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# THE SON OF AN EMPIRE AND A NATION

## Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. APRIL 1, 1854.

NO. 13.

### THERE IS A STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream whose waters glide  
Hard by the great high way of life;  
Temptations gleam from out the tide—  
Temptations throng on every side,  
And every passing breeze is rife  
With a wide pervading subtle spell,  
Whose resistless power no tongue can tell.

The songs of mirth and revelry  
Are heard in the bowers of pleasure there,  
Ah! few would dream that ought could be  
But joy, where all appears so fair.  
Yet deep beneath that gilded wave,  
In many a dark and noisome cave,  
The spirits that bring destruction, swarm  
And monsters grim of every form.  
Bright is the flow of its bounding wave,  
Yet dark below lies the victim's grave,  
And the realms of blackness and despair;  
And few who drink  
At that treacherous brink  
Escape from the fiends who revel there.

Once, wandering by that fatal shore,  
I saw a youth approach the brink;  
He came, as myriads had before,  
Drawn by the dark, resistless power,  
The deadly damning wave to drink.

Ho! wanderer from life's great highway,  
Say, whither wouldst thou go?  
Seest thou not thou art wide astray?  
Heedst thou not the rushing wave below?  
He only smiled then drank again!  
Again and yet again!  
Till madness seized upon his brain!  
O, who could tell his phrenzy wild,  
As one enchained to earth he stood:—  
Shuddered and, wept and grimly smiled,  
Yet quaffed again the boiling flood.  
And none could stay his eager hand,  
"More! more!" he cried at every breath;  
The tempter did at his elbow stand  
Urging him on to death!  
And soon he died—Ah! soon he died.  
Thus thousands are dying, thousands have died,  
The tempter and the tempted lie side by side.

Approach thou not that fatal stream,  
O, traveller on life's great highway!  
Wilt thou madly taste and fondly deem  
Thyself more strong—more wise than they?  
In the day thou thinkest thyself secure,  
Thou too mayest fall to rise no more!

—Utica Tectotaller. WARWICK.

### A STATE LET LOOSE.

We sometimes ask ourselves this question,—  
"Suppose that all temperance societies and total  
abstainers in, and out of, the order of Sons, and  
other associations, and Christian churches, were,  
simultaneously, to relax all their efforts to reclaim  
men from drunkenness, and join themselves in the  
general drinking *melée*;—in other words, by their  
open example encourage the drinking usages of  
society;—in addition to this, let the license laws  
be so relaxed that, for a mere trifle, every man in  
the community could get a license to sell intoxi-  
cating drinks to his followers;—what would be the  
result of such a state of things on society? The  
answer would be: All countries would become  
what California has been,—the abodes of gam-  
bling, prostitution, profanity, murder, and robbery.

### THE PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Providence has cast our lot in the most remark-  
able spot on earth. Compared with any other  
locality in the known world, San Francisco is *sur-*  
*generis*, in her physical and moral developments.  
The rapidity with which a mighty metropolis has  
sprung into existence, is the wonder and admiration  
of the nations, and is without a precedent in ancient  
or modern times. The energy and enterprize of  
her people, by which this mighty achievement has  
been effected, are without a parallel elsewhere.  
The recklessness, intemperance, depravity and folly  
of a portion of our citizens, and the sterling integ-  
rity, uncompromising virtue, high moral worth and  
practical excellence of another portion, are equally  
remarkable, and stand out in bold relief, as charac-  
teristic features of our community. But, as in-  
temperance and vagabondism are more noisy and  
obtrusive than the opposite qualities, they have  
given us a character abroad, which, though true  
of the baser sort, is by no means just in relation  
to a large portion of our population.

We seem to have no middle class, like other  
communities. The viciously inclined rush at once  
into the depths of dissipation and immorality, and  
glory in their shame; while those who are able to  
withstand the fashions and temptations which  
surround them, have clothed themselves in the  
panoply of high resolve, and are safe under the  
banner of "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

There is no middle ground: every man, here, is  
either an honest man or a knave, a virtuous man  
or a villain, a sober man or a drunkard, a christian  
man or a practical atheist, a pure man or dripping  
with pollution. In *this*, our city is remarkable.  
There are, to be sure, degrees in the developments  
and manifestations of the real character of the  
individuals comprising these two classes; but the  
distinctions are so obvious, as seen in every day  
life, that a careful observer will find no difficulty  
in classifying them correctly.

The overt exhibition of the *virtues* and *vices* in  
character, depends much upon the natural temper-  
ament and early education. Some are more ardent  
and daring than others, and whatever they attempt,  
whether for good or evil, is carried to the highest  
point of virtue or the lowest depths of vice; and  
the choice is generally decided by the character  
formed, and the bias given, in childhood.

But we must hasten to a consideration of the  
Past, that we may the better understand the  
Present, and calculate for the Future of this re-  
markable city.

When we left New York, in '49, the last ac-  
counts from this coast were dated in April or May  
of that year, by which we were informed that San  
Francisco was a hamlet of some fifty houses, all  
told, big and little, including tents, that one half  
of them were vacant, their owners having gone to  
the mines; and that the balance, with a very few  
exceptions, were rum-selling and gambling estab-  
lishments, kept for the accommodation of, and  
sustained by the immigrants who were arriving by  
sea, and flocking to the interior; but who generally  
remained here long enough to be pretty thoroughly  
robbed of whatever loose funds they might have  
about them.

We came by ship and arrived at this port in

business men were here, and almost all of them  
were engaged in gambling or rum-selling, and in  
drinking freely. Some, who would scorn to sell it  
were using it daily, under the advice of physicians  
or quacks, as a preventive to the diseases of the  
country. Many of these physicians followed their  
own prescriptions, and have gone, with their  
victims, to their final account with the sins of  
murder and suicide upon their heads. Some yet  
linger, while others have reformed.

Here we found old acquaintances, who were  
PIOLS, TEMPERANCE men, and TEMPERANCE advo-  
cates at home, MAKING DRUNKARDS BY THE SCORE,  
under the RIDICULOUS PRETEXT that no one could  
succeed in business of any kind unless rum-selling  
were connected with it. (This is a common Cana-  
dian excuse.) Those men, and all such men,  
without a solitary exception, HAVE FAILED; and  
almost every one of them has passed through the  
hands of the CITY SEXTON to an ignominious grave.  
Here we found men, said to be worth their hun-  
dreds of thousands, and who were then doing an  
extensive and lucrative business, but who have  
since gone to the DRUNKEN PAUPER'S GRAVE. Here  
we found hosts of men, and mostly YOUNG MEN,  
many of them bred to the learned professions,  
spending their leisure hours in the GAMBLING DENS  
and CROGGERIES; but where are they now? They  
are not to be found in the land of the living. The  
CALIFORNIA TIPLERS of four years ago, except  
the few who have been reformed, have gone to  
meet the drunkard's awful doom. Many of them  
have suffered a violent death at the hands of the  
duelist or the assassin. Some have COMMITTED  
SUICIDE; some have been drowned; many have  
fallen by *delirium tremens*, the cholera and other  
diseases; and a few are shut up in our prisons and  
insane hospital.

TWO GENERATIONS of moderate drinkers have  
ripened into drunkenness within the last four years,  
and most of them have met the drunkard's cata-  
strophe—and the few who remain of those  
generations, are on their last year's probation.  
While there is life, there is hope: therefore we will  
try to save them.

Since our arrival here, we have followed to the  
DRUNKARD'S GRAVE, the diseased and bloated  
carelessness of some of the MOST BRILLIANT and  
TALENTED YOUNG MEN WE EVER KNEW; LAWYERS,  
DOCTORS, ARTISTS, ARTIZANS, &c., &c., men who  
might have filled the highest stations with credit  
to themselves and honor to the State, but for the  
damning liquor traffic.

Look back to the far off homes which these  
young men left, in search of wealth, which they  
dreamed of acquiring here and returning to enjoy  
it with their loved ones beyond the mountains.

There you will see affliction more cruel than  
death, bereavement which knows no hope, destitu-  
tion and shame, instead of promised and expected  
affluence, honour and happiness; the sorrowful  
countenance, the deep drawn sigh, the broken  
heart, the mother, the sister, and the young wife,  
clad in sackcloth and refusing to be comforted.  
All, all is hopeless. No cheering anticipation of  
a future, joyous meeting with lost ones, dearer than  
life. The drunken, dissolute son, brother and  
husband, has gone to his final account, and the

rest a thousand fold beyond the power of language  
to describe, and you will not approach the reality,  
the woes resulting from California drunkenness are  
beyond conception, and the long ages of eternity  
can alone unfold them—and all these woes are the  
offspring of the *legalized liquor traffic*. But the  
end is not yet.

Thousands of our citizens, men of the finest  
talents, men fitted by nature and education for  
high and noble enterprises, men who might adorn  
the highest stations in the State and nation, some  
of whom notwithstanding their debaucheries, are  
now occupying high official positions, are floating  
upon the stream of intemperance, which like a  
mighty river of liquid fire, is bearing them  
down, down, down, to the yawning gulf below.  
And all this to sustain the murdering, damning  
rum traffic.

And yet our COMMON COUNCIL, (NOW LIKE TORON-  
TO) fold their arms and look coolly on. And  
instead of suppressing and annihilating this monster  
curse, are LEGALISING ITS PERPETUITY; and our  
State government are leagued with the rum-sellers,  
in their conspiracy against suffering humanity!

It thinks if all the sighs and groans which have  
been caused by the legalized sale of intoxicating  
drinks, could be accumulated in one sad moan; and  
if all the wailings of lost drunkards, could reach  
their ears from the drunkard's perdition; and if all  
the haggard ghosts of the legally murdered victims  
of the rum traffic, who are buried out of sight  
within our city limits, could appear in our council  
chambers and legislative halls—that these manifes-  
tations might induce the necessary legislative action  
for expunging from our code, all traces of the  
infamous rum license system, and secure more  
stringent prohibitory enactments than have yet  
been dreamed of in other States.

But until our LAW-MAKERS SHALL BE SOBER MEN,  
we have little hope; they will still gloat over the  
havoc of human hopes, and human life, and human  
hearts, which they themselves have caused, and  
Nero-like, rejoice in the destruction of their own  
hands.

But what of the future of our City and State?  
What are the signs of the times? and what are the  
means in operation for our redemption?

We have no means of calculating for the  
Future but from the Past and Present.

Since our commencement as an order in this  
State, we have continually made progress. Our  
numbers have steadily increased, public sentiment  
has been moulded, the tone of the public has been  
wonderfully changed, men of power and public  
influence are flocking to our standard, and it is now  
regarded an honor to any man to be numbered  
amongst us. (So it should be in Canada.)

There has never been a time when we were  
making such rapid strides, and achieving such  
conquests, as at present. The very mountains seem  
to be on fire. The fountains of the great deep are  
being broken up; enthusiasm and hope and expecta-  
tions are on tip toe. New friends are coming to  
the rescue, new associations are being multiplied.  
The WASHINGTONIANS, the FOXES, the DAUGHTERS,  
the TEETALERS, the CADERS, have buckled on their



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Yet deep beneath that gilded wave,  
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O, who could tell his phrenzy wild,  
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result of such a state of things on society? The  
answer would be: All countries would become  
what California has been,—the abodes of gam-  
bling, prostitution, profanity, murder and robbery.  
California is being fast redeemed by moral agencies,  
and, among them, temperance is a great one.  
Read what a temperance editor says, who knows  
all about it.—*Editor Son.*

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sea, and flocking to the interior; but who generally  
remained here long enough to be pretty thoroughly  
robbed of whatever loose funds they might have  
about them.

We came by ship, and arrived at this port in  
January '50—four years ago. By this time, the  
city had become very much enlarged. Several  
churches were organized, and hosts of grog shops  
and gambling halls were in full blast. Many

business men were here, and almost all of them  
were engaged in gambling or rum-selling, and in  
drinking freely. Some, who would seem to sell it  
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tremendous doom—"NO DRUNKARD SHALL INHERIT  
ETERNAL LIFE."

Multiply a case like this by thousands, and  
augment, in imagination, the wretchedness of each

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Since our commencement as an order in this  
State, we have continually made progress. Our  
numbers have steadily increased, public sentiment  
has been moulded, the tone of the public has been  
wonderfully changed, men of power and public  
influence are flocking to our standard, and it is now  
regarded an honor to any man to be numbered  
amongst us. (So it should be in Canada).

There has never been a time when we were  
making such rapid strides, and achieving such  
conquests, as at present. The very mountains seem  
to be on fire. The fountains of the great deep are  
being broken up; enthusiasm and hope and expecta-  
tions are on tip toe. New friends are coming to  
the rescue, new associations are being multiplied.  
The WASHINGTONIANS, the SONS, the DALGHIZES,  
the TEMPLARS, the CADERS, have buckled on their  
armour and are in the field. Public sentiment  
approves of our principles and action wherever a  
movement is made—and a *Temperance revival*  
may be said to pervade the whole interior of North-  
ern California.

This enthusiasm is no ephemeral excitement; it is the result of the "sober second thought" of the people, who have resolved that in future, our rulers shall be sober men; that we shall have sober laws and sober executive officers. It is an incipient revolution which is destined, ere long, to roll back from our shores the billows of desolation and death which have hitherto overwhelmed our fair land; a revolution which shall redeem our city and state from the domination of Intemperance and its Satanic legions; a revolution in the tide of affairs which shall consign to oblivion the drunken tyrants who oppress us, and fill their places with honest, sober men.

Something has already been accomplished in that direction. We have a RESPECTABLE REPRESENTATION in both houses of the Legislature, who will secure for us at least a respectful hearing; and if we should not succeed at the present session in obtaining the enactment of the prohibitory law for which we labor and most devoutly pray, yet an impression will be made upon our rulers and upon our people, which will secure our object at an early future day.

Drive strong drink from our city, and its future will be glorious.—*California Temperance Organ January 1854.*

### Ladies' Department.

These beautiful verses are from the pen of a Canadian poet, an old contributor to this paper, whose verses bear the impress of truth, vigour, and originality.—*EDITOR SON.*

#### FRIENDSHIP.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Friendship! mid the misty haze  
Of life, a beacon given,  
The glancing star, that wins our gaze  
From grovelling earth to Heaven.

The soother of corroding care—  
The sun-burst, mid the storm—  
The wing 'neath which our nestling hopes  
Lie cooily and warm.

