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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

NO. 6.

THE COURT OF DEATH

In a cave of dark resort,
 —The gloomiest in Creation—
 Death called around his ghostly court,
 And thus made proclamation:—
 "Hitherto ye imps of pain and strife
 Through years of practice wiser,
 Who most can shew the spoils of life
 Shall be my chief adviser."

 With hasty steps the Plague rushed in,
 His frenzied arms extending;
 With spotted breast and burning skin
 His dismal suit commending:—
 Close, as the trophies of his sway,
 A City lay deserted;
 Shorn of its thousands in a day,
 —The remnant broken-hearted.—

 Next came pale Famine, stalking slow,
 For bread and water raving;
 With haggard looks and shrieks of woe
 Some succor vainly craving;
 A Province pushed the shade along—
 Swept from their homes forever;
 And much I thought his claim was strong
 To gain his Sovereign's favour.

 Then next advanced the fiend of War
 To tell his sanguine story;
 Nations of Ghosts clung round his car—
 And lo he called it glory!—
 The monarch threw with ghastly smile
 His creaking jaws assunder;
 But ere he reached the meed of toil,
 The palace shook with thunder;

 And dancing to the crashing sound
 A damsel was before them;
 War, Famine, Plague, stood mute around,
 The syren's spell was o'er them—
 Her cheek was flush'd, and as she gaz'd,
 Her eye with fire was glowing,
 And in her hand, in triumph rais'd,
 SHE HELD A GOBLET FLOWING.

"Avaunt! ye sickly imps, and vain"
 She cried, "Go seek your slumbers,
 A World of victims forms my train,
 And time but swells their numbers;
 And all who love the luscious sin,
 My rosy wine-cup wooing,
 Nor life, nor friends, nor heaven shall win,
 Back from their own undoing."

When these weak tyrants scourge the land
 —Though dreadful man's condition—
 They hold in trust from God's right hand
 The secret of their mission;
 But every slaughtered one of mine,
 By fate or foe not driven,
 Self-killed, great monarch, seeks thy shrine,
 Lost both to earth and heaven!"

—New Brunswick Paper.

REMARKABLE FORTUNES OF A YOUNG GIRL.

We find the following singular story narrated as a fact by Mr. Jony, in his "Hermit in the Provinces," a work professing to detail authentic and curious matter relating to the various provinces of France. Mr. Jony states that he received the narrative from the lips of Monsieur and Madame Dupre, who were aided in the recital by the actual letters of the heroine.

of a romantic and remarkable nature connected with their family, rendered them objects of peculiar interest, not only to their neighbours and fellow-citizens, but to all who visited the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair was destined to a career in life such as we shall only find a parallel to in the pages of Arabian fiction.

Aline Dupre was born at Martinique in the year 1763. Her father possessed one of the best estates on the island, and spared no pains or expense in educating his daughter, whose rare qualities, both of person and mind, well merited the most careful development. At the age of fourteen, when womanly charms are almost matured in that clime, Aline was the pride of her family and the admiration of the upper circles of the colony. In private society, no one surpassed her in vivacity of spirit; in the ball-room, the graces of her person and movements were unrivalled; and she possessed musical talents well fitted to enhance and complete the impression made by her appearance and address. Such was Aline Dupre when an unforeseen accident gave a sudden turn to her prospects and fortunes. Excited by oppression, real or imaginary, a numerous band of negroes made their escape from their masters, and spread the most serious alarm over the whole island. Profiting by the scantiness of military force stationed there at the time, these runaway committed various outrages and made threatening demonstrations at many different points, calling everywhere upon their fellow-slaves to join their standard.

None of the negroes in the employ of M. Dupre had acceded to the insurgent band; but the station of that gentleman, and the high opinion entertained of his talents and activity, caused him to be pitched upon as a leader of the militia raised for the suppression of the mutineers. M. Dupre filled with energy and success the duty entrusted to him. The fugitives were surrounded and captured, but only after a desperate struggle, in which M. Dupre received a mortal injury. He survived it long enough to permit him to receive from France the cross of St. Louis, which the Governor of the colony, the Marquis de Bouille, had requested for him. Soon after receiving this reward, M. Dupre died, recommending with his last breath his daughter Aline and his only son to the care of the Governor.

The Marquis de Bouille did not neglect the charge committed to him. It had been the purpose of the late Dr. Dupre to return to France, where he had a small patrimonial property, and where various members of his family were settled. This intention had been partly formed with the view of completing the education of Aline and her brother, and in the hope of seeing them well established there in life. The Governor of Martinique determined to fulfil the wishes of the father in this respect. Finding the young Dupre, who was a year or two older than Aline, to have an inclination for a military life, the Marquis arranged that he should go to France and enter the regiment of Bouillon, while the sister was to be placed for a time in the seminary of St. Cyr, the highest institution then existing for persons of her sex.

Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel bound for France. The vessel was

This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and dear friend of the young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by the ambassador of a great power, and it was from his sovereign—his crowned queen. That queen was Aline Dupre! The strange vicissitudes which placed Aline in this position were detailed in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows—

The vessel which bore the brother and sister intended to land on the western coast of France, reached the Straits of Gibraltar in safety. Soon afterwards, however, when the passengers, attracted by the beauty of evening in that latitude, had assembled in a group on deck, an old negress in attendance on Aline, pointed out a dark spot in the sea at a distance. The captain was present at the moment, and was observed to turn pale as he turned his eyes on the object pointed out, but he made no remark, and the passengers retired for the night. In the morning they found nothing but haste and alarm on board. The vessel was pursued by a swift-sailing Algerine corsair, of size which almost rendered it hopeless for a petty merchantman to attempt any resistance. Nevertheless, the crew took their arms, resolved to sell their liberty dearly. The pirates were not long in coming up and boarding, and as might have been expected soon overpowered all opposition.

Aline had kept close beside her brother, determined to perish with him if he fell, and when the capture took place, she was bound with him to the same chain. This association greatly lessened her sufferings on the occasion, but it did not last long. When the corsair reached the port of Algiers, an order was issued for the conveyance of all the male prisoners ashore, and the retention of the females. The language spoken around was unintelligible to Aline, but she soon became sensible of the intended separation. Her agony was dreadful at the moment, the past misdeed seemed insignificant in comparison with this crowning ill. She fell on her knees before the barbarians of the vessel, and used every entreaty, by words and gestures, which might have a chance of moving them to permit her to accompany her brother. Her tears and imploring looks fully expressed the meaning which her language could not convey, but they were totally disregarded, and her brother was hurried off with his companions. All hope seemed to depart with him, and Aline fell down in a swoon.

Her insensibility, at least to a partial extent, was of long continuance, every return of the powers of reflection serving only to renew her grief, and throw her back into a state of lethargy, which rendered her heedless of all around her. Zara, the old negress, watched over her with incessant care. When Aline regained something like composure, she found herself on board a different vessel, and again upon the open sea. Zara informed her that she had been purchased by an Armenian merchant and was now on the way to Smyrna, whence after taking on board some Circassian and Georgian captives, Achmet, as the merchant was called, intended to proceed to Constantinople. Zara likewise added, that Achmet seemed to take a strong interest in her restoration to health. This last piece of intelligence

this object was in her power, save that of starting herself.

For two days she maintained this determination, and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing when some proceeding on the part of Zara changed altogether the train of her thoughts. The old negress, like many of her race, affected the power of reading the cards, or of telling fortunes, and she artfully led her languid mistress to express a wish to know what would be her brother's fate, the subject ever uppermost in her thoughts. Zara used the opportunity given to her, most dexterously. Consulting the cards, she assumed, after a time, an aspect of great joy. "Your brother shall yet be free, and great—the cards declare it; and by you—by you—shall be saved!" The suggestion of such a possible duty made an instantaneous and striking impression upon Aline, and raised in her mind a new course of action. She resolved to desert from her abstinence, and preserve her life, in the hope that whatever might be her own fate, she might yet have it in her power to alleviate the suffering of her beloved brother.

When the vessel arrived at Smyrna, it chanced that while Achmet was getting on board his other captives, he met the French Consul in society, and mentioned his having with him a beautiful young lady of French descent. The consul immediately requested to see her, and after some difficulty this was accomplished. On seeing Aline, Monsieur L., generously offered to purchase her from the Armenian and set her at liberty.

"My brother," said Aline, "will you set him, too, at liberty?"

"Alas!" said the consul, "that is not possible. How could he now be found out? The intervention of the Sultan alone, I fear, could avail to discover his retreat, and procure his freedom."

"The Sultan!" replied Aline; and for a few moments she remained in thought.

"Well," continued she at length, "I cannot, and will not, since such is the case, except of liberty myself."

The consul pressed her to alter her resolution, but the generous girl held firmly by the purpose. The slight hope of her finding in Constantinople some means of liberating the poor captive of Algiers, kept her fixed in the determination of remaining with the Achmet. It seemed to her as if some secret power urged her onward to the Turkish capital.

But, as she sailed thither, doubts and fears took possession of her mind. Her whole chance of success was founded on her personally seeing the Sultan, Abdul Hamed, or some great courier from whom she might beg the life and liberty of her brother, but she remembered, and shuddered to remember, that she might become the purchased slave of some rich but obscure Turk, and might be shut out for ever from the light of day among strangers. With these thoughts in her mind, she proceeded to the presence of Achmet, and assuming a bold and firm tone, she said:

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In the town of Havre de Grace, France, not many years ago, there lived an aged couple, Monsieur and Madame Dupre. In themselves, these personages were worthy and respected, but circumstances

of a romantic and remarkable nature connected with their family, rendered them objects of peculiar interest, not only to their neighbours and fellow-citizens, but to all who visited the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair was destined to a career in life such as we shall only find a parallel to in the pages of Arabian fiction.

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Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel bound for France. That vessel, however, never reached its destination. Its fate remained unknown for seven years, at the end of which time a letter containing disclosures concerning it was received by one of the friends of the

Dupre family residing in France. This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and dear friend of the young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by the ambassador of a great power, and it was from his sovereign—a crowned queen. That queen was Aline Dupre! The strange vicissitudes which placed Aline in this position were detailed in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows:—

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this object was in her power save that of starving herself.

For two days she maintained this determination, and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing, when some proceeding on the part of Zara changed altogether the train of her thoughts. The old negress, like many of her race, affected the power of reading the cards, or of telling fortunes, and she artfully led her languid mistress to express a wish to know what would be her brother's fate, the subject ever uppermost in her thoughts. Zara used the opportunity given to her, most dexterously. Consulting the cards, she assumed, after a time, an aspect of great joy. "Your brother shall yet be free, and great!—the cards declare it; and by you—by you—shall be saved." The suggestion of such a possibility made an instantaneous and striking impression upon Aline, and raised in her mind a new course of action. She resolved to desist from her abstinence, and preserve her life, in the hope that whatever might be her own fate, she might yet have it in her power to alleviate the suffering of her beloved brother.

