John's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c.,  
17 Bags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

**JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,**  
J Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Cor-  
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Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the ut-  
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Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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**G. HARCOURT.**  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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—ALSO—  
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of  
**PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-  
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA**  
Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,  
**CUT AND PLAIN**  
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,  
Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.  
**Parian Statuettes:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, and the Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.  
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety  
of other figures.  
**PATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
King Street, Toronto, }  
Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w.

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

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

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

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

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of  
D TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3, Those wanting bound  
volumes of this work for the above years can obtain  
them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851  
bound in boards containing 1/2 of the numbers of 1851,  
can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852,  
well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada  
at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost.  
Volumes of 1852 bound in boards 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.

hour during the season between Maitland's Wharf  
the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been rebuilt  
at considerable expense and the grounds attached  
laid out visitors will experience all the attendance  
Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as  
Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of  
John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time  
to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will  
extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage  
heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

**SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.**  
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

**Protection from Lightning,  
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.**  
**L**IGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wil-  
son and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street.  
The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for  
the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Man-  
ufactured 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 com-  
position 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 in-  
fluence of electric fluids. Look out for rods man-  
ufactured 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 atmo-  
sphere, 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, Oak-  
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;  
H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe,  
Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Conner,  
Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie,  
Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton;  
Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John  
Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia;  
J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farns Lawrence, Orangeville;  
H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port  
Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler,  
Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd,  
Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Ruth-  
erford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fair, Nepean; George  
Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Owen Sound; D. McGuire,  
Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A.  
Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith,  
West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J.  
Moxom, Binbrook; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward  
Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.  
Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,  
Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John  
Holt, Esqueving—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C.  
Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D.  
Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A.  
Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thom.  
Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J.  
G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.  
James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the in-  
terests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance gen-  
erally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to  
the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—  
and to general and political news. The effort of the  
Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a  
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  
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Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d. cy. in advance, and  
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To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these in-  
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To agents whose names have stood upon our Books  
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To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscri-  
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regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.  
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscri-  
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Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address  
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