Sweet tincture dropt by heavenly love  
Into the draught of life—  
Like oil upon the storm-rid waves  
That stills the tempest's strife.

The haven of our earthly rest  
Where troubled hearts repose.  
The garden of our fond desire,  
Where life's Carnation grows.

The Linden tree, beneath whose shade  
Our sparkling hopes recline,  
The green-awant pasture of the heart  
Where joys like Daisies shine!

The Eagle's rock, of towering height,  
Above the world's rude din,  
The "trysting spot," where feelings meet:  
Sweet love divorced from sin!

A bower of beauty, ever filled  
With music passing sweet,  
A woodland walk, with violets graced,  
That woos our pilgrim feet.

A gushing fountain in the vale—  
Life's many coloured bow,  
Its Summer sun—its Autumn Moon,  
Its bright Pole Star! art thou!

The hallowed altar of our hearts  
A fair, and holy shrine!  
Whereon the smiles of Heaven decenter  
All these! all these! are thine!

Westport, Canada West, 1854.

**CARE OF THE EYES.**—Dr. Dafter says: "So many women complain of weak eyes, that we have thought it wise to give some directions as to reading and writing, by which the sight may be preserved uninjured. Observe then, that the light should not be allowed to fall on the paper, or on the eyes of the reader or writer, but the left side; for then the eyes are not annoyed with the shadow of the pen, as will be the case, when the light comes from the right side. That writing tries the eyes more than reading, is a popular error; and in writing, bluish paper is better for the eyes than pure white. When the eyes feel fatigued, bathing them in cold water will both strengthen and relieve them. In reading, great relief will be found if the eyes are turned from the book to some soft and harmonious colours. Brilliant colours, therefore, in paper or paint, should not be chosen for a library or sitting-room, where

be used, in all these occupations, as much as can be in the morning. Ground glass shades, at night, are very bad, as they deaden the light too much; the common paper shade, which concentrates the light downwards is better."

**HOW TO DISCREDIT A WITNESS.**—The lawyer is not only fair and candid, but sometimes ingenious in discrediting witnesses. Take the following example:—

L.—Mr. Jenkins, will you have the goodness to answer me, directly and categorically, a few plain questions?

W.—Certainly sir.

L.—Well, Mr. Jenkins, is there a female living with you who is known in the neighbourhood as Mrs. Jenkins?

W.—There is.

L.—Is she under your protection?

W.—Yes.

L.—Do you support her?

W.—I do.

L.—Have you ever been married to her?

W.—I have not.

(Here several jurors scowled gloomily on Jenkins.)

L.—That is all, Mr. Jenkins.

Opposing Counsel.—Stop one moment, Mr. Jenkins. Is the female in question your mother?

Witness.—She is.

**POTATOES MASHED.**—Boil them perfectly tender, pour off the water, and strain them very dry; peel them quickly, take out every speck, and while they are still hot, press the potatoes through an earthen cullender, or bruise them to a smooth mash, with a strong wooden fork or spoon, but never pound them in a mortar, as that will reduce them to a close, heavy paste. Let them be entirely free from lumps, for nothing can be more indicative of carelessness or want of skill on the part of the cook, than mashed potatoes sent to the table full of lumps. Melt in a clean saucepan a slice of good butter, with a few spoonfuls of milk, or better still, of cream. Put in the potatoes after having sprinkled some fine salt upon them, and stir the whole over a gentle fire with a wooden spoon, until the ingredients are well mixed, and the whole is very hot. It may then be served directly.



### Youth's Department.

#### MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

Adieu! loved house that sheltered me,  
In childhood's happy hours,  
Adieu! loved fields that welcomed me,  
With fragrant summer flowers.  
Farewell the croft and garden,  
I tripped along when young;  
Farewell the favoured plum tree,  
Where birds at morning sung.

Farewell ye lovely scenes,  
Where I spent my early years,  
Where my laughing heart was free,  
From grief and worldly cares.  
Adieu! sweet scented briar,  
Where budding thought was reared,  
Thy fragrant shade alone I sought,  
For study pastime spared.

Adieu! ye woody haunts,  
Where my lightsome feet did stray;  
There, mid nature's gifts I've past,  
Many a smiling summers day.  
Ye neighbouring scenes of beauty,  
Overtopped by yon blue sky,  
Ye are altered since your grandeur,  
Allured my infant eye.

A last adieu! old tenement,  
If I never see thee more;  
My sympathy belongs to thee,  
For the by gone days of yore.  
Still may thy roof be fringed with moss,  
Green on thy windows shine;  
Home of my childhood to recall,  
The thoughts of olden time.

MRS. CAROLINE DENN.

Woodstock, Oxford. (written in 1841, near Toronto.)

Street M. E. Church. There was a crowded house, and, excepting length, the services gave very general satisfaction. The Rev. Dr. Foster, and Messrs. Kealey, Macomber and Snow, took prominent parts in the proceedings, and, with singing by Bro. Macdonough, and dialogues by a number of Cadets, occupied the time until near eleven o'clock. These miniature organizations, by miniature men, who will be soon called upon to fill the posts of those of the present day, who are fast passing from earth, should be countenanced and encouraged by all who wish to perpetuate temperance principles.—*N. Y. People's Organ.*

#### HONORARY CADETS.

BLENHEIM, CANNING, March 21, 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—I take the liberty of sending you, for publication, a brief statement of the conduct of Mr. Albert Church, an honorary member of Canning Section, No. 111, who was expelled on the 14th inst., for violating Art. 2nd of our Constitution. He was a church member, and also a S. of T., who got on a spree, some three or four weeks since, which lasted two weeks; he sold his house and lot, and spent all of his money; in the mean time, and of course, religion went with his *Sonism* and *money*. Then he came back to his helpless wife and family; a charge was preferred against him (by a lady), and a committee was appointed to wait on him,—*which committee he abused woefully, and swore that he was no more a S. of T., &c., &c.*

We find in the New Ritual that any honorary member, who shall at any time be found guilty of insubordination, or violating the Constitution of the Grand Section or Sub-Section, under which they are working, shall be considered as *disgraced*, and disqualified for holding any situation in the order; and their conduct shall be published in two or more papers, and a notice of their being *disgraced* sent to all the orders to which they may belong.

N. B. Worthy Editor,—by publishing the above, in whole or in part (as you see fit), you will confer a favour on this Section.

In V., L. and T.,

EDWIN WILLIAMSON,

Secretary Canning Section, 111.

#### A SCHOOL INCIDENT.

In my early years, I attended the public schools in Roxbury, Mass. Mr. Nathaniel Prentice was our respected teacher; but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infractions of the school-rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of these detectors shouted: "Master, John Zeigler is a whispering!" John was called up, and asked if it was a fact—(John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.) "Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to me to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see." The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to escape punishment, and continued—"I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot, without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I may omit the punishment." John said he would agree to that, and immediately called out C. S., T. D., and D. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows: "The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies—and we the arbitrators will share the punishment by receiving two blows each." John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the doctor, and with outstretched hand, exclaimed—"Master here is my hands; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment. The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Cincinnati Times.*

An aged gentleman of Salem, informs us that, in 1794, a ship was launched in that place December

#### Humorous.

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

#### A VERY TOUCHING BALLAD.

FROM THE GERMAN.

A herring loved an oyster,  
An oyster in the south,  
And all the herring longed for  
Was a kiss from her pearly mouth.

But the oyster she was scornful,  
And ever staid at home,  
Shut up in her tight shell castle,  
Where never a kiss could come.

'Twas on a summer evening,  
Her shell she opened wide,  
To see her charms reflected  
On the silver gleaming tide.  
Quick came the love-lorn herring,  
Like lightning flew his fin;  
'And now,' thought he, 'or never,  
Sweet love, my kiss I'll win.'

But as towards the oyster,  
'Too far his head he leaved,  
Snap came the shells together,  
And he was guillotined!

All in the glowing sunset,  
He floated from the shore,  
And from the neck came gurgling,  
'I'll ne'er love oysters more.'

A countryman going to town with a load of pork, was met by a young girl, who genteelly made him a low courtesy. He exclaimed, "what! do you make courtesy to dead hogs?" "No, sir," answered the girl, "to the live one."

A "stuck up" sort of genius entered a shop in Philadelphia, and turning up his nose at some apples in the window, exclaimed:—"Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?" "I don't know: try them and see!" was the instant reply of the shop-keeper.

"How much corn may a gentleman eat?" whispered Fip, while the cobs on his plate lay in tiers. "As to that answered Q., (and he glanced at the heap) "I will depend on the length of his ears."

A DEVOUT THIEF.—A robber in Halifax, the other day, was found kneeling at a trunk in the room of a boarder, and on being discovered, said he was at his prayers, and begged not to be interrupted. He was politely left to finish his devotions and decamp with his booty.

PERFECT HAPPINESS.—A laundress who was employed in the family of one of our former governors, said to him with a sigh:

"Only think, your Excellency, how little money would make me happy!"

"How little, madam?" said the Governor.

"Oh! dear sir, one hundred dollars would make me perfectly happy."

"If that is all, you shall have it," and immediately gave it to her.

She looked at it with joy and thankfulness, and before the Governor was out of hearing, exclaimed:

"I wish I had said two hundred!"

Sam Slick would say "that's human nature, right out!"

"Get the Testament, Isaac, and see what it says about the 'New basket bill,'" said Mrs. Partington, as she came from church the other Sunday, and folded up her long shawl, and placed her bonnet in the old Indian basket under the bed. "It don't say anything about it," said Ike, who was reading the story of the "Avenging Sword, or the Ghost of the Red Tower of Lunenburg," and didn't want to be disturbed. "Dear child," said she admiringly, "he's so busy with his Sunday school books!" Ike said not a word, but kept devouring the "Avenging Sword," with as much avidity as if it were a whole Sunday School Library—perhaps more.

SCOTCH READINESS.—Two English gentlemen, some time ago, visited the field of Bannockburn, so celebrated for the defeat of Edward's army. A sensible countryman pointed out to them the position of the hostile nations—the stone where Bruce's standard was fixed at the battle, &c. Highly pleased with his attention, the gentlemen on leaving him, pressed his acceptance of a crown-piece. "Na, na," said the honest man, returning the money, "keep your crown piece—the English ha'e paid dear

from our shores the billows of the Atlantic, which have hitherto overwhelmed our fair land; a revolution which shall redeem our city and state from the domination of Intemperance and its Satanic legions; a revolution in the tide of affairs which shall consign to oblivion the drunken tyrants who oppress us, and fill their places with honest, sober men.

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L.—Mr. Jenkins, will you have the goodness to answer me, directly and categorically, a few plain questions?

W.—Certainly sir.

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L.—Is she under your protection?

W.—Yes.

L.—Do you support her?

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**Youth's Department.**

**MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.**

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In childhood's happy hours,  
Adieu! loved fields that welcomed me,  
With fragrant summer flowers.  
Farewell the croft and garden,  
I tripped along when young;  
Farewell the favoured plum tree,  
Where birds at morning sung.

Farewell ye lovely scenes,  
Where I spent my early years,  
Where my laughing heart was free,  
From grief and worldly cares.  
Adieu! sweet scented briar,  
Where budding thought was reared,  
Thy fragrant shade alone I sought,  
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Adieu! ye woody haunts,  
Where my lightsome feet did stray;  
There, mid nature's gifts I've past,  
Many a smiling summers day.  
Ye neighbouring scenes of beauty,  
Overtopped by yon blue sky,  
Ye are altered since your grandeur,  
Allured my infant eye.

A last adieu! old tenement,  
If I never see thee more;  
My sympathy belongs to thee,  
For the by gone days of yore.  
Still may thy roof be fringed with moss,  
Green on thy windows shine;  
Home of my childhood to recall,  
The thoughts of olden time.

MRS. CAROLINE DUNN.

Woodstock, Oxford, (written in 1844, near Toronto.)

**CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.**—A grand demonstration of the juvenile soldiers in the temperance army, was made by Mount Vernon Section C. of T., No. 1, on Monday evening last, in the Greene

number of Cadets, occupied the time until near eleven o'clock. These miniature organizations, by miniature men, who will be soon called upon to fill the posts of those of the present day, who are fast passing from earth, should be countenanced and encouraged by all who wish to perpetuate temperance principles.—*N. Y. People's Organ.*

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An aged gentleman of Salem, informs us that, in 1794, a ship was launched in that place, December 25th, and that the weather was so warm on that day that numerous persons went into the water for a bathe, as in the summer season. The weather was remarkably mild throughout the whole of that season.—*Bay State, Lynn.*

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An oyster in the south,  
And all the herring longed for  
Was a kiss from her pearly mouth.

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And ever staid at home,  
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HENPECKED HAPPIEST.—All men are happier for being henpecked, providing their wives are clever enough to keep the secret."



THE LITERARY GEM.

SONG OF THE ROBIN REDBREAST

Written on hearing the song of the Robin in March, 1854, in Toronto. A flock of about 20 Robins has been flying about the College Avenue for two weeks past, feeding upon Mountain Ash and Thornberries.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, I hear thy loved strain,  
Come floating o'er meadow and forest again;  
Delighted I listen as often of yore,  
When Spring days were coming, I've heard it before

It speaks of green meadows, of bursting wild flowers,  
Of orchards in bloom and fresh budding bowers;  
Of spring's bleating lambs as they play on the green,  
Of bright sunny evenings in Canada seen.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, again welcome here,  
Thou comest our dear homes and farm fields to cheer;  
To whistle so sweetly at the opening of morn,  
Or in the bright sunset from blossoming thorn.

Thy note like the voice of a long absent friend,  
Of rapture a thrill through the bosom doth send,  
When first on the spring air, its sweetness we hear,  
As the snows of the winter do swift disappear.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, fair Canada's bird,  
In the South and the North thy warbling is heard;  
'Tis welcomed by all, the old and the young,  
Wherever its tones in rapture are sung.

Toronto, March 22, 1854. C. M. D.

SOME BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Some beautiful things I ever have loved,  
Shall love till the day of my death;  
These beautiful things by nature are moved,  
Are crowned with truth as a wreath.

The voice of the birds on the spring's balmy air,  
As they sport on the fresh budding trees;  
With affection are busied their nest to prepare,  
Is sweet to the soul, with innocence please.

The yellow canary, its call to its mate,  
How plaintive and sweetly it sounds;  
And the song of the blue bird as early and late,  
Its whistlings our households surround.