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"Armenian, your fortune and mine are now in your hands. If I have observed aright, you do not confound me with these poor ignorant slaves, who have bodies and no souls. Such as these subjugate the eyes, but not the heart. My character is different from theirs, and so will my destiny be. It will be a high one—your fortune shall be a high one—your fortune shall rise with it. In

introduce me to the presence of the Sultan, and depend on my eternal gratitude."

Achmet seemed to be struck by these words, and the confident tones in which they were uttered. His manner assumed a semblance of respect very unusual between master and slave, and he expressed his intention of gratifying the wishes of Aline, if possible. Accordingly, when the vessel entered the port of Constantinople, and the party were conveyed to the house of Achmet, he showed his intentions by bringing her one of the richest dresses to be found in the city, this being a proper preliminary step, as he thought, to the execution of her design. But Aline declined assuming the garb, and contented herself with one of the most simple kind. To his surprise the Armenian was compelled to admit that her appearance was more captivating without than with the rich attire obtained for her.

Though Achmet seemed thus desirous of fulfilling her wishes, day after day passed away without any approach of that event on which Aline rested every hope of procuring her brother's liberation. At last, however, Achmet announced that it was impossible for himself to introduce his beautiful slave to the presence of the Sultan in any way. "But do not depend," said he, "I have sold you, along with Zaru, to Isaac Aga, son of the old chief of the old guard. He has promised to place you in the way of seeing the Sultan." Aline at first thought she was deceived with false promises, but such was not the case. Isaac Aga was faithful to his word, and Aline obtained her wish. She was brought before the Sultan. It is needless to linger on the issue. The skill of Aline in music was exerted to charm Abdul Hamed, and not in vain.

It was not long ere his passion for the accomplished captive grew so deep and strong that he made her his legitimate wife; and she had also the pleasure of embracing her brother, liberated by the Sultan's orders from the slave chains of Algiers. Under the title of Sultana Valide, Aline outlived Abdul Hamed, to whom she bore the Sultan Mahmoud. Mahmoud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilized spirit of Mahmoud may, in part, be traced to the instructions of his mother, the Sultana Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and as has been said, sent them letters, which were accompanied by magnificent presents. M. and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing in Havre de Grace, were her uncle and aunt, and shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultana Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four.

MR. ONCKEN ON THE GERMAN CHURCHES.

This eminent and devoted Christian labourer from Germany—the victim of a long and cruel persecution—for whose release from imprisonment and oppression, delegates were sent some years ago from Britain and the United States, delivered the interesting addresses to large audiences in St. Lawrence Hall, on Lord's Day, 22nd January last, and in Knox's Church on the following Monday evening. His object in visiting this continent is to present before Christians generally, but more particularly before his brethren of the Baptist persuasion, the claims of the Mission with which he is identified, for their support.

Since 1823 at which period he went to Hamburg, a young man, as Missionary from the Continental Society of England, he has labored in his Master's service with apostolic fidelity and zeal surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties, and exposed to the severest trials and persecutions, it is worthy of special observations, arose not from the ignorance and moral debasement of the people—not from the adherents of Roman Catholicism—not from the avowed advocates of infidelity—not from the civil Government merely—but from the Clergy of the Lutheran Church,—the Established Protestant Church of Germany!

Until within the last few years there has been no religious freedom enjoyed in that country. The attempt on the part of any individual, however excellent in character, to preach the Gospel beyond the pale of the Established Church has been visited with instant, watchful and relentless persecution.— Arrest, fine and imprisonment, besides brutal indignities from brutalized officials, has been the common lot of Mr. Oncken and his fellow labourers, until the oppressor, at length discovered, not only cocked her head on one side, and asked "If I

was only the more widely diffused—and that the converts to truth were only therefore greatly multiplied. Lately, the King of Prussia who is admitted to be a pious man, has extended his protection to Mr. Oncken and his brethren; and now in many localities they can worship God unmolested by the State Clergy and officials.

In prosecution of his labours he seeks the aid of Christians on this continent, to enable him and his brethren to erect a number of plain buildings for public worship, and we trust that he will receive generous aid from all who are able to contribute.

He is a man of high intelligence, solid Christian character, and deep earnestness.—*Examiner.*

Ladies' Department.

THE BETROTHED.

Of course I said I'd marry him,
I'll only change my name;
Perhaps I said I loved him, too,
Or what was much the same.
And if I hadn't told him so,
I'm sure I might as well;
I like the fellow well enough,
For aught that I can tell.

He's got a beautiful moustacho,
A handsome hand and head;
We'll live in tolerable style,
I think, from what he said.
I shouldn't call him charming,
And he's not a millionaire;
But yet as men and matches go,
I think he's pretty fair.

That sounds a little cool, but still
I must have clothes to wear;
And sentiment and poetry
Are unsubstantial fare.
You think I loved another more,
That still perhaps I do;
Much good that's ever done me yet,
Or ever's likely to.

Besides, haven't time to wait,
You know as well as I,
How quietly for several years,
My birth-days have gone by.
And pretty soon my friends will say—
No, that they shan't, I vow;
"She's been a rather pretty girl,
A little *passé* now!"

CHAPTER ON HOUSE-KEEPING.

I never could see the reason why our smart house-keepers must, of necessity, be Xantippes. I often had the misfortune to be domesticated during the summer months with one of this genius.

I should like to have seen the adventurous spider that would have dared to ply his cunning trade in Mrs. Carrot's premises! Nobody was allowed to sleep after daylight beneath her roof. Even her old rooster crowed an hour earlier than the rest of the neighbours.

"Go a-head" was written on every broomstick about the establishment.

She gave her husband his breakfast, buttoned him up in his overcoat, and put him out of the front door with his face toward the store in less time than I have taken to tell it. Then she snatches up the six little Carrots, and scrubs their faces up and down, without regard to feeling or pug noses, till they shine like a row of milk pans.

"Clear the track" was her motto on washing and ironing days. She never drew a long breath till the wash tubs were turned bottom upwards again, and every article of wearing apparel sprinkled, folded, ironed, and replaced on the backs of their respective owners. It gave me a stitch in the side to look at her.

As to her "cleaning days" I never had the apple tree in the orchard until she was through. A whole platoon of soldiers would not have frightened me so much as that virago and her mop.

You should have seen her in her glory on "baking days," her sleeves rolled up to her arm-pits, and a long check apron, swathed around her holster-like figure, the great ovens glowing, blazing and sparkling, in a manner very suggestive to a lazy sinner like myself. The interminable row of greased pie-plates, the pans of "rough and ready" ginger-bread, and pots of pork and beans, in an edifying state of progression; and the immense embryo loaves of brown and wheat bread.

To the innocent inquiry whether she thought the latter would "rise," she set her arms akimbo, marched up within kissing distance of my face, and asked "If I

Saturday evening was employed in winding up everything that was unwound in the house; the old entry clock included. From that time till Monday morning, she devoted to her husband and her Sabbathical exercises. All I have to say is, it is to be hoped that she carried some of the fervour of her peculiar employments into those halcyon hours.

FANNY FERN.

Source.—The Daughters of Temperance of Lochaber gave a Soiree on the evening of the 19th January, which was largely attended. The room was largely decorated and brilliantly lighted. The Refreshments were of the best description, and were bountifully supplied. The chair was ably filled by Geo. W. Cameron, Esq. Mr. Neil Campbell, that "foe of tyrants (Alcohol & Co.) and the friend of man," was the first speaker, and was followed by a number of Rev'd gentlemen, Mr. Keirnan and others. During the evening several pieces of music were performed in a very creditable manner accompanied by the choir. The evening was pleasantly spent, and all present seemed particularly satisfied with the entertainment. The Lochaber Daughters have won fresh laurels for themselves, and deserve the thanks of the community for the efficient services now and heretofore rendered by them in the cause of temperance and moral improvement.—*Bytown Citizen.*



Youth's Department.

THE SONG OF THE SNOWBIRD.

BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH.

The ground was all covered with snow one day,
And two little sisters were busy at play,
When a snow bird was sitting close by on a tree,
And merrily singing his chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, chick-a-de-de,
And merrily singing his chick-a-de-de.

He had not been singing that tune very long,
Ere Emmy heard him, so loud was his song—
"O sister! look out of the window," said she,
"Here's a dear little bird, singing chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

"Poor fellow! he walks in the snow and the sleet,
And has neither stockings nor shoes on his feet;
I pity him so! how cold he must be!
And yet he keeps singing his chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

"If I were a barefooted snow-bird, I know
I would not stay out in the cold and the snow.
I wonder what makes him so full of his glee;
He's all the time singing his chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

"O mother! do get him some stockings and shoes,
A nice little frock, and a hat, if he choose,
I wish he'd come into the parlor, and see
How warm we'd make him, poor chick-a-de-de."
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,
And heard every word little Emmy said.
"How queer I would look in that dress!" thought he;
And he laughed as he warbled his chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

"I thank you," he said, "for the wish you express,
But I've no occasion for such a fine dress;
I would rather remain with my limbs all free,
Than to hobble about, singing chick-a-de-de."
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

"There is ONE, my dear child, though I cannot
tell who,
Has clothed me already, and warm enough too—
Good morning! O who are so happy as we?"
And away he went, singing his chick-a-de-de,
Chick-a-de-de, &c.

AT HOME IN THE EVENING.

One of the grossest neglects of a youth, producing incalculable mischief and ruin, is the spending of his evenings from home. Darkness is tempta-

crimes giving fearful foreboding, are the result; the youths becoming fit agents of outrage, by turning old entry clock included. From that time till Monday morning, she devoted to her husband and her Sabbathical exercises. All I have to say is, it is to be hoped that she carried some of the fervour of her peculiar employments into those halcyon hours.

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Humorous.

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

A VERMONTER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As we were sitting in the picture-gallery of the Crystal Palace, taking memoranda of its contents, a tall ill-dressed Vermont, attracted probably by the benignity of our visage, addressed us:

"Stranger, what might they charge to let a feller in this ere show?"

"Why do you ask? You paid at the entrance, did you not?"

"Y-a-a-s! I didn't pay nothin'; ef yew see anythin' green 'bout me, jest ye write, will yew?"

"How did you gain admittance, then?"

"W-a-a-l, yew see I traded with a boy out there for a *Herald*, and gin him an extry cent to 'holler 'fire' and when the man, with the brass thing on his coat, looked around, I kinder edged in behind him."

Of course we expressed our indignation, and were about to leave him, when he seized our button-hole, saying quickly:

"Say Mister, don't be riled; guess they'll never miss it. Yew talk so all-fired honest, guess yew must be newspaper feller; been takin' notes, ain't you? I've heard about this short-hand."

We assented, and he resumed:

"Mought yewr name be Greeley, Mister?—because I seed a nigger wench looked just like a fugitive nigger; and ef she is it's a bully chance for you to spread; won't cost you nothin', nather?"

We denied that imputation, when he continued:

"I alters like newspaper chaps, 'cause they're so clever. Been in the fine arts myself; taught school three winters—eighteen dollars a month, and boarded 'round."

We next stopped to view the fine specimens of perfumery, among which were busts made of solid soap.

"Hullo!" said Yankee, nosing the goods. "guess these are made of grave-stun, ain't they?"

"No, they are made of soap."

Before we could prevent him, he had touched it to satisfy himself. "W-a-a-l, guess it is; it feels soperiferous, any way; smells rife apocryphal to w. don't it? jest like old Mr. Slocum's 'pothecary shop tew hum.'"

A few steps brought us to the statuary, where a number of persons were silently gazing at a statue of the Greek Slave.

"Mister," said he, after a moment's inspection, pointing to the chains upon her wrists. "what's that critter hopped off for?"

The bystanders roared; and we endeavored to explain to him the nature of the subject; and to prevent him from handling it, as he was bent upon doing, pointed to the placard requesting visitors "NOT TO TOUCH THE ARTICLES."

"Don't touch the articles!" repeated he.—
"Why, she ain't got the first darned article on her!"

We left.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DEFINITIONS.

Maiden—Preserved sweets.

Children—A mother's history.

Bachelor—A social poacher on other people's preserves.

Widower—A liberated prisoner who (if we do) the female police of society consider "wants looking after."

Widow—One who knows "what's what," and is desirous of further information on the same subject.—*Yankee Blade.*

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat. "It was as big as a turkey, and muckle as a goose—he turned it over on its back, took a crooked stick and drew across its belly, and 'Patriek, how it did squall.'"

FIRE.—"My dear fellow," said Bean H. "I was in a hotel. I had a respect for the

universal to both masters and slaves. It is a beautiful illustration of the power of truth. Aline, if possible, would have entered the port of Constantinople, and the party were conveyed to the house of Achmet, he having his intentions by bringing her one of the richest dresses to be found in the city, this being a proper preliminary step, as he thought, to the execution of her design. But Aline declined assuming the garb, and contented herself with one of the most simple kind. To his surprise the Armenian was compelled to admit that her appearance was more captivating without than with the rich attire obtained for her.

Though Achmet seemed thus desirous of fulfilling her wishes, day after day passed away without any approach of that event on which Aline rested every hope of procuring her brother's liberation. At last, however, Achmet announced that it was impossible for him self to introduce his beautiful slave to the presence of the Sultan in any way. "But do not despair," said he, "I have sold you, along with Zara, to Isaac Aga, son of the old chief of the old guard. He has promised to place you in the way of seeing the Sultan." Aline at first thought she was deceived with false promises, but such was not the case. Isaac Aga was faithful to his word, and Aline obtained her wish. She was brought before the Sultan. It is needless to linger on the issue. The skill of Aline in music was exerted to charm Abdul Hamed, and not in vain.

It was not long ere his passion for the accomplished captive grew so deep and strong that he made her his legitimate wife; and she had also the pleasure of embracing her brother, liberated by the Sultan's orders from the slave chains of Algiers. Under the title of Sultana Valide, Aline outlived Abdul Hamed, to whom she bore the Sultan Mahmoud. Mahmoud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilised spirit of Mahmoud may, in part, be traced to the instructions of his mother, the Sultana Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and as has been said, sent them letters, which were accompanied by magnificent presents. M. and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing in Havre de Grace, were her uncle and aunt, and shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultana Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four.

MR. ONCKEN ON THE GERMAN CHURCHES.

This eminent and devoted Christian labourer from Germany—the victim of a long and cruel persecution,—for whose release from imprisonment and oppression, delegates were sent some years ago from Britain and the United States, delivered interesting addresses to large audiences in St. Lawrence Hall, on Lord's Day, 22nd January last, and in Knox's Church on the following Monday Evening. His object in visiting this continent is to present before Christians generally, but more particularly before his brethren of the Baptist persuasion, the claims of the Mission with which he is identified, for their support.

Since 1823 at which period he went to Hamburg, a young man, as Missionary from the Continental Society of England, he has labored in his Master's service with apostolic fidelity and zeal surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties, and exposed to the severest trials, and persecutions it is worthy of courage to witness one. I used to lie under special observations, arose not from the ignorance and moral debasement of the people—not from the adherents of Roman Catholicism—not from the avowed advocates of infidelity—not from the civil Government merely—but from the clergy of the Lutheran Church,—the Established Protestant Church of Germany!

Until within the last few years there has been no religious freedom enjoyed in that country. The attempt on the part of any individual, however excellent in character, to preach the Gospel beyond the pale of the Established Church has been visited with instant, watchful and relentless persecution.—Arrest, fine and imprisonment, besides brutal indignities from brutalized officials, has been the common lot of Mr. Oncken and his fellow labourers, until the oppressors at length discovered, not only that their conduct was marked and deprecated by the wise and good in other lands, but that persecution as in all ages had failed to secure obedience to State orthodoxy—that the so-called "heresy"

of the Holy Spirit, and others, to furnish a new basis of Christian truth, to enable him and his brethren to erect a number of plain buildings for public worship, and we trust that he will receive generous aid from all who are able to contribute. He is a man of high intelligence, good Christian character, and deep earnestness.—*Examiner.*

Ladies' Department.

THE BETHROTHED.

Of course I shall marry him,
I will only change my name;
Perhaps I shall love him, too,
Or what was not the same
And a friend told him so,
I'm sure I might as well;
I like the fellow well enough,
For a girl that I can tell.

He's got a beautiful moustache,
A handsome hand and head,
We'll live in tolerable style,
I think, from what he said,
I shouldn't call him charming,
And he's not a millionaire;
But yet as men and matches go,
I think he's pretty fair.

That sounds a little cool, but still
I must have clothes to wear;
And sentiment and poetry
Are unsubstantial fare,
You think I loved another more,
That still perhaps I do;
Much good that's ever done me yet,
Or ever's likely to.

Besides, haven't time to wait,
You know as well as I,
How quietly for several years,
My birthdays have gone by,
And pretty soon my friends will say—
No, that they shan't, I vow;
She's been a rather pretty girl,
A little posse now!"

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I never could see the reason why our smart house-keepers must, of necessity, be Xanthippes. I often had the misfortune to be domesticated during the summer months with one of this genus.

I should like to have seen the adventurous spider that would have dared to ply his cunning trade in Mrs. Carrol's premises! Nobody was allowed to sleep after daylight beneath her roof. Even her old rooster crowed an hour earlier than the rest of the neighbour.

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To the innocent inquiry whether she thought the latter would "rise," she set her arms akimbo, marched up within kissing distance of my face, cocked her head on one side, and asked "If I thought she looked like a woman to be trifled with by a loaf of bread?" The way I settled down in my slippers without a reply, probably convinced her that I was no longer sceptical on that point.

of her people... FANNY HEN

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He had not been singing that tune very long,
Ere Emily heard him, so loud was his song.—
"O sister! look out of the window," said she,
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"Poor fellow! he walks in the snow and the sleet,
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AT HOME IN THE EVENING.

One of the grossest neglects of a youth, productive of incalculable mischief and ruin, is the spending of his evenings from home. Darkness is temptation to misconduct; suffering the youth to be out when the light of day does not restrain them from misconduct, training them to it. We have already an abundant harvest of this seeding. Riots, mobs

should have... of the... of their off-pring. It must be obvious that in this matter there can be no prescribed rule.—There can be no objection to recreation and employment, at home, but there may be evil not only destructive to youth, but planting thorns in many paths and covering many lives with desolation imbibed when from home. The information demanded must proceed from judgment and conscience—must be enlightened. Heads of families must learn that the place on earth best adapted to a blessing is home; and by example and wholesome restraint, they must teach this truth to all under them.

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Fries.—"My dear fellow," said Beau Hickman to a waiter in a hotel, "I have a respect for fries, indeed, I may say, I am fond of the—but I wish to have them and my n'bk k separate, g'wose 'em, n' so much better when you have control of both ingredients."



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SONG OF KOSSUTH.

Feder-land of Hungary rise! Thy Kossuth calls thee up again; Red fields of battle on the skies, Reflected are from many a plume...

C. M. D.

JANUARY, 1854.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.—A writer in an English publication, in speculating upon the condition of the world a hundred years hence, says:— "There are in the world in this year, no less than sixty millions of Anglo-Saxons. Now as they are doubled in number in half a century, in 1952 they will have swelled to the enormous amount of two hundred and forty millions. Two hundred and forty millions of human beings, all speaking the same language, borrowing inspiration from one literature, contributing equally to the store house of science, animated by kindred sentiments, worshipping at the same shrine, and all and each of them indefatigably contributing to the fulfilment of the mission specially given to the race to renovate, consolidate, enlighten strengthen and Christianise the sons and daughters of Adam, so that, in the appointed time, they would be indeed the sons and daughters of the bright and heavenly morning! What a prodigious family! The mind staggers under the bare conception of its magnificence, and we pause to glance at some of its coming incidents, in their sober reality.

Upon a moderate computation, one hundred and fifty millions of this population will be located on the continent of America. A vast proportion of it will be a maritime population, situated on the shores of the Pacific, where Liverpools and New Yorks will send out their ships to trade with the islands of the Pacific Ocean, with Australia and New Zealand, and, farther westward, with Japan, China, Burmah, India, and even Persia, although it may then be a Russian Province. From the promise of the future which have already peered over the horizon, it is quite manifest that the British and the Anglo-Saxons in America, and our Australian group of Colonies, will be lords of the seas in the southern world. In the physical regions created and controlled by man, there will undoubtedly be many stupendous revelations. In travelling, whether on land or water, the people of the day will call us slow, as we call those who lived a century ago slow."

retina, in which he stated that in the course of last summer he met a person who had a peculiarity of vision of a very remarkable kind and one of which he believed there was no other example. This person, by a fall from a horse, received such a severe blow on his head that he was entirely deprived of the sight of one eye, and to a great extent of that of the other. Neither of the eyes had suffered the slightest injury from the blow, and, therefore, the total blindness was due to the partial loss of the optic nerves in the neighbourhood of the retina, caused by the concussion of one of the part of the brain more immediately connected with the optic nerves. The degree of vision which remained in one eye was such as to enable this person to recognise any friend at a very considerable distance; but if very near he could not recognise a most intimate acquaintance, as he could see only the eye or mouth of his friend, and he was not able to obtain, from the duration of the impression of light and the rapid transference of his eye from one feature to another, such a combination of the separate impressions as to give the likeness which they composed.—London Paper.