The laugh of the child untrammelled by care,  
Its bright beaming eyes, how beautiful too;  
And its soft silken curls of bright golden hair,  
With a heart full of rapture to do.

The girl in her bloom impulsive and gay,  
As she strays through a garden of flowers;  
How beautiful she, as she boundeth away,  
To sing 'midst its odours and bowers.

The sound of sweet music when stillness prevails,  
And the Moon in the heavens is bright;  
How beautiful it, and the Moon as she sails,  
Like a spirit on the bosom of night.

Toronto, 26th March, 1854. C. M. D.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

Saxe the American Poet has lately written and rehearsed a Poem called *Yankeeedom*—rehearsed at Utica lately, where he has delivered a series of lectures. Bayard Taylor has written a long letter on India. A curious yet beautiful Poem has been lately produced at New York, through means of communication with the spirits—the person delivering it being in a trance. It was delivered in 26 consecutive hours, and forms a large volume, full of sublime thoughts and beautiful imagery. The spirit rappings still continue to create excitement in the United States. Dr. Beacher of Boston, and many other American Ministers attribute the phenomenon to Satan, an imaginary evil Angel or being, who is continually thwarting the works of the Creator of the Universe. The Pope and some Ministers of the Church of England view it in the same light. According to the book of Revelation the Pope himself is *Anti-Christ*, or the Devil. Can Beelzebub be divided against himself? The spirits say that there is no eternal hell, but states of happiness, degrees of evil and punishment for the dead, similar to that spoken of by Swedenborgh a century ago. "In my FATHER'S House are many mansions." A curious and interesting letter has been sent to the Editor...

not explained the phenomenon of spirit rapping. He says it is caused by some hidden power in nature as yet not understood. The greatest and wisest men in Europe think that Turkey will fall and that a Christian Kingdom will be erected in its place. The Turks believe this themselves. They believe their European destiny is fulfilled and that they must return to Asia and Arabia. Two thirds or more of the Asiatic and European Turkish population are Christian—divided into Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian Christians, who cordially hate each other. The great American writer Lippard died some time since. Several eminent English people have lately died, among them Lord Londonderry. Agassiz the great geologist is writing a history of American fishes. He says there is evidence in Florida that the Indians existed there 200,000 years ago. President Pierce says that the Nebraska Bill if carried would ultimately advance liberty. Mrs. Audubon has memorialized Congress for the letters and manuscripts of her husband the great naturalist. The Cayuga Chief gives a description of an unusual and impressive concert of vocal sacred music that lately took place in Connecticut—170 very old persons ladies and gentlemen about 70 years old, sang together many of the most beautiful hymns. The scene was grand truly sublime. The execution of the music—the age of the singers and the subject, the praise of God and Christ, the reference to eternal life; all taken together made the audience believe that earth for a time at least was turned into the eternal beatific world.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

At the weekly meeting of the Canadian Institute held on Saturday night, Professor Croft in the chair, a very interesting paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Scadding, under the title of "Memoranda of a visit to Vesuvius and its neighbourhood." His subject naturally led him to make some remarks on the general theory of volcanic eruptions, which he accounted for by the supposition that, as the temperature increases the farther we descend into the earth, probably some 20 miles below the surface even granite is in a molten state, and that volcanoes act as safety valves, without which heaving igneous elements beneath our feet might some day shiver the earth into fragments. Professor Hind was of opinion that this theory would require to be somewhat modified by the discovery recently made that the melting point of bodies varies with the pressure to which they are subjected. When the irresistible pressure to which bodies must be subjected at a depth of 15 or 20 miles was considered, it might be reasonably supposed that their melting point might be such that even the heat at that distance below the surface would not be sufficient to bring about a state of fusion.

Professor Chapman made some remarks on a fossil tooth recently found at Port Credit, belonging to the *elephas primigenius*, or mammoth elephant of Siberia. The fact that these fossils were found in such numbers in Siberia and Russian America, and also in Canada, would warrant, he thought, the conclusion that America and Asia were united at no distant epoch in the history of the earth. Professor Croft mentioned that other specimens had been found at Hamilton; and that the tusk of an elephant had also been discovered there, but the people who found it, not much influenced by its geological value, broke it up into little pieces the size of an inch, so that as many might have a specimen as possible.—*Globe*.

From the above facts, and the late discovery of a mammoth in Burlington Heights, as well as of an unknown animal at Rimouski, it is quite evident that Canada has been inhabited by warm-blooded animals for more than twenty thousand years.—*Editor Son*.

ANCIENT MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Lake Superior region of America is richer than any other region of the world in copper. It is not many years ago since these rich seams of copper were discovered, and with our knowledge of the Indian's character, and our entire ignorance of the history of the past, in respect to the inhabitants of Northern America, it was supposed that our modern discoveries of these minerals were the first ever made by mortal men. The huge mounds, scattered over our country have left traces behind them of a race long since passed away, but in a more striking manner have evidences of that race been recently brought to light in the discovery of ancient mines, tools, &c., in the Lake Superior region. In 1848 the first of these old mines was discovered, and in it was found a mass of pure copper, weighing six tons, which had been raised by ancient wedges, and rolled along the galler. These ancient mines extended over a tract of country 100 miles long, running from N. E. to S. W. A great number of ancient tools have been found: they all consist of hard stone, with single and double groove for the reception of handles, like those now employed by blacksmiths for holding their wedges.

The marks of old fires extended everywhere, showing that they employed that heat in their mining operations—by heating the rock first, then cooling it quickly with water to soften it—the plan for softening copper. When did those ancient miners work these...



Agricultural

WAR AND PEACE—THE CZAR!

Oh! could I but sing the sweet songs of peace,  
In some bright and sunny clime;  
Where Love, and Joy, undim'd with alloy,  
Shone bright by the stream of time;  
Where the warbling notes of the wild bird's lay,  
Tell sweet on my ravish'd ear;  
Where Beauty's eye, fill'd the heart with joy,  
Or beam'd through affection's tear:  
Where man, with mind exalted, pure,  
Walk'd forth when his work was done,  
To gaze with joy, on the glorious sky,  
Bright gilt by the setting sun!  
Where placid Peace shed a halo sweet,  
Around the delighted land;  
Where Science bright shed beauteous light,  
And Hope, waved her golden wand!  
There I'd strike my harp to notes of joy,  
And waken th' echoing vale;  
And song would roll o'er this peaceful soul,  
Perfum'd like the summer's gale!

But War, alas! now grasps his fatal spear,  
And Peace has fled Columbia, No! the West,  
While Europe heaves and throbs, 'twixt hope and fear,  
With the bright smile of love alone is blest!  
But, like true sons, who look upon their sire  
With reverence, we gaze upon the frown,  
That clouds a parent's brow, and then enquire,  
Why darken's vengeance round Britannia's throne?  
Why starts the Lion from his kingly lair,  
His fiery eyeballs flashing deadly fire?  
Why scream yon Eagles, as they cleave the air,  
With all the vengeance of insulted ire?  
A cry—a deadly cry, from Omar's towers,  
Makes echoing Europe ring from south to north,  
While Darkness thundering with all her powers,  
Proclaim's the grisly Bear comes prowling forth!  
The mighty Czar, would fain almighty be,  
Nor would the Devil blame him, if he could;  
But then, although the Despot's six feet three,  
And worshipped by a boorish multitude,  
And millions bow obsequious to his nod;  
He'll find rough riding in Oppression's car,  
Though Boor, and Cossack, cluster round their god,  
And rush like madmen to impetuous war;  
Shall freeborn nations tremble at his frown,  
And bend beneath a tyrant? Never! No!  
The voice of Justice thunders "Hurl him down!"  
And Freedom's sons shall shout his overthrow!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, March 20, 1854.

THE WEATHER.

The latter part of March, from the 17th to the 25th was very cold. On the evening of the 24th (Friday) the wind was directly north—the thermometer stood at 13 above zero, and the cold was really biting! Flocks of robins were about, but they must have suffered greatly. On Saturday, the 25th, the wind was blowing very strong from the north-west, very cold; thermometer in the wind 16, and in the shelter in the morning 19½ above zero. At noon it stood at 29 in the wind, and was very cold all day. Sunday, 26, wind still north thermometer in the wind 20, in the shelter 24. At noon it was 32, in the evening 21, wind blowing very strong from the north. Monday, wind still blowing strong from the north, but the sky sunny and clear, thermometer in the wind 19½—in the shelter 23 above zero. This shows the coldness of the wind. There is no snow on the ground about Toronto, but very large bodies still lie in the northern townships. At night the thermometer was eighteen. Tuesday morning sunny still colder, thermometer in the wind 14½ above zero—wind north—in the shelter 21. The northern lights and shooting stars towards the north were very vivid in a hazy atmosphere. The thermometer...

It was very cold. Wednesday morning, wind still north and cold. In the afternoon, the wind shifted to the north-east, and it became warmer. Thursday morning cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 34, at night 35. The roads are quite dry and good. We observed in riding into the country about thirty miles that meadow larks, robins, and blue birds are quite common. The farmers say that the wheat looks very well.

The markets in Toronto are very quiet. Considerable flour in barrels and wheat continues to come in. Eggs are down to 9d per dozen and abundant. Potatoes can be bought for 3s. to 3s. 6d wholesale. The prospect of the price of wool is poor. It is said it will not exceed 1s 3d per lb. Speculators in wool, in 1853 lost a great deal. The price last year was from 1s 4s to 1s 5s. There is a large stock yet on the Sea Board. The prices will range less—also sheepskins. Lambs in the country, are becoming abundant.

Friday cloudy, wind east; thermometer 36 in the morning.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN RUSSIA.

[From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.]

A little more than twenty years since, the first cotton mill in Russia was erected. Now Russia has three hundred and fifty thousand spindles in full operation, which produce annually nearly ten million pounds of yarn. Central Russia is the seat of the manufacture; and the peasants occupy themselves with weaving during winter, receiving very trifling wages. The goods so produced are equivalent to seven, eight, and nine cent English cottons. Besides these, there are one hundred and forty manufactories producing superior articles, not counting cotton velvets and muslins. The cotton velvet finds its chief market in China; Russian printed cottons are said to equal those of Manchester and Alsace—all the growth of twenty years! Countries like Ireland, Portugal, Turkey and India, which have had no protective tariffs, show a decrease of home industry. The chief seat of the manufacture of fine cottons in Russia, is at St. Petersburg, where it is mainly carried on by Swiss workmen. The quantity manufactured is three million pieces. Not more than one thousand five hundred pieces of the highest quality of prints are now imported into Russia. The manufacture of muslins is augmenting. Added to this, the successful introduction of the cotton plant into the Caucasian provinces. The value of the cotton fabrics of Russia may be estimated at thirty-two million dollars a year. The movement of her industry, in this branch, may be estimated from the table of her exports:—

	In 1846.	In 1850.
Raw Cotton	26,152,484 lbs.	44,257,500 lbs.
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	Bds. & Sval'tg.	Shingles,	Timber,	Staves,
	feet.	M.	c. ft.	lbs.
1850	216,786,893	34,226	28,832	150,517,280
1851	260,238,033	34,136	110,200	115,087,230
1852	317,133,620	29,335	291,714	109,911,239
1853	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	118,666,756

The value of the above articles, received this year, is \$7,912,900, showing an increase on last year of \$1,000,000.—*Albany Journal*.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—It appears to be very successfully established that the cranberry, (*Cryococcus Macrocarpus*), can be advantageously cultivated on uplands, as well as on swamp lands. On some upland fields in Massachusetts, three hundred bushels to the acre, of very fine fruit, have been obtained. There are three varieties of cranberry—the barberry, the cherry berry, and the bell. This last species is the variety which flourishes on dry soils. Its berry grows much in the form of an egg. In its wild state it is found on the borders of cranberry bogs, spreading its way to upland soil. The approved method of cultivation is to plough the land, spread on a quantity of swamp muck, and after harrowing the soil thoroughly, set out the plants in drills, twenty inches apart, hoeing them the first season. After this, no cultivation is needed. In three years the plant will cover the ground—provided the soil is too poor to encourage the growth of grass or weeds. The cultivation of this fruit is highly recommended, as it is very remunerative, the crop being quite a sure one, the yield large, and the demand unlimited. The time for planting is either October or November, or in the Spring, from the opening of the season, to about the 25th of May.—*Chicago Tribune*.



## THE LITERARY GEM.

### SONG OF THE ROBIN REDBREAST

Written on hearing the song of the Robin in March, 1854, in Toronto. A flock of about 20 Robins had been flying about the College Avenue for two weeks past, feeding upon Mountain Ash and Thornberries.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, I hear thy loved strain,  
Come floating o'er meadow and forest again;  
Delighted I listen as often of yore,  
When Spring days were coming, I've heard it before.

It speaks of green meadows, of bursting wild flowers,  
Of orchards in bloom and fresh budding bowers;  
Of spring's bleating lambs as they play on the green,  
Of bright sunny evenings in Canada seen.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, again welcome here,  
Thou comest our dear homes and farm fields to cheer;  
To whistle so sweetly at the opening of morn,  
Or in the bright sunset from blossoming thorn.

Thy note like the voice of a long absent friend,  
Of rapture a thrill through the bosom doth send,  
When first on the spring air, its sweetness we hear,  
As the snows of the winter do swift disappear.

Sweet Robin Redbreast, fair Canada's bird,  
In the South and the North thy warbling is heard;  
'Tis welcomed by all, the old and the young,  
Wherever its tones in rapture are sung.

Toronto, March 22, 1854. C. M. D.

### SOME BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Some beautiful things I ever have loved,  
Shall love till the day of my death;  
These beautiful things by nature are moved,  
Are crowned with truth as a wreath.

The voice of the birds on the spring's balmy air,  
As they sport on the fresh budding trees;  
With affection are busied their nest to prepare,  
Is sweet to the soul, with innocence please.

The yellow canary, its call to its mate,  
How plaintive and sweetly it sounds;  
And the song of the blue bird as early and late,  
Its whistlings our households surround.

The laugh of the child untrammelled by care,  
Its bright beaming eyes, how beautiful too;  
And its soft silken curls of bright golden hair,  
With a heart full of rapture to do.

The girl in her bloom impulsive and gay,  
As she strays through a garden of flowers;  
How beautiful she, as she boundeth away,  
To sing 'midst its odours and bowers.