THE ADVENTURERS FAREWELL.

I turn to leave my friends behind Nor do I part without a sigh; I almost wish they were less kind. 'Twere easier then to say good by; 'Tis only those too cold to love, That nature e'er designed should rove.

The voice of duty on me calls, To fight life's battles through, I grieve to leave your friendly walls. Farewell—farewell to them and you, 'Tis sweet to know when I return, That tears and smiles will greet me home.

My heart is full, my tongue is mute, I cannot speak the thoughts I feel; How all does gold with love compare. Yet all men at its altar kneel; Where most are for the race inclined, The rest must run or lag behind.

But for the love of those we love, Life would not be worth living; The happiness which reigns above, Is in receiving it—and giving; There all is love—all love is true, But life gives something else to do.

The Iron Horse is on the track, With the speed of Polar winds; No sad regrets can move him back, He bears me from my friends; The heart that parting does not feel, Resembles much his ribs of steel.

Should fortune smile in other lands I yet may build a name; And other hearts, and other hands, May cherish love the same; Or fortune may with dark endeavor, Inflict the frowns of fate for ever.

I need not say how memory, Will bind me to you then; How each kind word bestowed on me, Heard will be in dreams again; Adieu—oh all I've learned to love, Adieu until I cease to rove.

W. J. S.

Walpole, Jan. 18th, 1854.

DAVID HOFFMAN, J. U. D., for many years an eminent lawyer in Baltimore, where he published his "Legal Outlines," "Course of Legal Study," and other professional works, besides "Viator," "Thoughts of a Grumbler," and some smaller literary compositions, has brought out in London two immense octavos, closely printed, of a work to consist of six vols. under the title of "Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew." It is a most recondite history of society, manners, opinions, and affairs, from the time of Christ, supposed to be written by that mythical personage to whom the Saviour, according to the tradition, said: "Thou shalt tarry till I come." In the course of his adventures, Cartaphilus makes several visits to America, and he reveals the most famous secrets and unmasks the most mysterious personages treated of by the historical critics with frequent ingenuity and continual displays of curious learning. Mr. Hoffman's work is a fruit of many years of study and reflection, and it is probably more voluminous than any

volumed performers, few works are doing to more than a brace of dollars an apt, now-and-then become popular.

Dr. Nutt, for the last half century, President of Union College at Schenectady, has presented that institution with money and securities to the value of over \$100,000. All this large amount is the accumulation of his sixty years earnings as a minister and a teacher. A paper says: "This and one that played off Union College, and secured a million in gold, would still be a great deal."

Thomas Francis Meagher is said for California by the star of the West. He will be absent three or four months. His object is to deliver a course of lectures in San Francisco and other cities of California. It is his intention to return by Mexico and possibly South America, and to take notes of travel, which he will publish hereafter.

The language of China is understood throughout the remote regions of the Eastern world, when written just as the Arabic numerals are alike in all the languages of Europe. A man from the province of Fochan was not understand a word of the spoken language of Nankin, a Japanese could not make himself understood to a Chinese, and an inhabitant of Formosa could do nothing with an inhabitant of Siam, but the moment they took pen in hand and wrote the sign which conveyed the idea, then all become perfectly intelligible. Dr. Bowring the other day showed some friends a Chinese newspaper which could be read by 500,000,000 human beings, though not more, perhaps than 40,000,000 could understand the spoken language of each other.—London Inquirer.



Agricultural.

HOW LONG SHALL MEN BE SLAVES?

God of the glittering orbs that blend, Then borrowed, but lance o'er the sky, How long shall man before man bend, How long unhesitated leave a sigh? Shall Tyrant hands for aye unbind, Oppression's banner o'er the free? How long must guilt, encased in gold, Triumphant over justice be?

How long shall priest-bound millions bow, And blindly hasten for advice To those whose aim is to endow Their altars with fat sacrifice?— Long as the black, benighted gnome Of superstition spreads its wings, Alike o'er hut and princely dome, And old tradition's sayings sings!

But Europe's motley millions grow! More galling gods their time-worn chains; While deep and darker grows the scowl, That's gathering o'er a people's brains Too long, too long a haughty few Have linked the masses to the soil, From whence their sustenance they drew— Eked out by days of tears and toil!

Too long, too long, the clinking chain Has chorus kept to tyrant air; But Freedom's fires relit again, Will light the regions of despair! Then will the serf arise erect, With all the dignity of man; The freedom of his class effect, In spite of priests' or princes' ban.

Then will the sacerdotal slave, Shake Error's shackles from his soul, And turning to the God who gave Him judgment, seek another goal. A higher, holier, happier one, Where unaffected Faith prevails, And doubt's dark veil is rent or drawn, From mystic rites and dateless tales.

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

BYTOWN, 1854.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday the 4th, it was cold, wind blowing strongly from the south-west. In Chicago, lately, the thermometer stood at 16° below zero, the sleighing being good there. Sunday was cold, a snow storm from the west. Monday the weather was cold, wind south-west.

south about 11 o'clock, and raised as far as the evening the wind was shifted to the south-west and most of the snow of the morning disappeared. At 12 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 1 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 2 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 3 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 4 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 5 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 6 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 8 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 9 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 10 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 11 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°. At 12 o'clock the thermometer stood at 12°.

Factories are now out with their doors open, and a bright day.

We highly approve of all these Township Agricultural Associations. They are excellent means of improving the spirit of good farming in Canada. We recollect the time when no such thing was known in Canada.

Bytown, Jan. 21st, 1854.

The annual meeting for the election of Officers and Directors of the Township of Etobicoke Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday last the 18th January at Mr. Thos Smith's, Lan. Mimico, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to office for the current year.

President—Edward Munson. Vice-President—Donald McFarlane. Secretary—And Ward. Treasurer—Edwin C. Fisher. Directors—Wm. Wilson, Reuben Fearnley, Thomas Moore, Archd. Cameron, William Mead, John Moore, William R. Scott, Benjamin Johnston, Archd. Goddough.

The meeting was large, being numerously attended by parties interested from all parts of the township, which was highly gratifying to witness, shewing that the farmers generally are becoming alive to their own interests and are determined henceforth to put their shoulders to the wheel, to assist in advocating the cause of agriculture by liberally supporting Township Agricultural Societies, which of late have so clearly proved to be beneficial, not only to the townships wherein they originate, but to the Province generally.

ANDREW WARD, Secretary.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF ONONDAGA SALT.

A short chapter on salt may not be uninteresting to our readers. Every one has tasted and heard of the famous American Onondaga Salt. Over five million barrels were made there in 1853. Here is an account of the original discovery of these mines.—Ed. Soc.

On the 2nd of July, 1654, Simon LeMoine, a Catholic Priest and Emissary of the French Government, left Quebec on a voyage of discovery to the country of the Iroquois Onondagoes. A narrative of this voyage made two hundred years ago, is given from the original manuscript journal, translated from the French, in the Documentary History of New York. The number composing the party do not appear, the incidents of the voyage up the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario to Oswego, and thence to Onondago in bark canoes, then nearly the whole vast regions traversed lay in the wild unbroken solitude of nature—are full of interest. After undergoing much hardship and great perils from storms and in passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence, Father LeMoine, with his party, reached Oswego, at noon, on the 3rd of August, in 30 days from Quebec. At that period Ontario was called the Lake of the Iroquois, and Oswego had no name. Father LeMoine left his water craft some 15 or 20 leagues below and came up by land. He announces his arrival here as follows:—At noon we find ourselves on the bank of a river, one hundred or one hundred and twenty paces wide, beyond which there was a hamlet of fishermen. An Iroquois whom I at one time treated kindly at Montreal, put me across in his canoe, and through respect earned me on his shoulders, being unwilling to suffer me to wet my feet. Every one received me with joy, and these people enriched me with their poverty.

The next day the party pursued their route up the river to Onondaga, where some time was spent and a general council of peace was held with the four Iroquois nations, composed of the Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks. On the 16th of August, Father LeMoine took leave of his Indian friends and started on his return voyage.

On reaching Onondaga Lake he tasted the water of a spring which the Indians dare not drink, saying there was a Demon in it which ren-



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SONG OF KOSSUTH

I'm a soldier of Hungary's... The Koszuta calls thee up again...

THE TIME IS NOW—A BOSTONIAN... Each Magyar is chafing to battle...

From every land and clime... Hungarians haste to battle come...

The Scimitar and Sword have met... And high the cross and crescent float...

The Moslem cause is armed with right... The Muscovite's with selfish wrong...

Hark! Liberty!—thou life more dear... My Magyar braves upon you call...

Hungarians rise!—once more arise!... And bare your bosoms to the sword...

of the optic nerves... named in our eye was struck...

THE ADVENTURERS FAREWELL

It's a long way to the West... Nor did I put without a sigh...

But as evening sun we close its beam... To dry the mountain dews...

The voice of duty on me calls... To fight life's battles through...

My heart is full, my tongue is mute... I cannot speak the thoughts I feel...

But for the love of those we love... Love would not be worth living...

The Iron Horse is on the track... With the speed of Polar winds...

Should fortune smile in other lands... I yet may build a name...

I need not say how memory... Will bind me to you then...

Walpole, Jan. 15th, 1854.

DAVID HOFFMAN, J. U. D., for many years an eminent lawyer in Baltimore...

The languages of China... The languages of China could not be...

longest as the Arabic numerals... The languages of China could not be...

hand and wrote the sign... hand and wrote the sign which conveyed...

Chinese newspaper which could be read... Chinese newspaper which could be read...



Agricultural.

HOW LONG SHALL MEN BE SLAVES?

God of the glittering orbs that blind... Their bonowed, but lance o'er the sky...

How long shall pre-ordained nations bow... And blindly hasten for advice...

But Europe's motley millions grow!... More galling goads their time-worn chains...

Too long, too long, the clinking chain... Has chorus kept to tyrant air...

Then will the sacerdotal slave... Shake Error's shackles from his soul...

BYTOWN, 1854.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday the 4th, it was... cold wind blowing strongly from the south-west...

Well they appear... They are anxious to see...

THE annual meeting... Officers and Directors of the Township...

President—Edward Mason... Donald McFarlane... Secretary—Arch Ward...

The meeting was large... showing that the farmers generally are becoming...

ANDREW WARD

FIRST DISCOVERY OF ONONDAGA SALT

A short chapter on salt... a narrative of this voyage made two hundred years ago...

On the 2nd of July, 1651 Simon LaMoine... Catholic Priest and Eun-sary of the French Government...

The next day the party pursued their route... the river to Onondaga, where some time was spent...

JANUARY, 1854.

C. M. D.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.—A writer in an English publication, in speculating upon the condition of the world a hundred years hence, says:—

Upon a moderate computation, one hundred and fifty millions of this population will be located on the continent of America.