The sound of sweet music when stillness prevails,  
And the Moon in the heavens is bright;  
How beautiful it, and the Moon as she sails,  
Like a spirit on the bosom of night.

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Saxe the American Poet has lately written and rehearsed a Poem called Yankcedom—rehearsed at Utica lately, where he has delivered a series of lectures. Bayard Taylor has written a long letter on India. A curious yet beautiful Poem has been lately produced at New York, through means of communication with the spirits—the person delivering it being in a trance. It was delivered in 26 consecutive hours, and forms a large volume, full of sublime thoughts and beautiful imagery. The spirit rappings still continue to create excitement in the United States. Dr. Beacher of Boston, and many other American Ministers attribute the phenomenon to Satan, an imaginary evil Angel or being, who is continually thwarting the works of the Creator of the Universe. The Pope and some Ministers of the Church of England view it in the same light. According to the book of Revelation the Pope himself is *Anti-Christ*, or the Devil. Can Beelzebub be divided against himself? The spirits say that there is no eternal hell, but states of happiness, degrees of evil and punishment for the dead, similar to that spoken of by Swedenborg a century ago. "In my FATHER'S House are many mansions." A curious and long letter has been sent to the Editor of this paper on this subject, respecting curious phenomena, that took place lately in Toronto, which may be published with remarks in our next. Dr. Cumming of Scotland, says that the great Chemist Faraday has

European Turkish population are Christian—passed into Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian Christians, who cordially hate each other. The great American writer Lippard died some time since. Several eminent English people have lately died, among them Lord Londonderry. Agassiz the great geologist is writing a history of American fishes. He says there is evidence in Florida that the Indians existed there 200,000 years ago. President Pierce says that the Nebraska Bill if carried would ultimately advance liberty. Mrs. Audubon has memorialized Congress for the letters and manuscripts of her husband the great naturalist. The Cayuga Chief gives a description of an unusual and impressive concert of vocal sacred music that lately took place in Connecticut—170 very old persons ladies and gentlemen about 70 years old, sang together many of the most beautiful hymns. The scene was grand truly sublime. The execution of the music—the age of the singers and the subject, the praise of God and Christ, the reference to eternal life; all taken together made the audience believe that earth for a time at least was turned into the eternal beatific world.

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The marks of old fires extended everywhere, showing that they employed that heat in their mining operations—by heating the rock first, then cooling it quickly with water to soften it—the plan for softening copper. When did those ancient miners work these mines, and who were they? Trees of hundreds of years standing, extend their roots on the surface of a soil which has required ages to accumulate, over some of their deepest works. We have no evidence of who those miners were, except by the tools which

To be and men, separated from the common stock with others of their species soon degenerate and dwindle into the savage state. It is quite possible that the old copper miners of the Lake Superior region were the forefathers of the present race of Indians.—*American Express*.



### Agricultural

#### WAR AND PEACE—THE CZAR

Oh! could I but sing the sweet songs of peace,  
In some bright and sunny clime,  
Where Love, and Joy, undim'd with alloy,  
Shone bright by the stream of time,  
Where the warbling notes of the wild bird's lay,  
Tell sweet on my ravish'd ear,  
Where Beauty's eye, fill'd the heart with joy,  
Or beam'd through affection's tear—  
Where man, with mind exalted, pure,  
Walk'd forth when his work was done,  
To gaze with joy, on the glorious sky,  
Bright gilt by the setting sun!  
Where placid Peace shed a haw sweet,  
Around the delighted land;  
Where Science bright shed beauteous light,  
And Hope, traced her golden wand!  
There I'd strike my harp to notes of joy,  
And waken th' echoing vale;  
And song would roll o'er this peaceful soul,  
Perfum'd like the summer's gale!

But War, alas! now grasps his fatal spear,  
And Peace has fled Columbia, No! the West,  
While Europe heaves and throbs, 'twixt hope and fear,

With the bright smile of love alone is blest!  
But, like true sons, who look upon their sire  
With reverence, we gaze upon the frown,  
That clouds a parent's brow, and then enquire,  
Why darken's vengeance round Britannia's throne?  
Why starts the Lion from his kingly lair,  
His fiery eyeballs flashing deadly fire?  
Why scream yon Eagles, as they cleave the air,  
With all the vengeance of insulted ire?  
A cry—a deadly cry, from Omar's towers,  
Makes echoing Europe ring from south to north,  
While Darkness thundering with all her powers,  
Proclaims the grisly Bear comes prowling forth!  
The mighty Czar, would fain alm ghty be,  
Nor would the Devil blame him, if he could;  
But then, although the Despot's six feet three,  
And worshipped by a boorish multitude,  
And millions bow obsequious to his nod;  
He'll find rough riding in Oppression's car.  
Though Boor, and Cossack, cluster round their god,  
And rush like madmen to impetuous war;  
Shall freeborn nations tremble at his frown,  
And bend beneath a tyrant's Never? No!  
The voice of Justice thunders "Hurl him down!"  
And Freedom's sons shall shout his overthrow!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, March 20, 1854.

### THE WEATHER.

The latter part of March, from the 17th to the 25th was very cold. On the evening of the 24th (Friday) the wind was directly north—the thermometer stood at 13 above zero, and the cold was really biting! Flocks of robins were about, but they must have suffered greatly. On Saturday, the 25th, the wind was blowing very strong from the north-west, very cold; thermometer in the wind 16, and in the shelter in the morning 19½ above zero. At noon it stood at 29 in the wind, and was very cold all day. Sunday, 26, wind still north, thermometer in the wind 20, in the shelter 24. At noon it was 32, in the evening 21, wind blowing very strong from the north. Monday, wind still blowing strong from the north, but the sky sunny and clear, thermometer in the wind 19½—in the shelter 23 above zero. This shows the coldness of the wind. There is no snow on the ground about Toronto, but very large bodies still lie in the northern townships. At night the thermometer was eighteen. Tuesday morning sunny. Still colder, thermometer in the wind 14½ above zero—wind north—in the shelter 21. The northern lights and shooting stars towards the north were very vivid in a hazy atmosphere. The thunder storm that happened in the early part of March, extended from the Western part of Canada to Quebec. Near Peterboro, the telegraph wires were destroyed for several miles. In Quebec it was felt. It passed along a northern line of country for over 500 miles. On Tuesday evening

the weather was very cold and the robins were scarce. Eggs are down to 20 per dozen and abundant. Potatoes can be bought for 3c to 3c 6d wholesale. The prospect of the price of wool is poor. It is said it will not exceed 1 3/4 per lb. Speculators in wool in 1853 lost a great deal. The price last year was from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4. There is a large stock yet on the Sea Board. The prices will range low—also sheepskins. Lambs in the country, are becoming abundant.

Friday cloudy, wind east thermometer 36 in the morning.

### COTTON MANUFACTURES IN RUSSIA.

(From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.)

A little more than twenty years since, the first cotton mill in Russia was erected. Now Russia has three hundred and fifty thousand spindles in full operation, which produce annually nearly ten million pounds of yarn. Central Russia is the seat of the manufacture; and the peasants occupy themselves with weaving during winter, receiving very trifling wages. The goods so produced are equivalent to seven, eight, and nine cent English cottons. Besides these, there are one hundred and forty manufacturing cotton producing superior articles, not counting cotton velvets and muslins. The fine cotton velvet finds its chief market in China. Russian printed cottons are said to equal those of Manchester and Alace—all the growth of twenty years! Countries like Ireland, Portugal, Turkey and India, which have had no protective tariffs, show a decrease of home industry. The chief seat of the manufacture of fine cottons in Russia, is at St. Petersburg, where it is mainly carried on by Swiss workmen. The quantity manufactured is three million pieces. Not more than one thousand five hundred pieces of the highest quality of prints are now imported into Russia. The manufacture of muslins is augmenting. Added to this, the successful introduction of the cotton plant into the Caucasian provinces. The value of the cotton fabrics of Russia may be estimated at thirty-two million dollars a year. The movement of her industry, in this branch, may be estimated from the table of her exports:—

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	sq. ft.	M.	c. ft.	lbs.
1850 . . .	216,786,899	34,226	28,832	150,517,280
1851 . . .	260,239,033	34,135	110,200	115,087,290
1852 . . .	317,131,620	29,335	291,714	109,912,259
1853 . . .	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	118,666,756

The value of the above articles, received this year, is \$7,912,900, showing an increase on last year of \$1,000,000.—*Albany Journal*.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—It appears to be very successfully established that the cranberry, (*Cryceococcus Macrocarpus*) can be advantageously cultivated on uplands, as well as on swamp lands. On some upland fields in Massachusetts, three hundred bushels to the acre, of very fine fruit, have been obtained. There are three varieties of cranberry—the barberry, the cherry berry, and the bell. This last species is the variety which flourishes on dry soils. Its berry grows much in the form of an egg. In its wild state it is found on the borders of cranberry bogs, spreading its way to upland soil. The approved method of cultivation is to plough the land, spread on a quantity of swamp muck, and after harrowing the soil thoroughly, set out the plants in drills, twenty inches apart, hoeing them the first season. After this, no cultivation is needed. In three years the plant will cover the ground—provided the soil is too poor to encourage the growth of grass or weeds. The cultivation of this fruit is highly recommended, as it is very remunerative, the crop being quite a sure one, the yield large, and the demand unlimited. The time for planting is either October or November, or in the Spring, from the opening of the season, to about the 25th of May.—*Chicago Tribune*.

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corruption of young children. All kinds of vicious propensities are engendered in the infant mind; all noble aspirations, if not totally annihilated, are at least kept in abeyance; they are taught to lie, to steal, and every device by which the means of procuring liquor can be obtained; thus a heavy tax is imposed upon the community in the first instance, besides the injury and loss entailed when the unfortunate become adepts in crime. It is a duty paramount to almost every other to correct this great and increasing evil.

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### TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

What the result of the Election this week has been, politically, we do not pretend to say. Each of the three political parties claims the majority, and now while we are writing, three flags are waving in honour, of the three victories which have been gained. It is really interesting to see the joy of all parties. Some one or two of them spoke forth their joy, for an hour or two, last evening, through the mouth of the cannon.

But to us the most interesting part of the whole is the fourth victory—the Temperance Victory. The result of the election has been most favourable for the Temperance cause. A fair proportion of Temperance men have been chosen in all the parties, so that the prospect is highly encouraging that even New Hampshire may now be blest with a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The success has surpassed even our most sanguine hopes. So far as we can judge from our knowledge of the temperance character of the men who are to compose the next Legislature, we feel a great degree of assurance that the Maine Law will be enacted. We do not see how it can be otherwise. It will certainly be the ruin of any political party to oppose it. Let the friends of Temperance thank God and take courage. Let them redouble their diligence and success will be complete.—Phoenix.

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structure is sound. It is also very questionable policy to have any law sustained by a known minority. Yet it often happens that there may be a majority in favour of an anti-liquor law, which yet do not come forward to vote. It would have been better that the law should have said "the majority of the polled votes of the township," in such cases. We would be glad to find that our opinion was wrong, but we fear it is the correct one, and would be supported by legal tribunals.

### THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN ADOLPHUSTOWN BREKES.

We announced with gratification last week, that the township of Adolphustown had emancipated itself from the Liquor curse, by the passage of a prohibitory Liquor Law by the Township Council. The rum interest being thus defeated, have resorted to an illegal dodge to defeat the action of the Council, which it is hoped the electors will immediately adopt measures to visit with their censure. It seems that on the question of the law being submitted to the people, it being well known that nine out of every ten of the population was in favour of the law, it was not thought necessary for every elector to record his vote, and accordingly only sufficient votes were given to indicate the wishes of the people—no one being expected to vote against it. Twenty-two votes were accordingly given for it, and only ONE solitary rummy had the face to vote against it. Yet will it be believed that the Reeve, Mr. J. P. Dorland, asserted that the law requires a majority of the whole electors, and by this construction declared the prohibitory law lost. It is needless to point out the glaring stupidity, if not worse, of the decision. The votes of the public on the Prohibitory Laws in Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and other places, were none of them a majority of the electors, but majorities of the votes given. It was, however, as in the Adolphustown case, well known that they could be doubled or quadrupled if necessary; but it was not thought necessary in a case where all were so unanimous, to put all the electors to the trouble of voting. Those only were brought forward who were most convenient, a majority of the votes being all that was necessary to secure the law. The aggregate vote of the State of New York did not amount to one-third of the electors; yet everybody was satisfied that the majority spoke the voice of the people.

We hope that the electors of Adolphustown will immediately adopt energetic measures to annul all the licenses which, we understand, have been granted by the Council in consequence of this unwarrantable decision. An injunction in Chancery, we suppose, is the right course.

It will be seen that St. Vincent has again nobly done its duty. From this letter we regret to see that Postmasters encourage the use of liquor in their Post Offices. No Postmaster should keep his office in an inn, and it should be a good cause for his dismissal. This letter has been sent to us for insertion, a few paragraphs of which we omitted.—Editor.

### A MODEL TOWNSHIP.

Probably, when the Township of St. Vincent was first named, the idea of the derivation of the word from *Vinco*, I conquer, was not dreamed of. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that on Tuesday the 7th ult., it obtained a great moral victory, in legalizing, by a majority of three, a most stringent anti-licence by-law, which was brought before the qualified voters, by its really firm, manly and patriotic body of councillors, who are thus worthy of commendation from every truly virtuous and benevolent heart, for being among the first to take advantage, as far as the "boasted collective wisdom" of our Legislature would permit, of an approximation to a Local Maine Law.

In order to present an illustration of the opposers of such moral movements, it were "a grievous fault" to pass over in silence a certain specimen of the genus "homo." Said person being debarred a license to reduce humanity to his own level, attended during the two days of polling, seemingly for the purpose of checking votes—previously, however, gratuitously (?) dispensing "horns" to his cronies—that each might emit a favourable "bray." Improbable as the thing may seem, this would-be dispenser of poison, is a J. P. and a P. M. Yea, on the counter, facing the "pigeon holes" for letters and papers, for some weeks anterior to the time of polling, the bottle and glass invariably were placed—and "come lads, help yourselves" was the constant syren chant. But, honor to the "Sons," the voters generally, and especially to Messrs. Thurston & Campbell, Clergymen of the M. E. Church, virtue and truth triumphed over "Billingsgate" oratory and alcohol's insidious machinations; and now St. Vincent stands a noble "model township."

Meaford, St. Vincent, A TRUE SON  
15th March, 1854.