REMARKABLE PECULIARITY OF VISION.—Dr. Brewster, at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, gave an account of vision without a...



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1854.

INTEMPERANCE—A DREAM.

Once I beheld a dream—a feverish dream,
Where mirth and madness, bitterness and woe,
Like the wild bubbling of a furious stream
Mingling its torrents, rolling on did go.

It crossed the mind, not like the glowing shroud
Of golden tapestry where Angel flies;
But, like the fiery pestilential cloud
Where demon rolls in blackness o'er the skies.

I look'd—I saw a noisy multitude,
Of every grade, and race, and sect of men;
The high, the low, the polish'd, and the rude,
Roll'd on tumultuous in the general train.

I look'd—I saw the leader of the band,
Flush'd was his cheek, and red his flaming eye,
Swaggering his gait; the wine-glass in his hand,
With wild, exulting shout, he wad'd on high!

Around him music play'd, and Joy went round,
And mirth and folly danced in wildest glee;
The violin and pipe, with touching sound,
Awak'd all the charms of minstrelsy.

Young men and maidens join'd the motley train,
The bald and hoary head went hast'ning on;
The priest moved on his weighty bulk with pain,
And trod the path his straggling flock had gone.

Onward the teacher went with meagre face
Worn out with fretfulness and care—and here
The sutor, tailor, farmer, in the race,
And thousand others, swaggering did appear.

I look'd again—and all that crowd had pass'd,
And all their revelry had died away;
But oh! the woe's vision which came last
Will stamp its image on this soul for aye.

The tatter'd robe, the quivering limb appear'd,
And want look'd keen forth from the hollow eye,
The piteous wail of wretchedness I heard—
And heard the swelling bosom heave the sigh.

I saw the father like a demon rage,
The mother like a fury curse her child,
The youth assault the honoured head of age,
The once meek maiden resolute and wild.

Vice, pain, and wretchedness, in every form,
And death and cruelty stalked fiercely round;
I saw the murderer raise his cruel arm,
And lay his brother lifeless on the ground.

And wild and loud I heard a fearful scream—
I look'd around—it was the maniac's cry;
My heart leap'd wild—I wak'd—it was a dream,
And the fleet vision faded from mine eye.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Low, January, 24, 1854.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE AS CONNECTED WITH POLITICS.

Of all the leading political papers in Upper Canada, the *North American* and *Globe* seem to be the only ones that have devoted much space of late to the cause of Temperance. In 1852, when Temperance meetings were all the rage—when many papers saw that it would serve their purpose, in a pecuniary point of view, to write editorials on the subject of Temperance, we had enough of it. It is supposed by these papers that the Temperance community have not the same influence now, as then—hence it is an *old*, a *rare*, a *nauseous* subject with them. When we speak of the *North American* and *Globe* as taking a commendable stand on this subject, we by no means mean to say, that other papers do not occasionally refer to the subject, but they do not come out so thoroughly as of old, or look upon the question in their columns as important as formerly. Now why is all this? Have not the evils springing from the drinking usages of society—the License System, been more visible the past six months than ever before? Has not crime greatly increased in that period? Are not the records of our cities and towns teeming with offences committed during the past year from drunkenness? Why, then, this general silence, east, west, north, and south, on this question? We fear to say it, yet it is the case, that our Provincial press is not patriotic—it looks not deeply into the moral bearings of the question, of the Maine Law, and

not to the deep wailings of misery arising from the license system; nor seems to regard the immorality caused by it. Self-indulgence and selfishness—the present outward pressure—are only rewarded by most of our presses. By this, a morbid moral tone of society is engendered. There is no question but that the moral tone of society has been greatly lowered in Canada within a year. One great cause of which has been the conduct of the present ministry; that of Mr. Hincks especially. Here we would say that we regret to see papers like the *Pilot*, of Montreal, and *Mackenzie's Message* too, with large circulations, saying but little on the Maine Law. If Mr Mackenzie thinks the Law just, and certainly he does so, or he would not have voted for it; why does he not give it a lift now and then by a leader. His friend, Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, has urged him to do so. We have exchanged with him for over a year, and not one line has he copied from us, or said in reference to this paper. We care for no man's commendation of this paper; it will speak for itself; but we care for the success of a cause which we believe to be necessary for the moral and political welfare of Canada. What has this question got to do with the political welfare of Canada, some may ask? Why, we say unhesitatingly, and Mr. Mackenzie knows this is true, that intemperance, in the days of the old family compact rule, was the cause of most of our rows and riots at the hustings. All the Orange violence arose from this cause in and prior to 1837. The elections in old times, and up to 1844, were generally carried through drunkenness. All know that our town and city elections, the past month were greatly influenced by the use of strong drinks. What caused Wm. J. Kerr and his comrades to attempt to kill Mr. Mackenzie at Mr. Bailey's private house in Hamilton, in 1832? Drunkenness. What carried the elections of Sir F. B. Head in 1836? (all remember the Gowan and Jamieson election of Leeds) drunkenness and violence resulting from it. What caused the violence of the Dunn and Buchanan elections; the Durham races, or riot on Yonge Street, and a hundred others of the old times in Canada? DRUNKENNESS! Hence, we say, a sober people will be a moderate and rational people; not under the control of bad men at elections. This question is intimately connected with political reform in Canada, and this is one reason why we wish it success. It is not a one sided question either, but would result, if successful, alike beneficially for tory and reformer.

Mr. Brown has a circulation for his three papers of nearly 10,000 weekly, and has for many months past filled his paper, with able leaders in favour of the Maine law. Temperance men should appreciate such a course. But we have to say to him and all political papers that until they act up to the strict standard of consistency, we shall not receive much benefit from their writings. Suppose the *Globe* and all the political papers of Canada, professedly friendly to the Temperance cause, were to say, "WE WILL HENCEFORTH ADVERTISE IN OUR COLUMNS, NO MORE LIQUOR SALES. NO MORE ADVERTISEMENTS IN WHICH, what we say is evil, shall be offered through our means to the eyes of all." What a mighty effect it would have!! When will they do this? No, they will not act on this principle. but say as the old man did to his son, "Boy, do not as I do, but do as I say." Alas! example is far more powerful than precept. The "SPARKLING HOCK" of the *Globe* is more powerful than his leader, an able one it was, that appeared in the daily of the 4th inst. What would be said of papers, that, whilst deploring the evil of GAMBLING and GAMBLING-HOUSES, OF BAUDY-HOUSES, should yet advertise the places where they could be found, and what could be seen and found there? This advertizing of liquor sales, of delicious wines, and brandies, may be placed on the same category, custom only making it less heinous.

CAN THE MAINE LAW BE ENFORCED IN CANADA?—The elements of Society in Canada are peculiar, say some, and therefore the law cannot be enforced amongst us. It is true our population is a moving one, one receiving constant augmentation from emigration—one composed of natives and Europeans, nearly half and half. These emigrants from the mother country are generally addicted to the use of strong drinks—especially beer. They are an element hostile to the working of the Maine law. The Americans have found more hostility to the law from foreigners than all other causes, especially from Germans and Irishmen. Emigrants who have been here a few years, or for many years, see the necessity of temperance, and will further it, even more heartily than native Canadians. There is a counterbalancing power to this recent emigration, and that is the strong and

on the subject of the traffic. We fear another thing in Canada for some years to come, and that is the congregation of large masses of men on our railroads. It will foster drunkenness. Yet with all these obstacles—with that class against us, which of all others, ought to be with us—we mean a Maine law might be enforced. It would be generally upheld by Churches. The Roman Catholic Church is not opposed to total abstinence, although they hesitate about joining Protestants in the movement. Their priests are friendly to Father Matthew's views—especially in Lower Canada. Upper Canada is very much influenced by the priestly classes. Even the Church of England ministers as a body, would not greatly oppose the Maine law. The Methodists the most powerful Church, after the Episcopal, would sustain it, so would the Presbyterians. We are inclined to believe that the majority of Upper Canadians would enforce such a law. The Presses are about divided, some for, and others against it. Then again,

THERE ARE TOWNSHIPS IN CANADA, SUCH AS PELHAM, Sydney, St. Vincent, Lobo and Norwich, in which the Maine Law, upon a small scale, has been, and is now, enforced. If a Township decide that there shall be no taverns within its limits, is not this tantamount to coming out for the Maine Law? St. Vincent, for three successive years, and Pelham for two, have said by popular votes, that they would have no inns. Much happiness has been the consequence. Now, Upper Canada has only to say the same by her Parliament,—to say we henceforth abolish the license system to stores and inns, refuse to license stills, and the work is done. When the sweets of such an act are once tasted, it would never be forsaken. Mr. Gamble lately said in the Council, that the Maine Law had been a failure in its native State. He has read only one side—has only seen the *Colonist*, *Leader*, or *Patriot*. No law could be more successful than this has been in Maine. Here we must bear testimony to the conduct of the Quakers in the Temperance cause. This peculiar people please us in three things, year, four, though we are professedly a lawyer, and might be supposed to object to the last. They are proverbially temperate, proverbially for liberty to all,—hence the most rational abolitionists in the United States are Quakers; are not priest-ridden, and avoid litigation amongst themselves, or with others. The Quakers in the United States and in Canada would generally support the Maine Law.

SMITHVILLE DIVISION, LINCOLN.—A friend from this neighbourhood informs us that the Division is doing well, since the new ceremonies came into operation. The Cadets are also doing well at this place.

Speaking of the weather at this village, he says the weather is one day like April, and the next like winter. On the 24th of January the sap ran from the maple trees freely, and on the 27th January they had some pure maple sugar and molasses. This is rather a strange thing for January. The sap should not run till March or the latter part of this month.

An old and wealthy farmer of the Gore of Toronto called in at our office on Tuesday the 13th January, paid his subscription for 1854, without a murmur, and informed us that he had just sold a load of wheat at 7s 7d per bushel at Toronto.—Now this is the way to do business. Our father was an old English merchant and farmer too, who came to this country about the year 1798, and the old farmers of Canada are just the men we want to have patronize this paper.

GOOD LOGIC—WHO CAN DENY IT?

"Every one admits the right to make license laws; and what is a license law? It is a law permitting some and prohibiting others. It is a prohibitory law. If the community can permit ten men to sell and prohibit all the rest, why can it not permit one and prohibit all the rest? And if it prohibits one, by the same authority it can prohibit all."—Barnum.

There is sterling truth in this paragraph of Barnum, the Temperance lecturer. All the Liquor Laws of Canada are of a semi-prohibitory nature. If the Legislature—the County Councils, or City Councils have the right to say John Tomkins and Thomas Bilton shall only sell liquor in Toronto or in Scarborough, why has not the same power the right to say neither shall do so, or that one shall do so, or that only a township agent, as under the Maine Law, shall do so? What right has the Legislature, Township, or City Councils to limit the number of houses? If this right be not denied then, if it be for the public good to limit the num-

the tyranny of the Maine Law for taking the latter course, if the public wants require it? Nothing but willful blindness can deny this right of a Legislature having a discretion in the matter,—the right if the people will so, of stopping all houses.—*Editor Son.*

DIVISION OF SONS AT ACTON, ESQUENING.