Behold the fruits of inconsistency.—How



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So it will be for a time; the really worthy people are too often defeated by hordes of ruffians, such as crowd Toronto and other Canadian cities.

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We copy the following remarks from the Commercial Advertiser, a paper very friendly to the temperance cause. We regret to say that we have had to take a very different view of the law of last session in respect to municipalities voting for Bye-laws to suppress the licence system therein. As the law reads it seems to be intended that a majority of the votes of the municipality shall be cast for the anti-liquor Bye-law, before the same can come into force. No other con-

such cases. We would be glad to find that our opinion was wrong, but we fear it is the correct one, and would be supported by legal tribunals.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN ADOLPHUSTOWN IN NEED We announced with gratification last week, that the township of Adolphustown had emancipated itself from the liquor curse, by the passage of a prohibitory Liquor Law by the Township Council. The rum interest being thus defeated, have resorted to an illegal dodge to defeat the action of the Council, which it is hoped the electors will immediately adopt measures to visit with their censure. It seems that on the question of the law being submitted to the people, it being well known that one out of every ten of the population was in favour of the law, it was not thought necessary for every elector to record his vote, and accordingly only sufficient votes were given to indicate the wishes of the people—no one being expected to vote against it. Twenty-two votes were accordingly given for it, and only ONE solitary rummy had the face to vote against it. Yet will it be believed that the Reeve, Mr. J. P. Dorland, asserted that the law requires a majority of the whole electors, and by this construction declared the prohibitory law lost. It is needless to point out the glaring stupidity, if not worse, of the decision. The votes of the public on the Prohibitory Laws in Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and other places, were none of them a majority of the electors, but majorities of the votes given. It was, however, as in the Adolphustown case, well known that they could be doubled or quadrupled if necessary; but it was not thought necessary in a case where all were so unanimous to put all the electors to the trouble of voting. Those only were brought forward who were most convenient, a majority of the votes being all that was necessary to secure the law. The aggregate vote of the State of New York did not amount to one-third of the electors; yet everybody was satisfied that the majority spoke the voice of the people.

We hope that the electors of Adolphustown will immediately adopt energetic measures to annul all the licenses which, we understand, have been granted by the Council in consequence of this unwarrantable decision. An injunction in Chancery, we suppose, is the right course.

257 It will be seen that St. Vincent has again nobly done its duty. From this letter we regret to see that Postmasters encourage the use of liquor in their Post Offices. No Postmaster should keep his office in an inn, and it should be a good cause for his dismissal. This letter has been sent to us for insertion, a few paragraphs of which we omitted.—Editor.

### A MODEL TOWNSHIP.

Probably, when the Township of St. Vincent was first named, the idea of the derivation of the word from Vinco, I conquer, was not dreamed of. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that on Tuesday the 7th ult., it obtained a great moral victory, in legalizing, by a majority of three, a most stringent anti-licence by-law, which was brought before the qualified voters, by its really firm, manly and patriotic body of councillors, who are thus worthy of commendation from every truly virtuous and benevolent heart, for being among the first to take advantage, as far as the "boasted collective wisdom" of our Legislature would permit, of an approximation to a Local Maine Law.

In order to present an illustration of the opposers of such moral movements, it were "a grievous fault" to pass over in silence a certain specimen of the genus "homo" Said person being debarred a license to reduce humanity to his own level, attended during the two days of polling, seemingly for the purpose of checking votes—previously, however, gratuitously (\*) dispensing "horns" to his cronies—that each might emit a favourable "bray." Improbable as the thing may seem, this would-be dispenser of poison, is a J. P. and a P. M. Yea, on the counter, facing the "pigeon-holes" for letters and papers, for some weeks anterior to the time of polling, the bottle and glass invariably were placed—and "come lads, help yourselves" was the constant syren chant. But, honor to the "Sons," the voters generally, and especially to Messrs. Thurston & Campbell, Clergymen of the M. E. Church, virtue and truth triumphed over "Billingsgate" oratory and alcohol's insidious machinations; and now St. Vincent stands a noble "model township."

Meaford, St. Vincent, A TRUE SON  
15th March, 1854.

258 Behold the fruits of inconsistency.—How can a cause thrive when recreant Sons vote for inn-keepers?

Newmarket, March 14, 1854.  
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I will do what I reasonably can for your paper. It should be sus-

tained. I look upon it as the most able and true organ of the Temperance principle extant, and the most honest, unflinching advocate for sound reform measures; but we are slow to understand our duty in this section—and slower to do what we very well know to be our duty. Taverns have increased in this town, and we have an ADDITIONAL one in our village—a miserable drunken hole, licensed by our Council; and more than that, we have a TAVERN-KEEPER IN THE COUNCIL. The Sons of this Division voted for a tavern-keeper as Municipal Councillor. What can we expect of such?

C. DERAND, Esq.

Yours,

A SON.



THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

We sometimes think that the eternal turmoil of politics in which free countries are engaged is a curse—that it would be better to allow everything to take its own course, or that one man, like the Emperor of all the Russias, should rule by his will of iron. But when the laws of nature are examined—when the moral law and its agencies are considered—we see that liberty is the greatest blessing that man can enjoy; that it is his moral and physical necessity, and is the reward of eternal vigilance. So virtue can only be attained by a contest with vice, its enemy; health can only be ensured by eternal action and industry. We must eat to keep the body alive—we must think to be wise—we must act for ourselves to be freemen. In this world the destiny of all things is ACTION—ACTION. The experience of the past, too, proves this; for looking over a map of time of 3,000 years, virtue, vigilance, and freedom have gone together. Whilst Greece was virtuous and free she was strong; her 10,000 freemen on the plains of Marathon withstood a million luxurious serfs of Persia. When she ceased to value liberty, to be virtuous, she fell. So it was with Rome. So it will be with all nations. To be free, every man must be a politician—our children must learn their duty from their cradle. The Roman Catholic doctrine of education for the priests, but no education for the masses, is one of tyrants and priest-craft. Every man in a free country should be educated, and if so and paying taxes, should vote. Universal suffrage to the ignorant is a curse. To vote aright a man must understand his duty. It is then incumbent on every Canadian to be politically wide awake. Great interests are now at stake. An army of Monopolists are surrounding us with chains worse than those of the old family compact of 1834. They are seemingly too of our own choosing, for they are riveted through a so-called Responsible Government. These monopolies are ECCLESIASTICAL, in the shape of the ENDOWMENT OF CHURCHES AND SECTS; and secular in the shape of a GRAND CHAIN OF RAILROADS, which a foreign company, resident chiefly in England, are getting into their hands, as a huge machine, to control our country, AND ITS FUTURE PARLIAMENTS AND POLITICIANS. We sound the tocsin of alarm—let Canadians beware—they may have railroads, but political freedom, an untrammelled Parliament and press, are dearer than the interests of a MAMMOTH GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD. This is but one of a series of kindred articles that will appear in this paper for months to come, on the great political and moral interests of Canada.

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stamp, as a Reformer, has not as yet publicly presented himself. Mr. McKenzie speaks favourably of Mr. John Stewart, for Hutton. There is one thing certain that all candidates at the approaching election, should be men who are thoroughly independent of railroad influence, and right on the temperance question. By alluding to railroad influence, we do not mean to say that a man should be opposed to railroads, but we mean that candidates should not be under any influence to support them. Let men be chosen who have uniformly been found fighting for progressive principles; we care not if they go under the name of Moderate Conservatives, provided they are true to their country's interests. A few years past has this roughly convinced us that plenty of sneaking unprincipled REFORMERS IN NAME, can be found in Canada. We would not trust them for their name. It is quite possible for a man to have been heretofore called a Conservative and yet be now thoroughly progressive, and to be trusted just as much as many of our self-dubbed office-seeking Reformers. LET CONVENTIONS be called in all parts of Canada to ensure the return of good men. Let all honest Reformers and Conservatives lay aside minor differences and go for honest government in Canada in time to come. LET NO CONNECTION BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE be the cry. Carry out as far as possible elective institutions, and surround the Government with ample checks against corruption and undue expenditure of the public monies. In our next we intend to give some of what we consider the needed reforms of Canada.

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INFANTICIDE—ITS REMEDY.

This crime is becoming of frequent occurrence of late in Canada, evidencing a bad state of morals.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held by Dr. Dorland, on Wednesday, the 1st instant on the remains of an infant child, at Mr. Jackson's near the West Lake. The mother, a woman named Mary Brown, had arrived at Mr. Jackson's some ten days previously, under circumstances which caused the family to suspect something wrong. On the morning previous to the inquest she was heard to leave the house about five o'clock; and on Mr. Jackson going down stairs, immediately after, he found her occupied in a way that tended to confirm the previous suspicions. Following her footsteps out of doors, he discovered the infant in the snow. The evidence on the inquest tended to show that the child was born alive; and the jury accordingly returned a verdict.

seduction are now entirely too lax. This evil of society should be dealt with like others, in a sensible way. We do not believe in the snooty remedy. It would be well for papers who justify such a course to consider its tendency and morality. If a man or woman has a right to shed another for a reason, so they have for any other crime, and we would then have a pretty state of society. Let stringent laws be passed, compelling the father to give bonds, not only to support the illegitimate offspring until of age, but also to pay all the expenses the community are put to by the infanticide and mother's misconduct. In addition to this, in aggravated cases, it can be fixed on the father the duty of providing for the child. Any magistrate should have power to arrest him, and he should be indicted at the Quarter Sessions. Infanticide would cease, if the mother knew that the father would be summarily compelled to support the offspring. Nor should she escape punishment. The mother and father in such cases should contribute to indemnify the community. The moral education of women—letting them know the ways of the world, is the best way of preventing such crimes. It will be found that those guilty of the crime of infanticide are generally ignorant uneducated girls.

A vote of the people to organize a State Government, is to be taken this year in Oregon. A dreadful and fatal explosion has just happened on the Mississippi—a number of lives have been lost among them a Mr. Robert Ferry, of Canada. Mr. Sanders, Consul to London, has been recalled. Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans of America on this subject, deprecating the event, as the Consul was a great friend of European liberty. President Pierce was favourable to his nomination, but the Senate rejected him. The slavery-ridden Senate is hostile to true liberty everywhere. The American people require a change in this body sadly. We think the time is fast coming too. The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto to his subjects to excite their religious feeling, and concludes in these hypocritical words—"May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—'O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered.'" St. Petersburg 9th (21st) February, 1854. Well may mankind exclaim (Oh, Religion! Oh, Religion!) what blood shed and deeds of infamy have been done in thy name! Here is a proud tyrant and oppressor pretending to carry out the will of God in massacring a weak people for the sake of national robbery, all for christianity; but it is no more than what the Turks did to the Greek Christians 400 years ago. Yet, the conduct of Turkey in the present quarrel is just, that of Russia mean, unjust and aggressive. If Turkey deserves the thanks and sympathy of the world for no other act, she deserves it for her noble conduct to Kossuth. A great and splendid banquet was given to Sir C. Napier, in England, prior to his departure for the Baltic. Lord Palmerston made a noble speech on the occasion and the healths of the Emperor and Empress of France, and of the Sultan of Turkey, were drunk with great enthusiasm. The telegraph mentions the execution at Pittsburg on Saturday, of David Jewell, for murder. The streets were thronged from an early hour, and at times it was difficult to repress disorder. About 400 persons were assembled in the gaol yard to witness the execution. In his dying declaration he denied having committed a premeditated murder. He attributed the deed to his having BEEN HEATED WITH DRINK, and warned the young against the intoxicating cup. The missing man of Pembroke, it seems, has not been found. Brantford is to be lighted with gas. The Italians, Gris and Mario, of the Opera Theatre, Covent Garden, London, are coming to the United States. The receipts on the Great Western Railroad, so far, have been great. Some very mean attempt on the part of American letter-writers, have been lately made to injure this road. The filibustering expedition of Captain Walker, is about to prove a failure; his men have deserted him. The prospects of California are good. Nebraska consists of a territory nearly 700 miles square, much larger than all of British North America. It has been found perfectly practicable to have a submarine telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland. There are 75 convents for women in England, in Ireland 12, for men there are 72. They are on the increase in Great Britain and in Canada too. It is time these rotten dens were inspected by law, or put down. There is no postage on papers sent to England via Halifax, but by the United States there is 1d. pre-payment and 1d. in England besides, on each. They go much quicker the latter way. Postage on letters is now reduced thus:—From any place in Canada to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, not exceeding half an ounce weight, 8d. sterling, 10d. currency; over half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 1s. 8d. currency; over one ounce, and not exceeding two, 3s. 4d. currency. When sent by the semi-monthly packets, via Halifax, single letters, 7d. currency; over half an ounce, 1s. 3d. currency; over two ounces, 5s. currency. These alterations came into force on the 23rd of March. The season in California, up to the 10th of February, was dry, then the rains commenced. Immense quantities of goods are being poured into California. The people complain of the want of light-houses on the Pacific coast. The Legislature of that State seems to be very corrupt. It is an index of the people that it governs. Much excitement exists there, as to the location of a seat of government.

A PETITION WITH OVER TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND signatures has been sent to the Legislature of New Brunswick, praying for the prohibition of liquor being imported into the Province.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.—This canal will be opened on the 1st of April. Barges will be placed at the Port Dalhousie and Albanburg locks, by which vessels drawing over ten feet of water can be prevented entering, thus remedying one of the most fruitful sources of detention complained of.

We rejoice to see that Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons in England, by a large vote, has carried a motion to pass a bill to inspect nurseries.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND RATS.—In March last Mrs. T., of Stamford, wife of a worthy farmer there, laid aside her artificial teeth, set in gold, one night, and in the morning they were missing. A dentist to whom they applied in the course of the summer, suggested that the rats might have seized and carried off the set of teeth, and stated a case in which a lady lost a set of teeth and when repairing her house some years thereafter found them in a rat's nest. Mr. T. took the hint, and writes us that he found the set of teeth very recently, carefully preserved by the rats in a place where they frequent. What is it that rats find in a row of teeth set in a gold plate, to induce them to steal? Last week, on Yongo Street, an old man laid a row of teeth set in a gold plate on the parlour table, when going to bed; the servant girl swept them into a hot coal fire next morning, and after a hopeless search they came through the bars of the grate when the fire was stirred, red hot but uninjured.—Mackenzie's Message.