JANUARY, 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—We are doing well in the Division. We have initiated as many as seven on one occasion, and some every night. Our tavern keeper has sold out, and is proposed in our Division. We are all alive in the cause—about to build a large Division room in the spring, for ourselves and other public meetings.

Yours in I. P. F.

JOHN HOLT.

PETERBORO'.—A friend at this place writes us that the Non-benefit system is found to work well among the Sons. He also says that the Order is progressing finely. 13 persons were initiated last quarter in the Peterboro' Division, and 4 more are now to be initiated. We appointed a Committee to aid the Otanabee people to carry out the election in that township against the license law, and succeeded. The township of Otanabee and the village of Keene will this year be free from all licenses. Peterboro' is to pass a similar law, and it will succeed. He says the League movement is a failure there. A movement similar to that of Lincoln and Welland is to be made, that is the County Convention plan. He thinks the new ceremony is no improvement on the old one. A young man just arrived at majority, he says, died at Peterboro' a few days since of drunkenness. He had just come into a handsome property. We would thank him for the information with regard to deaths.

ST. VINCENT.—An old friend, Br. Davison, informs us, that this township has carried Temperance men in the township elections and there are to be no taverns for the third year. The Maine Law has virtually been in force in this township for three years past. The Division is doing well. We thank this friend for his good wishes, but cannot alter a course which our conscience dictates as just and right. It is easy for complainers to find fault; let them find a man without fault.

FERGUS.—A friend from this village informs us that the New Temperance Hall is now about completed, and is soon to be opened. Judge Marshall was expected to lecture there in the beginning of this month.

We have received the first Number of the *National Temperance Organ*, published at Cincinnati, General Samuel Cary, editor, price \$1½ in advance, issued weekly in newspaper form, 4 pages. Its appearance is good—the matter well selected, and the tone pure and energetic, fit for this progressive age.

We learn that the National Union, D. of T., have been encouraged recently by the rapid progress of the Order in various parts of their jurisdiction. In San Francisco, a new Union has commenced its work with cheering prospects. In Texas, in also, new Unions have been formed under very encouraging auspices.—*N.Y. Organ.*

What does the Old Countryman think of beer after this?—

BEER-HOUSES AND CRIME IN ESSEX.

At a meeting of county magistrates the state of Hereford Gaol was discussed. The total number of persons in the quarter having been 216, Mr. Wm. Cotton referred to the increase of commitments; and, in enlarging on the causes of this, said, "It was clear that the low beer-houses of the district added in a fearful degree to the horrible demoralization of the people, and to the great inconvenience of the magistrates; for half the trouble they had, as magistrates, arose from these beer-houses, and the fearful scenes that took place there. It was stated in the report of the chaplain of Springfield Gaol, that the offences of servants against the property of their masters had considerably increased; and he was sorry to say that was the case in his own neighbourhood: he imputed it to the anxiety that the labouring classes have, particularly the carmen in his district, to obtain beer at these beer-houses;—they were frightful sources of crime, and an inducement to the labouring man to rob his master. Therefore, he called on all his brother magistrates to give their attention to this subject,

My own look... when it goes to the... At the last, it looks like a... and though like an... -Proverbs Chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1854.

INTEMPERANCE—A DREAM.

Once I beheld a dream—a feverish dream. Where mirth and madness, bitterness and woe Like the wild bubbling of a furious stream Mingling its torrents, rolling on did go. It crossed the mind, not like the glowing shroud Of golden tapestry where Angel flies; But, like the fiery pestilential cloud Where demon toils in blackness o'er the skies. I look'd—I saw a noisy multitude. Of every grade, and race, and sect of men; The high, the low, the polished, and the rude, Roll'd on tumultuous in the general train. I look'd—I saw the leader of the band, Flushed was his cheek, and red his flaming eye, Swaggering his gait; the wine-glass in his hand, With wild, exulting shout, he wav'd on high! Around him music play'd, and Joy went round, And mirth and folly danced in wildest glee; The violin and pipe, with touching sound, Awaken'd all the charms of minstrelsy. Young men and maidens join'd the motley train, The bald and hoary head went hoat'ning on; The priest moved on his weighty bulk with pain, And trod the path his straggling flock had gone. Onward the teacher went with meagre face Worn out with fretfulness and care—and here The sutor, tailor, farmer, in the race, And thousand others, swaggering did appear. I look'd again—and all that crowd had pass'd, And all their revelry had died away; But oh! the woeful vision which came last Will stamp its image on this soul for aye. The tatter'd robe, the quivering limb appear'd, And want look'd keen forth from the hollow eye, The piteous wail of wretchedness I heard— And heard the swelling bosom heave the sigh. I saw the father like a demon rage. The mother like a fury curse her child, The youth assault the honoured head of age, The once meek maiden resolute and wild. Vice, pain, and wretchedness, in every form, And death and cruelty stalked fiercely round; I saw the murderer raise his cruel arm, And lay his brother lifeless on the ground. And wild and loud I heard a fearful scream— I look'd around—it was the maniac's cry; My heart leap'd wild—I wak'd—it was a dream, And the fleet vision faded from mine eye.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Loxo, January, 24, 1854.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE AS CONNECTED WITH POLITICS.

Of all the leading political papers in Upper Canada, the North American and Globe seem to be the only ones that have devoted much space of late to the cause of Temperance. In 1852, when Temperance meetings were all the rage—when many papers saw that it would serve their purpose, in a pecuniary point of view, to write editorials on the subject of Temperance, we had enough of it. It is supposed by these papers that the Temperance community have not the same influence now, as then—hence it is an old, a rare, a nauseous subject with them. When we speak of the North American and Globe as taking a commendable stand on this subject, we by no means mean to say, that other papers do not occasionally refer to the subject, but they do not come out so thoroughly as of old, or look upon the question in their columns as important as formerly. Now why is all this? Have not the evils springing from the drinking usages of society—the License System, been more visible the past six months than ever before? Has not crime greatly increased in that period? Are not the records of our cities and towns teeming with offences committed during the past year from drunkenness? Why, then, this general silence, east, west, north, and south, on this question? We fear to say it, yet it is the case, that our Provincial press is not patriotic—it looks not deeply into the moral bearings of the question of the Maine Law—it listens

present industry that of Mr. H... Here we would say that we respect to... like the Pilot, of Montreal, and Mackenzie's Message too, with large circulation, saying but little on the Maine Law. If Mr Mackenzie think the Law just, and certainly he does so, or he would not have voted for it; why does he not give it a lift now and then by a leader. His friend, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, has urged him to do so. We have exchanged with him for over a year, and not one line has he copied from us, or said in reference to this paper. We care for no man's commendation of this paper, it will speak for itself, but we care for the success of a cause which we believe to be necessary for the moral and political welfare of Canada. What has this question got to do with the political welfare of Canada some may ask? Why, we say unhesitatingly, and Mr. Mackenzie knows this is true, that intemperance, in the days of the old family compact rule, was the cause of most of our rows and riots at the hustings. All the Orange violence arose from this cause in and prior to 1837. The elections in old times, and up to 1844, were generally carried through drunkenness. All know that our town and city elections, the past month were greatly influenced by the use of strong drinks. What caused Wm. J. Kerr and his comrades to attempt to kill Mr. Mackenzie at Mr. Bailey's private house in Hamilton, in 1832? Drunkenness. What carried the elections of Sir F. B. Head in 1836? (all remember the Gowan and Jamieson election of Leeds) drunkenness and violence resulting from it. What caused the violence of the Dunn and Bachanan elections; the Durham races, or riot on Yonge Street, and a hundred others of the old times in Canada? DRUNKENNESS! Hence, we say, a sober people will be a moderate and rational people; not under the control of bad men at elections. This question is intimately connected with political reform in Canada, and this is one reason why we wish it success. It is not a one-sided question either, but would result, if successful, alike beneficially for tory and reformer.

Mr. Brown has a circulation for his three papers of nearly 10,000 weekly, and has for many months past filled his paper, with able leaders in favour of the Maine law. Temperance men should appreciate such a course. But we have to say to him and all political papers that until they act up to the strict standard of consistency, we shall not receive much benefit from their writings. Suppose the Globe and all the political papers of Canada, professedly friendly to the Temperance cause, were to say, "WE WILL HENCEFORTH ADVERTISE IN OUR COLUMNS, NO MORE LIQUOR SALES. No more advertisements in which, what we say is evil, shall be offered through our means to the eyes of all." What a mighty effect it would have!! When will they do this? No, they will not act on this principle. but say as the old man did to his son, "Boy, do not as I do, but do as I say." Alas! example is far more powerful than precept. The "SPARKING HOOK" of the Globe is more powerful than his leader, an able one it was, that appeared in the daily of the 4th inst. What would be said of papers, that, whilst deploring the evil of GAMBLING and GAMBLING-HOUSES, of BAUDY-HOUSES, should yet advertise the places where they could be found, and what could be seen and found there? This advertizing of liquor sales, of delicious wines, and brandies, may be placed on the same category, custom only making it less heinous. CAN THE MAINE LAW BE ENFORCED IN CANADA?—The elements of Society in Canada are peculiar, say some, and therefore the law cannot be enforced amongst us. It is true our population is a moving one, one receiving constant augmentation from emigration—one composed of natives and Europeans, nearly half and half. These emigrants from the mother country are generally addicted to the use of strong drinks—especially beer. They are an element hostile to the working of the Maine law. The Americans have found more hostility to the law from foreigners than all other causes, especially from Germans and Irishmen. Emigrants who have been here a few years, or for many years, see the necessity of temperance, and will further it, even more heartily than native Canadians. There is a counterbalancing power to this recent emigration, and that is the strong and growing feeling, now being aroused in England

Church is not opposed to the... although they hesitate about... Father Matthe's view—especially in Lower Canada. Upper Canada is very much influenced by the priestly classes. Even the Church of England ministers, as a body, would not greatly oppose the Maine law. The Methodists the most powerful Church, after the Episcopal, would sustain it, so would the Presbyterians. We are inclined to believe that the majority of Upper Canadians would enforce such a law. The Presses are about divided, some for and others against it. Then again,

THEIR ARE TOWNSHIPS IN CANADA, SUCH AS PELHAM, SYDNEY, ST. VINCENT, LOBO AND NOWICH, in which the Maine Law, upon a small scale, has been, and is now, enforced. If a Township decide that there shall be no taverns within its limits, is not this tantamount to coming out for the Maine Law? St. Vincent, for three successive years, and Pelham for two, have said by popular vote that they would have no inns. Much happiness has been the consequence. Now, Upper Canada has only to say the same by her Parliament,—to say we henceforth abolish the license system to stores and inns, refuse to license stills, and the work is done. When the sweets of such an act are once tasted, it would never be forsaken. Mr. Gamble lately said in the Council, that the Maine Law had been a failure in its native State. He has read only one side—has only seen the Colonist, Leader, or Patriot. No law could be more successful than this has been in Maine. Here we must bear testimony to the conduct of the Quakers in the Temperance cause. This peculiar people please us in three things, year, four, though we are professedly a lawyer, and might be supposed to object to the last. They are proverbially temperate, proverbially for liberty to all,—hence the most rational abolitionists in the United States are Quakers; are not priest-ridden, and avoid litigation amongst themselves, or with others. The Quakers in the United States and in Canada would generally support the Maine Law.

SMITHVILLE DIVISION, LINCOLN.—A friend from this neighbourhood informs us that the Division is doing well, since the new ceremonies came into operation. The Cadets are also doing well at this place.

Speaking of the weather at this village, he says the weather is one day like April, and the next like winter. On the 24th of January the sap ran from the maple trees freely, and on the 27th January they had some pure maple sugar and molasses. This is rather a strange thing for January. The sap should not run till March or the latter part of this month.

An old and wealthy farmer of the Gore of Toronto called in at our office on Tuesday the 13th January, paid his subscription for 1854, without a murmur, and informed us that he had just sold a load of wheat at 7s 7d per bushel at Toronto.—Now this is the way to do business. Our father was an old English merchant and farmer too, who came to this country about the year 1798, and the old farmers of Canada are just the men we want to have patronize this paper.

GOOD LOGIC—WHO CAN DENY IT?

Every one admits the right to make license laws; and what is a license law? It is a law permitting some and prohibiting others. It is a prohibitory law. If the community can permit ten men to sell and prohibit all the rest, why can it not permit one and prohibit all the rest? And if it prohibits one, by the same authority it can prohibit all.—Barnum.

There is sterling truth in this paragraph of Barnum, the Temperance lecturer. All the Liquor Laws of Canada are of a semi-prohibitory nature. If the Legislature—the County Councils, or City Councils have the right to say John Tomkins and Thomas Bilton shall only sell liquor in Toronto or in Scarborough, why has not the same power the right to say neither shall do so, or that one shall do so, or that only a township agent, as under the Maine Law, shall do so? What right has the Legislature, Township, or City Councils to limit the number of houses? If this right be not denied then, if it be for the public good to limit the number, or to refuse to license at all, why complain of

DEAR SIR.—We are doing well in the Division. We have initiated as many as seven on one occasion, and some every night. Our tavern keeper has sold out, and is proposed in our Division. We are all alive in the cause—about to build a large Division room in the spring, for ourselves and other public meetings.

Yours in I. P. F. JOHN HOLT.

PETERBORO'.—A friend at this place writes us that the Non-benefit system is found to work well among the Sons. He also says that the Order is progressing finely. 13 persons were initiated last quarter in the Peterboro' Division, and 4 more are now to be initiated. We appointed a Committee to aid the Otanabee people to carry out the election in that township against the license law, and succeeded. The township of Otanabee and the village of Keene will this year be free from all licenses. Peterboro' is to pass a similar law, and it will succeed. He says the League movement is a failure there. A movement similar to that of Lincoln and Welland is to be made, that is the County Convention plan. He thinks the new ceremony is no improvement on the old one. A young man just arrived at majority, he says, died at Peterboro' a few days since of drunkenness. He had just come into a handsome property. We would thank him for the information with regard to deaths.

ST. VINCENT.—An old friend, Br. Davison, informs us, that this township has carried Temperance men in the township elections and there are to be no taverns for the third year. The Maine Law has virtually been in force in this township for three years past. The Division is doing well. We thank this friend for his good wishes but cannot alter a course which our conscience dictates as just and right. It is easy for complainers to find fault; let them find a man without faults.

FERRIS.—A friend from this village informs us that the New Temperance Hall is now about completed, and is soon to be opened. Judge Marshall was expected to lecture there in the beginning of this month.

We have received the first Number of the National Temperance Organ, published at Cincinnati, General Samuel Cary, editor, price, \$1½ in advance, issued weekly in newspaper form, 4 pages. Its appearance is good—the matter well selected, and the tone pure and energetic, fit for this progressive age.

We learn that the National Union, D. of T., have been encouraged recently by the rapid progresses of the Order in various parts of their jurisdiction. In San Francisco, a new Union has commenced its work with cheering prospects. In Texas, in also, new Unions have been formed under very encouraging auspices.—N.Y. Organ.

What does the Old Countryman think of beer after this?—

BEER-HOUSES AND CRIME IN ESSEX.

At a meeting of county magistrates the state of Hereford Gaol was discussed. The total number of persons in the quarter having been 216, Mr. Wm. Cotton referred to the increase of commitments; and, in enlarging on the causes of this, said, "It was clear that the low beer-houses of the district added in a fearful degree to the horrible demoralization of the people, and to the great inconvenience of the magistrates; for half the trouble they had, as magistrates, arose from these beer-houses, and the fearful scenes that took place there. It was stated in the report of the chaplain of Springfield Gaol, that the offences of servants against the property of their masters had considerably increased; and he was sorry to say that was the case in his own neighbourhood: he imputed it to the anxiety that the labouring classes have, particularly the carmen in his district, to obtain beer at these beer-houses;—they were frightful sources of crime, and an inducement to the labouring man to rob his master. Therefore, he called on all his brother magistrates to give their attention to this subject, and to the system of licenses, for he thought the

whole system of licensing even of the public houses, required to be maturely considered...

The Temperance men are raising \$1,000,000 to carry out Temperance in Massachusetts.

The Million Fund.—\$900,000.—We are happy to announce to our readers that the million fund has reached \$900,000 and over.

TEMPERANCE BANQUET IN PHILADELPHIA.

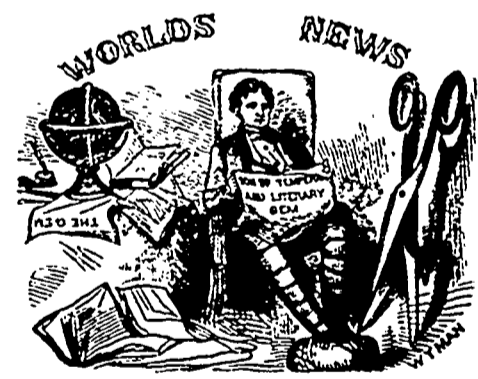
A magnificent Temperance Banquet was held last week in Philadelphia, in honour of Hon. Neal Dow.

The Coffee Pot has upon it the following inscription:—

Presented to Hon. Neal Dow, Author of the Maine Liquor Law, by his friends in Pennsylvania, January 20, 1854.

This was an elegant present, and compares very favourably with the one presented him at New York.

INTEMPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.—From the Pauper Returns, which we have received from the Secretary of State, we learn that there are 26,414 paupers in the State.



THE CANADIAN RAILWAY KING.—HINCKS AND ROSS.

We are, and ever have been, friendly to the rational improvement of our country by railroads, but making railroads from useful and patriotic motives is one thing, and turning the Government into a huge machine for the corrupt jobbery of sneaking and unprincipled politicians is quite another thing.

THE RAILWAY KING.—The great house at Albert-gate is no longer in the occupation of the Railway King.

Now, Francis Hincks in Canada holds a position somewhat similar to Hudson. We believe his railroad schemes are a huge conspiracy to fill his pockets and those of his fellow-political jobbers at the expense of Canada, and its future welfare.

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James Wright has been elected Warden for Guelph—James Smith M.P.P. for Durham—James Hishop for Wentworth and Halton.

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The New Hampshire Crusader that was is now revived under the name of the New Hampshire Phoenix. It has a respectable appearance, and will do good.

News from California are favourable—the mines proving productive. A large quantity of wheat has been sown the past fall.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.—The Lockport Courier says:—The Engineer commenced on Thursday last, the survey of the Lockport route for the Ship Canal.

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AT HULL-PORT HULLS.—The New York Freeman's Journal is informed that the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes has already reaped double benefit from his visit to Cuba.

MONTREAL SOURCE.—The Temperance people are certainly a progressive race. Many can remember the first Temperance Source in Montreal.

A horrid murder was committed a few days ago at Belleville. A man, named Barnhart, shot a Mr. Dufoe, who was assisting in ejecting the former from land under a legal warrant.

THE DEFEAT AND DREAFT LOSS OF THE ROMAINS AT CITALE.—FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE. We have further accounts of the battle of Citale, confirming the Turkish success.

MR. KENZIE'S VOTERS' GUIDE.—We with pleasure draw attention to the forthcoming publication. The people to judge aright should see what their representatives do.

WE direct attention to the very excellent piece of original poetry on our Temperance page.

COUNTY COURT DIVISION.—The Reeves and Magistrates have been dividing the Counties of York and Peel into new divisional districts.

TOWNSHIP LITIGATION.—The friend at Richmond Hill who was replying to us on this subject, may expect some remarks in our next on the matter.

THE SILENT CAVALRY.—The friend at Niagara is now surveyed, and it is said will be made. Why not? The St. Catharines Post takes a very commendable course on Temperance.

THE DEFEAT AND DREAFT LOSS OF THE ROMAINS AT CITALE.—FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE. We have further accounts of the battle of Citale, confirming the Turkish success.

The Million Fund—\$900,000—We are happy to announce to our readers that the million fund has reached \$900,000 and over. It will probably be completed this week. Some of the ablest and most influential men of the State have enrolled their names on the million fund books. The completion of the fund will tend greatly to inspire confidence among the friends of the cause, and will give energy and point to the efforts of the Committee. Many of the clergymen of the State have subscribed.—*Life Boat.*

TEMPERANCE BANQUET IN PHILADELPHIA.

A magnificent Temperance Banquet was held last week in Philadelphia, in honour of Hon. Neal Dow. Rev. John Chambers, at the close of a speech, presented Mr. Dow with an elegant service of plate, rich and massive, of the antique style, ornamented with Roman borders, and richly chased with flowers.

The Coffee Pot has upon it the following inscription:—

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This was an elegant present, and compares very favourably with the one presented him at New York.—*Boston Life Boat.*

INTERPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.—From the Pauper Returns, which we have received from the Secretary of State, we learn that there are 26,414 paupers in the State. 16,034 were made so by intemperance. Suffolk county has 9,900 paupers, of which 7,498 were made so by intemperance! Expense of supporting paupers in Suffolk county, \$115,139.98. Whole expense in the State, \$165,599.24. This county (Suffolk) has a very much larger proportion of paupers made such by intemperance, than any other in the State; and here we see the direct result of the open sale of liquor. Under the new administration, we expect to see the number diminished. Pauperism, crime, and death, follow in the wake of the rum business wherever it is found.—*Boston Life Boat.*



THE CANADIAN RAILWAY KING—HINCKS AND ROSS.