IS IT NOT SO?—When a rich man dies from bestial drunkenness it is called apoplexy, some old chronic complaint of long standing. When a poor man dies from the same cause, it is unhesitatingly pronounced mania a pota.

BLOOMERISM.—One would think that the parish of Fowhope, from its proverbial poverty, would be one of the last places where the costume of Mrs. Bloomer would have been adopted. Not so, for the agricultural labourers' wives, and many of the single women, may be seen with the long white trousers frilled and laced at the bottoms, and the jacket on. The clothes certainly are not quite so short as Mrs. Bloomer would wish, but this is made up by the clothes being held up so that the trousers may show with effect.—Hereford Times.

A convention assembled on the 22nd March, at Milton, composed of many of the leading men of Hutton, chose Caleb Hopkins as a candidate for that county, in the next Parliament. We see the Message does not like this, but, setting aside Caleb and White, prefers one Mr. Stewart, of Esquesing. The votes of Caleb Hopkins, we believe, will bear the closest scrutiny. He has always acted well in the House. He is right on all the great questions of the day. His opposition to Baldwin, in 1842 (or thereabouts), on the seat of Government question, was correct. It is said that he has coquetted with the Tories, at times; but we have not seen any proof of it. What his opinions on the Maine Law, are, we don't know. The Home Stead Bill has been defeated in Congress. It contained an obnoxious clause, that no colored man or Indian should come within its meaning. The Nebraska Bill is considered as virtually defeated. Douglas is deservedly everywhere politically execrated. An arrangement, to pass American goods, from line to line, over the Great Western Railroad, has just been effected. New Hampshire has just elected a Legislature opposed to slavery and Nebraska treachery. A slave, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was lately rescued from his blood-thirsty pursuers, by the citizens. Mr. McKenzie, in a late Message, gives a number of bad votes, given by Mr. White, of Hutton. Among them, votes against basing representation on population, against our management of our internal affairs, &c. It is a mystery to us why he has of late taken Mr. White's part, and issued hundreds of circulars, sent broad east over the Canadas, with the Message, to favor White, if he be really sincere in this matter. We can easily guess at a possible motive; that is, to injure Brown, and yet not to help White. We cannot say that we approve of this course. Let us deal fairly by all. We are not a Brown's man, a McKenzie's man, or any body's man, and will check our best political trends in all wrong acts. Deal fairly.—Mr. McKenzie can well afford to deal fairly with all, because he is a consistent man, but, at times, greatly led by personal piques and prejudices. If he will cure this error, he will yet receive ample justice at the hands of this Province, although it is tardy in coming. If Mr. McKenzie were to come out boldly, on all questions (Catholic included), as he generally does, it could not prevent his return to Parliament.

We notice in the late English papers that the Earl and Countess of Elgin, had the honor to dine with her Majesty, on the 20th February.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal will be completed this season. Five hundred workmen are constantly employed at it.

The annual message of Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, estimates the emigration into that territory during 1853, at ten thousand souls.

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia has affirmed the principle of universal suffrage by a majority of 22.

In passing along the town line of Wallace, on Monday last, Mr. J. Marsh a resident there, saw no less than eleven deer in a herd, drinking at a brook.—Flora Barkwoodman.

The New Brunswicker says that some people

one in our village—a miserable drunken hole licensed by our Council: and more than that, we have a TAVERN-KEEPER IN THE COUNCIL. The Sons of this Division voted for a tavern-keeper as Municipal Councillor. What can we expect of such?

C. DEBAND, Esq.

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Let men be chosen who have not been found fighting for progressive principles. We care not if they go under the name of Moderate Conservatives, provided they are true to the country's interests. A few years past has thoroughly convinced us that plenty of sneaking unprincipled REFORMERS IN NAME, can be found in Canada. We would not trust them for their name. It is quite possible for a man to have been heretofore called a Conservative and yet be now thoroughly progressive, and to be trusted just as much as many of our self-dubbed office-seeking Reformers. Let CONVENTIONS be called in all parts of Canada to ensure the return of good men. Let all honest Reformers and Conservatives lay aside minor differences and go for honest government in Canada in time to come. Let NO CONNECTION BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE be the cry. Carry out as far as possible elective institutions, and surround the Government with ample checks against corruption and undue expenditure of the public monies. In our next we intend to give some of what we consider the needed reforms of Canada.

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It is a wonder our Legislature has not adopted a remedy. The laws as to the punishment of

power to arrest him, and he should be included at the Quarter Sessions. It is to be wished that the mother knew that the father would be similarly compelled to support the offspring. No father in such cases should contribute to indemnify the community. The moral education of women—letting them know the ways of the world is the best way of preventing such crimes. It will be found that those guilty of the crime of infanticide are generally ignorant uneducated girls.

A vote of the people to organize a State Government, is to be taken this year in Oregon. A breakfast and an explosion has just happened on the Mississippi—a number of lives have been lost among them a Mr. Robert Ferrie of Canada. Mr. Sanders, Consul to London has been recalled. Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans of America on this subject deprecating the event as the Consul was a great friend of European liberty. President Pierce was favourable to his nomination, but the Senate rejected him. The slavery-ridden Senate is hostile to true liberty everywhere. The American people require a change in this body sadly. We think the time is fast coming too. The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto to his subjects to excite their religious feeling, and it concludes in these hypocritical words—"May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—O Lord, our Redeemer, whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered!" St. Petersburg 9th (21st) February, 1854. Well may mankind exclaim, O, Releasers! Oh, Releasers!! what blood shed and deeds of infamy have been done in thy name! Here is a proud tyrant and oppressor pretending to carry out the will of God in massacring a weak people for the sake of national robbery, all for Christianity; but it is no more than what the Turks did to the Greek Christians 400 years ago. Yet, the conduct of Turkey in the present quarrel is just that of Russia, mean, unjust and aggressive. If Turkey deserves the thanks and sympathy of the world for no other act, she deserves it for her noble conduct to Kossuth. A great and splendid banquet was given to Sir C. Napier, in England, prior to his departure for the Baltic. Lord Palmerston made a noble speech on the occasion and the health of the Emperor and Empress of France and of the Sultan of Turkey, were drunk with great enthusiasm. The telegraph mentions the execution at Pittsburg on Saturday, of David Jewell, for murder. The streets were thronged from an early hour, and at times it was difficult to repress disorder. About 400 persons were assembled in the gaol yard to witness the execution. In his dying declaration he denied having committed a premeditated murder. He attributed the deed to his having BEEN HEATED WITH DRINK, and warned the young against the intoxicating cup. The missing man of Pembroke, it seems, has not been found. Brantford is to be lighted with gas. The Italians, Grisi and Mario of the Opera Theatre, Covent Garden, London, are coming to the United States. The receipts on the Great Western Railroad, so far, have been great. Some very mean attempt on the part of American letter-writers, have been lately made to injure this road. The filibustering expedition of Captain Walker, is about to prove a failure; his men have deserted him. The prospects of California are good. Nebraska consists of a territory nearly 700 miles square, much larger than all of British North America. It has been found perfectly practicable to have a submarine telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland. There are 75 convents for women in England; in Ireland 128; for men there are 72. They are on the increase in Great Britain and in Canada too. It is time these rotten dens were inspected by law, or put down. There is no postage on papers sent to England via Halifax, but by the United States there is 1d. pre-payment, and 1d. in England besides, on each. They go much quicker the latter way. Postage on letters is now reduced thus:—From any place in Canada to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, not exceeding half an ounce weight, 8d. sterling, 10d. currency; over half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 1s. 8d. currency; over one ounce, and not exceeding two, 3s. 4d. currency. When sent by the semi-monthly packets, via Halifax, single letters 7d. currency; over half an ounce, 1s. 3d. currency; over two ounces, 3s. currency. These alterations came into force on the 23rd of March. The season in California, up to the 15th of February was dry, but the rains commenced. Immense quantities of goods are being poured into California. The people complain of the want of light-houses on the Pacific coast. The Legislature of that State seems to be very corrupt. It is an index of the people that it governs. Much excitement exists there as to the location of a seat of government.

The *New Brunswicker* says that some pedlars are traversing the northern part of the province, each with a cask of liquor on a sled, vending spirits by the gallon, bottle, or glass, not only in the public highways to chance travellers, but penetrating the by-roads into the remote settlements, where they distribute their trash from door to door.

Went now to see that Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons in England by a large vote, has carried a motion to pass a bill to inspect nurseries.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND RATS.—In March last Mrs. T., of Stamford, wife of a worthy farmer there, laid aside her artificial teeth, set in gold, one night, and in the morning they were missing. A dentist to whom they applied in the course of the summer, suggested that the rats might have secured and carried off the set of teeth, and stated a case in which a lady lost a set of teeth, and when repairing her house some years thereafter found them in a rat's nest. Mr. T. took the hint, and writes us that he found the set of teeth very recently, carefully preserved by the rats in a place where they frequent. What is it that rats find in a row of teeth set in a gold plate, to induce them to steal? Last week, on Yonge Street, an old man laid a row of teeth set in a gold plate on the parlour table, when going to bed, the servant girl swept them into a hot coal fire next morning, and after a hopeless search they came through the bars of the grate when the fire was stirred, red hot but uninjured.—*Mackenzie's Message*.

IS IT NOT SO?—When a rich man dies from bestial drunkenness, it is called *apoplexy*, some old chronic complaint of long standing. When a poor man dies from the same cause, it is unhesitatingly pronounced *mania a potu*.

PROVERBIAL.—One would think that the parish of Fowhope, from its proverbial poverty, would be one of the last places where the costume of Mrs. Bloomer would have been adopted. Not so, for the agricultural labourers' wives, and many of the single women, may be seen with the long white trousers frilled and laced at the bottoms, and the jacket on. The clothes certainly are not quite so short as Mrs. Bloomer would wish, but this is made up by the clothes being held up so that the trousers may show with effect.—*Hertsford Times*.

A convention assembled on the 22nd March, at Milton, composed of many of the leading men of Halton, chose Caleb Hopkins as a candidate for that county, in the next Parliament. We see the *Message* does not like this, but, setting aside Caleb and White, prefers one Mr. Stewart, of Esquesing. The votes of Caleb Hopkins, we believe, will bear the closest scrutiny. He has always acted well in the House. He is right on all the great questions of the day. His opposition to Baldwin, in 1842 (or thereabouts), on the seat of Government question, was correct. It is said that he has coquetted with the Tories, at times; but we have not seen any proof of it. What his opinions on the Maine Law, are, we don't know. The Home Stead Bill has been defeated in Congress. It contained an obnoxious clause, that no colored man or Indian should come within its meaning. The Nebraska Bill is considered as virtually defeated. Douglass is deservedly everywhere politically execrated. An arrangement, to pass American goods, from line to line, over the Great Western Railroad, has just been effected. New Hampshire has just elected a Legislature opposed to slavery and Nebraska treachery. A slave, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was lately rescued from his blood-thirsty pursuers by the citizens. Mr. McKenzie, in a late *Message*, gives a number of bad votes, given by Mr. White, of Halton. Among them, votes against basing representation on population, against our management of our internal affairs, &c. It is a mystery to us why he has of late taken Mr. White's part, and issued hundreds of circulars, sent broad east over the Canadas, with the *Message*, to favor White, if he be really sincere in this matter. We can easily guess at a possible motive; that is, to injure Brown, and yet not to help White. We cannot say that we approve of this course. Let us deal fairly by all. We are not a *Brown's man*, a *McKenzie's man*, or *any body's man*, and will check our best political friends in all wrong acts. Deal fairly.—Mr. McKenzie can well afford to deal fairly with all; because he is a consistent man, but, at times, greatly led by personal piques and prejudices. If he will cure this error, he will yet receive ample justice at the hands of this Province, although it is tardy in coming. If Mr. McKenzie were to come out boldly, on all questions (Catholic included), as he generally does, it could not prevent his return to Parliament.

We notice in the late English papers that the Earl and Countess of Elgin, had the honor to dine with her Majesty, on the 20th February.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal will be completed this season. Five hundred workmen are constantly employed at it.

The annual message of Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, estimates the emigration into that territory during 1853, at ten thousand souls.

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia has affirmed the principle of universal suffrage by a majority of 22.

In passing along the town line of Wallace, on Monday last, Mr. J. Marsh a resident there, saw no less than eleven deer in a herd, drinking at a brook.—*Flora Barkwoodsman*.

A DISCOVERY.—A Frenchman named Marritte, has discovered the long sought for entrance into the Sphinx. The entrance leads into beautiful, marbled rooms, which are supposed to be connected by subterranean passages with similar chambers in the adjacent pyramid.

AUSTRALIA.—A Canadian gentleman, writing from Australia, gives the following particulars:—“House rent is so high, you can get no place, no matter how low or mean, under 30s per week. Bread, 4 lb loaf, is 1s 4d. (3) 2s 3d; Mutton and Beef, 6d per lb; Cabbage, 6d. (3) 1s each; Eggs, 3s @ 6s per doz; Milk 1s per qt; Potatoes, 4s per lb, or 38s per cwt. I give 3s for ale, per gallon, which is more like water. Firewood is not measured, but priced according to the quantity in the market; the average price is about £25 for a horse-load, of about 15 cwt, or half a cord.”

Every Canadian, that has gone to Australia, has done badly. Those from the city of Toronto, or its vicinity, like Poole, Clarke, Price, Baldry, Harris, Boulton, &c., are at badly off as convicts, so far as work is concerned.—Editor Son.

TO BUILDERS.—A recent important judgement in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, has decided that in Lower Canada a builder who contracts to erect a building, is liable not only for defects of construction but for the sinking of the foundation, owing to the nature of the soil, and that even though an Architect be employed by the owner.

LAKE BOATS FOR LAKE ONTARIO.—The Kingston O. W. News gives a piece of information with regard to the location of the several Life Boats on Lake Ontario which if correct is interesting to our readers. It says they are to be located as follows:—One at Tibbit's Point, at the outlet of the Lake, one at Stoney point, near the entrance of Hungry Bay, one at the mouth of Sandy Creek, one at the mouth of Salmon River, two at the city of Oswego, one at Big Sodus Bay, two at Genesee river, one at Niagara.—American Exchange.

DISTANCES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following table shows all the Stations with their respective distances from Niagara Falls:—

Table with columns for Stations and Distances from Niagara Falls. Includes entries like Falls to Thorold, 91; Beamsville, 221; Stony Creek, 37; Dundas, 481; Princeton, 79; Beachville, 95; London, 118; Eckford, 142; Chatham, 181.

The following will be interesting to our readers at this time. The Russian fleet in the Baltic is composed of 30 ships, badly managed with infirm officers and seamen; the strength of the opposing armies of Russia and Turkey on the Danube stand as follows.

DISPOSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—Omar Pacha has divided his army into three corps. The first corps, about 45,000 strong, forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ishmael Pacha, whose head quarters are at Florentin, and where he is watched by the Russian General Bellegardo; his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps of 48,000, forming the centre of the army, has its head-quarters at Sistova, and stands under the command of Mustapha Pacha, so favorably known for his talents as a leader. The third corps the right wing of the army, with head quarters in Karaman, at the wall of Trajan, is commanded by the able Halil Pacha, and is now 46,000 strong. Mustapha has caused Said and Soliman Pachas to make a reconnoissance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube, between Rustuck and Nicopoli, so as to guard against any grand attack meditated against Rustuck for instance. Halil Pacha, with a similar purpose, has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Silistria, in order to keep the two Russian divisions at Kallarush in check. The movements of Ishmael Pacha in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive the attention of the Russian General Aurep. On the other hand, Mahmud Pacha is observing from Rakova the Russian division that is operating between the Aluta and the Shyl. Selim Pacha now commands in Kalfat under the eyes of Musbir Omer.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY amounts at the present moment, both in the Principalities and in Bessarabia, to a total force of 156,328 men, 520 cannon, of which 72 are of large calibre.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—From a parliamentary return, ordered at the instance of Mr. Baines, it appears that the total number of paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st of January, 1853, was 807,546, and on the first of January in the present year, 818,822, being an increase of 11,276, or 1.4 per cent. The number of adult paupers receiving relief on the first of January, 1853 was 127,619. Of these 18,490 were in the receipt of in-door relief, and 109,129 of out-door relief. The number of adult paupers also receiving relief on the 1st of January in the present year was 136,049; of these 21,694 were receiving in-door relief, and 114,355 out-door-relief. The increase in the number of adult paupers therefore is 8,430, or 6.6 per cent. Upwards of 47,082 of these adults in 1853 were widows, and upwards of 47,200 in 1854. The able-bodied unmarried females receiving in-door relief on the 1st of January, 1853, were 4,948; on the 1st of January, 1854, 6,307; and the number of able-bodied married males was in 1853, 886; and in 1854, 1,192. The expenditure for the half-year ending Michaelmas 1852, was £1,595,955; of this amount £300,743 was for in-door relief; £1,284,212 for out-door relief. The expenditure for the corresponding period of last year was £1,605,073; of which £333,763 was for in-door relief, and £1,271,310 for out-door; the increase being £10,118, or 6 per cent.

THE NEW YORK CLERGY ON NEBRASKA.—An earnest remonstrance is about to be presented to Congress, signed by one hundred and fifty-one clergymen of New York, and vicinity, embracing Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans

sions, yesterday, and a subsequent post mortem examination showed conclusively that his death was caused by eating clovea, which he had been in the habit of using as a substitute for tobacco. A verdict was rendered accordingly.—Granville Advocate.

A petition for a new central market, in St. John's Ward, signed by 2,400 city tax-payers, now lies before the city council, being double the number that signed it in 1850. An attempt to shoot a clerk in Mr. Borst's store, on Matland's wharf, was made this week. The remarks of the Peterboro Review will be noticed in our next.

NEWS BY THE "CANADA."

The report by the City of Manchester, of extensive ice fields, caused much apprehension, least the Baltic might have received damage therefrom: The Czar's reply could not arrive from St Petersburg till the 26th or 27th of March. In Parliament Mr. Gibson moved, that in the event of war, her Majesty would give directions to cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that there had been a council of Ministers. Despatches from the French Envoy in London were received, stating that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the preparations made to Russia for resuming negotiations as serious or likely to lead to a pacific result, and there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the propositions. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops to Constantinople, and the dispatch of the 3rd squadron to the Baltic.

The Canada encountered many icebergs and much field ice. On the 8th March she had to run southward sixteen hours to find a passage. The Niagara had returned from Malta. All the steamers with troops had arrived there. The Niagara will return with more. Several sailing vessels are also fitting out at Liverpool with troops. The Cunard steamer Taurus sailed on the 18th with a regiment for the East. The steamer Cambria had also returned from Malta. The Baltic had not arrived, and much anxiety was felt.

Hostilities remain nearly the same. No movement of importance on the Danube, and nothing new from Asia. The public look to the Baltic for the next move. Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of the Danube. From Hermanstadt, a Russian expedition to the right bank of the Danube, while a flotilla with supplies passed up the river. The movement was successful, and the flotilla having passed the Russians withdrew. A similar movement took place on the part of the Turks, 2,000 Arabs having crossed near Silistria, and made a dash at a Russian battery, and retired with little loss.

The Russians appear to have suspended their operations for attacking Kalafat; and now menace the Turks at Galatz and Braila. Omar Pacha threatens the various points, thus keeping the Russians on the alert. Part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and moved towards Orsova. Prince Paskiewitch, as Generalissimo, is to inspect the Russian troops of the Danube in three weeks. The Greek insurrection not quite subsided, but not formidable. Greek villages on the frontier have joined the insurgents, but the cities are quiet. Egyptian troops have been sent to occupy Candia. Servia is quiet. The allied fleets were still at Bricos. March 6th.

The Russian fleet was at Sebastopol on the 28th Feb. It is reported that the first operations will be to attack Crimea. Troops will be landed to attack Sebastopol, while the fleets attack by sea. The Russians are fortifying the interior cities of Moldavia and Wallachia. 10,000 workmen are strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol. The Russians are also fortifying Odessa and the entrance of the Dieper, as well as Cronstadt. The Baltic is still closed by the ice. The French fleet being occupied conveying troops to the East, will only send the Austrelitz line-of-battle-ship to the Baltic. Admiral Duchesnes' squadron would soon join that of Napier's. Admiral Corry in the Neptune line-of-battle-ship had sailed to join Napier's fleet, and other ships were being dispatched as fast as ready. Twenty-seven Sailing Ships and six Steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwich.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—Business for Wheat limited;—further decline in Breadstuffs: W. Canal quoted 36s; Philadelphia 37s & 37s 6d; White Wheat 11s a 11s 7d; Red 10s 3d a 10s 6d; Indian Corn 7d lower.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 31. WHEAT.—The news by the Africa has produced a downward tendency, and a fall of 3d to 4d per bushel was experienced as soon as the news was telegraphed on Tuesday. 7s 3d may be considered the general price to-day for good samples of Fall Spring 7s 10d

HAY has been very plentiful during the week notwithstanding the condition of back roads; but the samples offering have not been, on the whole, of as good quality as previously, and to this fact, as well as the abundant supply, a reduction has taken place. It requires very good Timothy to bring 85s per ton, and prices range between 62s and 80s per ton.

STRAW.—40s to 50s per ton, according to the mode in which it has been threshed.

POTATOES.—Although a good quantity of potatoes came into market, prices keep up well, and there is no change to note on quotations on last week. Good potatoes free from frost sell at 4s per bushel in small quantities, and one farmer who boasted of having a very fine sample, held out a long time to-day for 4s 2d and succeeded in selling off a few bushels at 4s 1d. These must be regarded as the very outside figures, and rarely obtainable unless for a time article. The majority of the sales by the load were made at 3s 2d to 3s 6d per bushel.

OATS—come in moderately, and continue to steadily maintain former quotations. Nearly all the sales made were at 2s 11d to 3s per bushel. Oats are much looked after, and farmers need not be apprehensive of realizing the above quotation for any they may bring in.

The meat market varies very little. Calves are in good demand. Wood is plentiful at \$11 per large load.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

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

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms. Residence—Cumminsville. Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854. HAMILTON AND TORONTO.



THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON WILL, until further notice, commencing on Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock, connecting with stages from thence to Hamilton. Returning, will leave Wellington Square at half-past One o'clock, calling at Port Credit and Oakville, going and returning.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 64, YONGE STREET TORONTO. W. H. ASHWORTH HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTTES, &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. CHILDRREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY. NO SECOND PRICE! Toronto, April 1st, 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 Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business, Millinery in Particular, And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next. The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street. JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately, A GOOD MILLINER, to assist in the selling Department and in the general management of the Millinery Business. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 50 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers; to whom regular employment will be given. J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED, 2 GOOD SALESMEN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such, a liberal salary will be paid. The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. J. CHARLESWORTH.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail, The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street. THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada. No Second Price. J. CHARLESWORTH.

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLAND'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.

REPRODUCTION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,  
61, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

Under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
The public of Toronto, it is desired that the above Establishment is now open  
and is invited to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
a fair article at the lowest possible price.  
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
NO SECOND PRICE! £1

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THE STEAMER  
CITY OF HAMILTON  
WILL, until further notice, commencing on Monday next, 20th instant, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, every morning (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock, connecting with stages from thence to Hamilton. Returning, will leave Wellington Square at half-past One o'clock, calling at Port Credit and Oakville, going and returning.  
G. B. HOLLAND,  
Agent.  
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,  
Toronto, March 17, 1854. 13

that signed it in 1850. An attempt to shoot a clerk in Mr. Borat's store, on Matland's wharf, was made this week. The remarks of the Peterboro Review will be noticed in our next.

NEWS BY THE "CANADA."

The report by the City of Manchester, of extensive ice fields, caused much apprehension, least the Baltic might have received damage therefrom. The Czar's reply could not arrive from St Petersburg till the 26th or 27th of March. In Parliament Mr. Gibson moved, that in the event of war, her Majesty would give directions to cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that there had been a council of Ministers. Despatches from the French Envoy in London were received, stating that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the preparations made to Russia for resuming negotiations as serious or likely to lead to a pacific result, and there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the propositions. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops to Constantinople, and the dispatch of the 3rd squadron to the Baltic.

The Canada encountered many icebergs and much field ice. On the 8th March she had to run southward sixteen hours to find a passage. The Niagara had returned from Malta. All the steamers with troops had arrived there. The Niagara will return with more. Several sailing vessels are also fitting out at Liverpool with troops. The Cunard steamer Taurus sailed on the 18th with a regiment for the East. The steamer Cambria had also returned from Malta. The Baltic had not arrived, and much anxiety was felt.

Hostilities remain nearly the same. No movement of importance on the Danube, and nothing new from Asia. The public look to the Baltic for the next move. Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of the Danube. From Hermandstadt, a Russian expedition to the right bank of the Danube, while a flotilla with supplies passed up the river. The movement was successful,—and the flotilla having passed the Russians withdrew. A similar movement took place on the part of the Turks, 2,000 Arabs having crossed near Sillistria, and made a dash at a Russian battery, and retired with little loss.

The Russians appear to have suspended their operations for attacking Kalafat; and now menace the Turks at Galatz and Braila. Omar Pacha threatens the various points, thus keeping the Russians on the alert. Part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and moved towards Orsova. Prince Paskiewitch, as Generalissimo, is to inspect the Russian troops of the Danube in three weeks. The Greek insurrection not quite subsided, but not formidable. Greek villages on the frontier have joined the insurgents, but the cities are quiet. Egyptian troops have been sent to occupy Candia. Servia is quiet. The allied fleets were still at Bricos.  
March 6th.

The Russian fleet was at Sebastopol on the 28th Feb. It is reported that the first operations will be to attack Crimea. Troops will be landed to attack Sebastopol, while the fleets attack by sea. The Russians are fortifying the interior cities of Moldavia and Wallachia. 10,000 workmen are strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol. The Russians are also fortifying Odessa and the entrance of the Dieper, as well as Cronstadt. The Baltic is still closed by the ice. The French fleet being occupied conveying troops to the East, will only send the Austerlitz line-of-battle-ship to the Baltic. Admiral Duchesnes' squadron would soon join that of Napier's. Admiral Corry in the Neptune line-of-battle-ship had sailed to join Napier's fleet, and other ships were being dispatched as fast as ready. Twenty-seven Sailing Ships and six Steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwich.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—Business for Wheat limited;—further decline in Breadstuffs: W. Canal quoted 36s; Philadelphia 37s a 37s 6d; White Wheat 11s a 11s 7d; Red 10s 3d a 10s 6d; Indian Corn 7d lower.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 31.  
WHEAT.—The news by the Africa has produced a downward tendency, and a fall of 3d to 4d per bushel was experienced as soon as the news was telegraphed on Tuesday. 7s 3d may be considered the general price to-day for good samples of Fall. Spring 5s 10d to 6s 3d per bushel.  
FLOUR.—Very little coming in, and sold to-day at 30s to 31s 3d per barrel.

the market, for a large quantity of about £25 for a household, of about 15 ewt., or half a roan.

Every Canadian, that has gone to Australia, has done badly. Those from the city of Toronto, or its vicinity, like Poole, Clarke, Price, Baldry, Harris, Boulton, &c., are as badly off as convicts, so far as work is concerned.—Editor Son.

To BUILDERS.—A recent important judgement in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, has decided that in Lower Canada a builder who contracts to erect a building, is liable not only for defects of construction but for the sinking of the foundation, owing to the nature of the soil, and that even though an Architect be employed by the owner.

LIFE BOATS FOR LAKE ONTARIO.—The Kingston C. W. News gives a piece of information with regard to the location of the several Life Boats on Lake Ontario which is interesting to our readers. It says they are to be located as follows:—One at Tibbit's Point, at the outlet of the Lake, one at Stoney point, near the entrance of Hungry Bay, one at the mouth of Sandy Creek, one at the mouth of Salmon River, two at the city of Onwego, one at Big Solus Bay, two at Genesee river, o.s at Niagara.—American Exchange.

DISTANCES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following table shows all the Stations, with their respective distances from Niagara Falls:—

MILES.	Falls to	MILES.	Falls to
91	Thorold,	111	St. Catharines,
221	Beamsville,	27	Grimby,
37	Stony Creek,	33	Hamilton,
48 1/2	Dundas,	72	Paris,
70	Princeton,	90	Woodstock,
95 1/2	Beachville,	100	Ingersoll,
118	London,	131	Lobo,
142	Eckford,	154	Wardsville,
181	Chatham,	229	Windsor,

The following will be interesting to our readers at this time. The Russian fleet in the Baltic is composed of 30 ships, badly managed with infirm officers and seamen; the strength of the opposing armies of Russia and Turkey on the Danube stand as follows.

DISPOSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—Omar Pacha has divided his army into three corps. The first corps, about 45,000 strong, forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ishmael Pacha, whose head quarters are at Florentin, and where he is watched by the Russian General Bellegarde; his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps of 48,000, forming the centre of the army, has its head-quarters at Sistova, and stands under the command of Mustapha Pacha, so favorably known for his talents as a leader. The third corps the right wing of the army, with head quarters in Karaman, at the wall of Trajan, is commanded by the able Halil Pacha, and is now 46,000 strong. Mustapha has caused Said and Soliman Pachas to make a reconnoissance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube, between Rustuck and Nicopoli, so as to guard against any grand attack mediated against Rustuck for instance. Halil Pacha, with a similar purpose, has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Sillistria, in order to keep the two Russian divisions at Kallarash in check. The movements of Ishmael Pacha in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive the attention of the Russian General Aurep. On the other hand, Mahmud Pacha is observing from Rahova the Russian division that is operating between the Aluta and the Shyl. Selim Pacha now commands in Kalafat under the eyes of Mushir Omer.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY amounts at the present moment, both in the Principalities and in Bessarabia, to a total force of 156,328 men, 520 cannon, of which 72 are of large calibre.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—From a parliamentary return, ordered at the instance of Mr. Baines, it appears that the total number of paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st of January, 1853, was 807,546, and on the first of January in the present year, 818,822, being an increase of 11,276, or 1.4 per cent. The number of adult paupers receiving relief on the first of January, 1853, was 127,619. Of these 18,490 were in the receipt of in-door relief, and 109,129 of out-door relief. The number of adult paupers also receiving relief on the 1st of January in the present year was 136,049; of these 21,694 were receiving in-door relief, and 115,085 out-door-relief. The increase in the number of adult paupers therefore is 8,430, or 6.6 per cent. Upwards of 47,082 of these adults in 1853 were widows, and upwards of 47,200 in 1854. The able-bodied unmarried females receiving in-door relief on the 1st of January, 1853, were 4,948; on the 1st of January, 1854, 6,307; and the number of able-bodied married males was, in 1853, 836; and in 1854, 1,192. The expenditure for the half-year ending Michaelmas 1852, was £1,595,955; of this amount £300,743 was for in-door relief; £1,284,212 for out-door relief. The expenditure for the corresponding period of last year was £1,605,073; of which £333,763 was for in-door relief, and £1,271,310 for out-door; the increase being £10,118, or 6 per cent.

THE NEW YORK CLERGY ON NEBRASKA.—An earnest remonstrance is about to be presented to Congress, signed by one hundred and fifty-one clergymen of New York, and vicinity, embracing Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans and Unitarians.

DEATH FROM EATING CLOVES.—Mr. Amos Brown, an esteemed citizen of our village, died in convul-





CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

The rage for the gold of Australia is past,
And men gather wisdom and show it at last

While here we are blessed with a generous soil,
The man may have gold who is willing to toil,

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own
Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe,
But lead us to summers delightfully clear,

But prosperous as Canada always hath been,
This year is the best that she ever hath seen,

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain,
Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain,

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer,
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear,

While many must know, an advance very great,
Has been made in the value of woollens of late,

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made,
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,

Our manner of business is extensively known,
The lowest price asked, with the article shown;

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

PEARSON, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN McDONALD
Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.

Also, a few Pieces as low as
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors
1,500 " Gingham and Derrys, very heavy
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2 "

HAT AND FUR STORE.
HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WARE-
HOUSE. MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the
Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL
BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Muni-
cipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An
Act to authorize the imposition and collection of cer-
tain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect

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

SAMUEL HEAKES again respectfully returns
thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon
him, especially during the past two or three years,

Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long

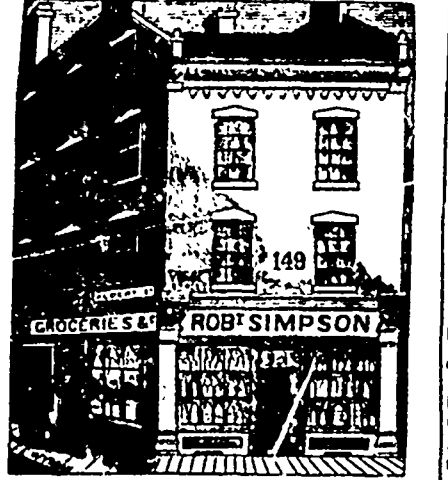
Bonnets & Millinery,

Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin
Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons
of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of
every description, Doeskin, Satinets, and Canada

TORONTO, JAN. 11, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and
Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock
of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NATURAL

W. HAMILTON,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BROWN &
CHILD, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre
Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce

W. STEWARD,

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. re-
turns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the

NEW PAINTING AND GLAZIER ESTAB-
LISHMENT.—S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and
Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper

CASH FOR WOOL.

A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT'S and
FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange
for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No
37, King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to
inform the public, that in addition to the above busi-
ness, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a
large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER
Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Cop-
per, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near
the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city.—H. BAYLEY,
and F. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.,
1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street
Toronto.

PRATT'S, Temperance House,
1st Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good
stabling attached.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors
West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toron-
to.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-
IER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side
of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office,

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received a large assort-
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country

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

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

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

WINTER STOCK OF GROCERIES.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of
LEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying
a month after subscribing is an advance Sub-
scriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than

NEW TERMS AND POSTAGE.

We will send this paper to new Sub-
scribers from this date to the end of the year
1854 for \$1 in advance, or payable in a
month. Otherwise the credit terms to re-
main as they are. Ten copies from this date

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John
Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oak-
ville, A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec;

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
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 it
eminently a home and family paper, filled with a
choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854
are as follows:—
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the
city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six
months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s.
cy. These sums will be considered as due and col-
lectable 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 in-
ducements:—
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 Subscri-
bers, 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 Subscri-
bers, 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—other-
wise the usual credit charge will be made against the
person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices,
of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out
of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any
greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice
that he will not be answerable for the receipts of,

The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued week-
ly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Satur-
day, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will
receive the same in Canada East and West by Satur-
day evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate
terms.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Con-
tributors.

Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—
Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.

ADDITIONS TO TERMS.—Any person paying
a month after subscribing is an advance Sub-
scriber. No Subscriber taken for a shorter period than



While here we are blessed with a...  
The man may have found what he wanted to buy.  
And vain were his search for a happier shore.  
While blessings so numerous attend his door.

Strange indeed would it be, if a land were out own  
Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when  
blown

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe,  
But lead us to summers delightfully clear.  
Should be less attractive, because of its cold,  
Than lands full of vices—though teeming with gold

But prosperous as Canada always hath been,  
This year is the best that she ever hath seen,  
And now she is wreathing a laurel to wear.  
That nations may one day be anxious to share.

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain.  
Where her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain.  
While all their productions so readily sell,  
At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer.  
Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear,  
tis true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may  
see.

By calling on Young Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great,  
Has been made in the value of woollens of late,  
Yet our flannels and blankets will quickly appear,  
Quite as low as the prices we offered last year.

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made,  
With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade,  
And our Shawls and our Furs will at once please the  
eye  
And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known,  
The lowest price asked, with the article shown;  
And such, we determine, shall continue to be,  
The unceasing practice at ONE HUNDRED AND  
THREE

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET.  
TORONTO.

**M. PEARSON, SUCCESSION TO JOHN McDONALD**  
Respectfully invites attention to his very large  
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.  
The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which  
the following List of Prices will show—6,000 yds  
of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7 1/2d.  
Also, a few Pieces as low as 4 1/2d.  
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, fast colors 4 1/2d.  
1,500 " Gingham and Denims, very heavy 6d.  
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2d.  
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines 7 1/2d.  
2,000 Fine Lined Handkerchiefs 4 1/2d.  
1,000 Drawn Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,  
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2d.  
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per  
doz. 2s. 8d.  
200 " Hosiery 4s.  
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.  
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.  
Ladies' Sacques and the new Circular Cloak.  
Blankets and Flannels at last years' prices.  
Stone Maran, Mink, Grey Squirrel, and all other furs.  
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.  
Wholesale Department up Stairs.  
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST  
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

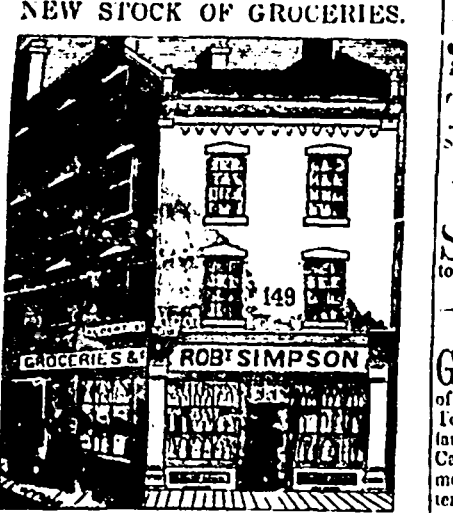
**HAT AND FUR STORE.**  
**HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WARE-**  
**HOUSE.** MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters  
and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton.  
Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of  
Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which  
they will sell at Low Prices. 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. 1-1f

**PRIVATE BILLS.**  
**PARTIES** intending to make application to the  
Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL  
BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or  
conferring corporate powers for commercial or other  
purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or bound-  
aries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights  
or property of other parties,—are hereby notified that  
they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules  
[which are published in full in the Canada Gazette]  
to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application  
in some newspaper published within the County or  
Union of Counties affected; sending copies of the first  
and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office  
Quebec.  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk of Assembly.  
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

**NOTICE.**  
**WHEREAS** by a By-law, passed by the Munic-  
ipality of the City of Toronto, entitled "An  
Act to authorize the imposition and collection of cer-  
tain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect  
and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."  
It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty  
Chapmen; and persons trading, and exposing for sale,  
Goods from a Boat or Cart, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers,  
or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors,  
Ale or Beer, by retail, and Billiard Table Keepers  
are required to take out a License to enable them to  
carry on their respective callings, under certain pen-  
alties provided in said By-law.  
And having been appointed by the said Municipa-  
lity to collect and receive the said and other excise  
duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at  
my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day  
of March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3, P.M., to re-  
ceive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers,  
Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard  
Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale  
and Beer Houses, and other Keepers of Houses of  
Public Entertainment, and to issue Licenses therefor.  
ROBERT BEARD,  
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.  
Toronto, Feb. 22, 1854.

characterized this Establishment, combined with  
modern appliances and improvements, in order to  
keep pace with this rapidly increasing and prosperous  
community. A strict personal attention—within the  
aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants. Moderate  
Prices, with a large, varied, and really attractive stock  
continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the  
English, French and American Markets—will mark  
the future course of this Establishment.  
(Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long  
Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Polka  
Jackets.

**Bonnets & Millinery,**  
Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin  
Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw, Ribbons  
of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers,  
Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinoes,  
Cobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and DeLaines,  
Dresses, Domestic Gingham, Hoyte's Fairs,  
**FACTORY COTTON,**  
White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of  
every description, Doekain, Satinett, and Canada  
cloths; Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment  
of Gloves and Winter Hosiery  
No connection with any other House in the  
City.  
Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.



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

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

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

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

**New Paintings 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

**CASH FOR WOOL.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBER,** having had long experience  
in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being  
now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable ex-  
tent, as well as having valuable correspondents in  
the principal Wool Markets in the United States, is  
enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN  
CASH for  
**WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.**  
A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT's and  
FLANNELS, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange  
for WOOL, on the most liberal terms.  
W. A. CLARK,  
No. 3, St. Lawrence Building,  
(up stairs.)  
Toronto, Jan., 1854.

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

Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-1f  
**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 Pow-  
der; Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Extermina-  
tor; Jolley's Plaster, Farrell's Arabian Liniment &  
Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**JOHN PARKIN,** PLUMBER & GAS FITTER  
J Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Cop-  
per, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted  
up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus,  
Baths, Water Closets, &c &c applied with the ut-  
most promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1851 1-1f

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

**J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.,**  
J. 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street  
Toronto.

**PRATT'S, Temperance House,**  
1 Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good  
stabling attached.  
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-**  
**IER,** 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, Doekains, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-  
mer Cloths, of the newest Style of Pattern and Ma-  
terial. A choice selection of Vestings of the latest  
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 Gen-  
tlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and  
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made  
to order.  
G. HARCOURT.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
**Turkey against Russia!**  
**ROBERT TAYLOR,**  
At his well-known Stand, corner of  
Yonge and Albert Streets,  
Toronto.  
**Makes War upon no One;**  
But he invites his numerous customers to commence  
a Campaign against his well assorted  
**Winter Stock of Groceries.**  
He will offer against the assailants any amount of  
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS,  
SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES,  
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and  
every description of Family Groceries.  
All of which will form his only barricades—and he  
craves that the  
Ammunition used against them  
may be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper  
missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.  
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold.  
City and country customers will find his Stock of  
Groceries of the cheapest and best description.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS WILL BE SENT IN CASH FORM,  
DIRECTED TO ONE PERSON, for \$9 in advance,  
or payable in a month. Any Subscriber who  
has paid 6s 3d for the year, who will send  
us two new subscribers at \$1, for the balance  
of 1854 shall have his paper passed free of  
postage, or may deduct out of the money to  
be sent for the two new Subscribers 1s 4d.  
currency,—the amount of his postage on this  
paper for 1854. These new terms will apply  
to agents (excepting the commission clause.)  
Persons wanting the back numbers of 1854  
will be charged as usual 18th Feb., 1854.

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John  
Tyner, Cumminsville, Robert Balfour, Oak-  
ville, A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Que-  
bec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham,  
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ra-  
pallge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George  
Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John  
Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Midton; Francis Fracey,  
Kingston, S. J. Lancaster, Lobo, John Murdoch, Aylmer,  
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia;  
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph;  
Farris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly,  
Nobleton, H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James  
Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford;  
George Wheeler, Stouffville, Samuel Graham  
Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers,  
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.  
H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;  
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn;  
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper,  
Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.  
Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C.  
Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook;  
F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward  
Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.  
Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,  
Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T.  
Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esqueness—M. L. Burn-  
ham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H.  
Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—  
E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canniug;  
A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Tho-  
s. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J.  
G. Elwood, Keimptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

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AND LITERARY GEN,"** 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 it  
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Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the  
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Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and  
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To agents whose names have stood upon our Books  
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