We are, and ever have been, friendly to the rational improvement of our country by railroads; but making railroads from useful and patriotic motives is one thing, and turning the Government into a huge machine for the corrupt jobbery of sneaking and unprincipled politicians is quite another thing. A series of well-written and patriotic leading articles have lately appeared in the *Examiner* paper of this city, shewing up the present government, and especially of FRANCIS HINCKS. He is by the *Examiner* well compared to the infamous English Jobber, known in England by the cognomen of HUDSON, THE RAILWAY KING.—Read what follows of that corrupt man, and can any honest man say that he is not worse than a public robber. Can there be a worse man than he who would bribe Parliament, and rob his fellow-corporators?

THE RAILWAY KING.—The great house at Albert-gate is no longer in the occupation of the Railway King. He has sold Newby, and the decree has been confirmed, on appeal, compelling him to refund £54,000 to the North Midland Railway Company.—One of his pleas on record of the Court of Chancery was, that he bribed

the Legislature to take away from the public the right of the Corporation of Parliament, a wrong of which Mr. Hudson has drawn a large profit.—*Dispatch.*—In English Paper.

Now, Francis Hincks in Canada is doing a thing somewhat similar to Hudson. We believe his railroad scheme are a huge conspiracy, and his pockets and those of his fellow-workers are at the expense of Canada, and its future. We believe him, and warned of his character in 1851, capable of any sort of villainy, and of any sort of treachery. John Ross is a man of a different character. There is danger to the country, if we do not get them out of our hands. The settlement of the Clergy Reserve is unsafe in a government in the hands of these men sit. They are now attempting to have for a year past used, the Grand Trunk Railway as a grand political scheme, to corrupt the country, its presses and public men, in and out of Parliament. We therefore, as a friend of our country, warn all of this mighty number, and say for one, let all parties—patriotic Conservatives and Reformers unite to put these men out of office.

James Wright has been elected Warden for Guelph—James Smith M.P.P. for Durham—James Hislop for Wentworth and Hutton. The Great Western American Territory lying West of the Mississippi is to be divided into one or more Territories and will finally, probably within 10 years, constitute several new States. In view of this the slavery and anti-slavery politicians are at work at Washington to gain their ends, the one to make the new States slave States, and the latter free States. Agitation on the subject is being got up in Congress. Many of the Northern Legislatures and presses are speaking out against the movement. It is to be hoped this infamous system of Slavery may fall in the American States. This is one great reason why Canada would not unite her political interests with those of the Union. Senator Douglass, a small, yet talented and unprincipled politician, is at the bottom of this movement. Patrick O'Donohue, the Irish exile, died lately in New York. The Reformers are holding meetings in view of coming elections in Northumberland. Mr. Matthews of Brantford, and Mr. Christie of Paris have been carrying on a paper war for some time on the subject of the Clergy Reserve policy. It seems Mr. Christie is favorable to the delay policy, we thought otherwise. The Town of Brockville is now lighted with gas. W. G. Kerr, Esq., late Mayor of Hamilton, has given £50, the half of his salary of 1853 to the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute—well done. We are glad to hear that the circulation of the CANADIAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is 2500. It is a well conducted, liberal and useful Canadian family paper. Its tone on the Maine law and all Christian and moral subjects, is sound and consistent. It is said it leans towards delay on the Clergy Reserve question—we hope not. A great catastrophe has just happened in New York City, the blowing up of a ball cartridge factory, by which about 20 young men (the work hands) were shockingly mutilated and killed. It has excited a feeling over the community. Mr. Cass is blamed for the course he is taking in the Berlin affair—he is favoring Berlin's mission. We would not offer violence to such a man; but would encourage demonstrations to show such a tyrant that his blood-stained soul was not wanted to corrupt America. A woman's-right convention is to be held in Albany, on the 14th and 15th instant. Petitions are to be sent to the Legislature to extend woman's legal privileges.

The New Hampshire *Crusader* that was is now revived under the name of the New Hampshire *Phoenix*. It has a respectable appearance and will do good. New Hampshire remains to be redeemed.

News from California are favourable—the mines proving productive. A large quantity of wheat has been sown the past fall in that State. The weather has been very fine. Two new theatres

have been erected in the city. The new theatre on Broadway is the largest and most magnificent ever erected in the city. It is the work of the late Mr. Mackintosh, and is a masterpiece of architecture. The new theatre on Broadway is the largest and most magnificent ever erected in the city. It is the work of the late Mr. Mackintosh, and is a masterpiece of architecture. The new theatre on Broadway is the largest and most magnificent ever erected in the city. It is the work of the late Mr. Mackintosh, and is a masterpiece of architecture.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.—The Lockport *Courier* says: The Engineer employed on Thursday last, the survey of the Lockport route for the Ship Canal. The route, as most of our readers are aware, commences at Tonawanda, and follows the Erie Canal down to the place, and then follows Ontario. The Engineers have already progressed several miles in the work, and they expect to reach this place by the end of the present week. Both of the other routes which are proposed to build a Canal have been surveyed, and when this is completed there will be reliable information by which to judge which is the most favorable.

ARRIVAL OF HENRY.—The New York *Free Press* and *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: The Rev. Dr. Henry, of New York, has just arrived in this city. He is a man of high standing, and has been a member of the Synod of the Baptist Church of New York. He is a man of high standing, and has been a member of the Synod of the Baptist Church of New York. He is a man of high standing, and has been a member of the Synod of the Baptist Church of New York.

MONTREAL SOURCE.—The Temperance people are certainly a progressive race. Many can remember the first Temperance Source in Montreal. A large tea-party got up by Mr. Dougan, and some of the then thought visionaries of the cause, where everybody looked over the shoulder to see who had been caught in the scrape. Now how changed. They take one of the largest, if not the largest hall in America. Refreshments on the grandest scale are to be displayed, there will be fine music for debate ears, and the principal speakers will be the now world-renowned Neal Dow, and the Postmaster General of the Canada. Really the "cause" is looking up, and those who believe it to be a good one should manifest their interest by joining in the common jubilee. All may gain something—and the funds of the General Hospital a great deal—from the surplus receipts.—*Pilot.*

A horrid murder was committed a few days ago at Belleville. A man named Barnhart, shot a Mr. Dufay, who was assisting in ejecting the former from land under a legal warrant. Mr. Dufay was shot with two bullets, and a ball of lead from a gun, by Barnhart, and died almost instantly. It is a horrid affair—the murderer is in gaol. Mr. Dufay leaves a wife and family. Col. McDougall of the Canadian Rife, has written a letter in the papers charging the Northern Railroad with negligence in causing the death of the soldier Shaw. He says that he had frequently in vain warned the Mayor of Toronto and the officers of the Railroad of the necessity of erecting lights along the Railroad track near the Garrison. He went before the Grand Jury at the late Assizes, and had the road indicted as a nuisance, a true bill was found, but it was put off by Mr. Morrison, Crown Solicitor, and President of the Railroad. So the matter stands. The widow of the deceased soldier is about to bring an action against the Company for the damage to her. From all that we can learn, she has been culpable negligence in this, which on the part of the City of Toronto, and the Railroad. If such companies run locomotives through cities, it is but right that the

people should be protected. The City of Toronto should be held responsible for the safety of its citizens. The Railroad Company should be held responsible for the safety of its passengers. The City of Toronto should be held responsible for the safety of its citizens. The Railroad Company should be held responsible for the safety of its passengers.

THE DEFEAT AND DEBACLE OF THE RUSSIANS AT CITALE—FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.
We have further accounts of the battle of Citale, confirming the Turkish success. It appears that the Russians were concentrated at Citale in order to attack Kuleff on the 13th, but on the 6th fifteen thousand Turkish men met out of Kuleff, attacked and formed a Coalition with the Russians to the field on the 7th, and renewed the battle on the 8th, ending in the routing of the Russian army, who lost 1000 killed, and the general Aump and Troop wounded.

THE VOTERS' GUIDE.—We with previous attention to the forthcoming publication of the people to judge might see what our representatives do. Let no man be deceived by his votes. These are the constituents of the House of Representatives. Read according to their political views. If they do so, they will be chary how they vote. A man may see and be in error—may make one false step, and still rally and be well. But if his votes all have one tendency he should be rejected. The Voters Guide will be a smart volume of parliamentary proceedings, and every elector should have one. The elections will be on very soon. Let political light be shed on the country. No man in Canada has watched Parliament closer for the three years past than Mackenzie, and though all may not agree with him in his opinions, yet his labours in this way should be appreciated. If the Voters Guide be merely an account of the votes, it will be invaluable.

WE DIRECT ATTENTION TO THE VERY EXCELLENT piece of original poetry on our Temperance page. We would be happy to hear from the writer again.

CITY COURT DIVISIONS.—The Reeves and Magistrates have been dividing the Counties of York and Peel into new divisional districts. We will allude to them in our next.

TOWNS IN LANCERS.—The friend at Richmond Hill who was speaking to us on this subject, may expect some remarks in our next on the matter.

THE DEFEAT OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS BY NIAGARA.—The friend at Richmond Hill who was speaking to us on this subject, may expect some remarks in our next on the matter.

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night on the field beyond... attacked the reserve of the Russian... and drove them back upon Krajoza...

On the 10th, the Turks having razed the Russian fortifications... returned to Khabla.

The Turks were commended for this action by Edin Pacha... and M. F. Pacha... one of whom, probably M. F. Pacha, is reported killed.

The above victories were officially announced to the French and English embassies.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA—THE HUNGARIANS AND POLES IN THE FIELD, &c.

There is very little news from Asia.

Letters from Trebizonde of 6th December say that Schamyl had organized a Polish Rifle Regiment, 1,200 strong... He has plenty of provisions and ammunition...

The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment were shipped on the 2nd January, for the army in Asia... Klapka declined an Asian command, but offers to serve in Europe.

On the 5th January, the whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea.

The British and French Ambassadors had informed the Russian Emperor that the allied fleets had entered the Black Sea... A proposal had been again made through these two nations, to the Russian Emperor, to the effect, that he is to withdraw his troops from the Turkish Territory within about three months...

A course of lectures is to be delivered at Boston shortly, against slavery, by the Rev. L. Beecher, D. D., Rev. Calvin E. Stow, D. D., Hon. Horace Greely, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Hon. J. D. Palfrey, Rev. A. L. Stowe, (of the Park Street Church, Boston,) and Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn.

It is said that Prince Albert has entered an action of libel against the London Morning Herald, for an article accusing him of injuring the interests of England, and of revealing to foreign despots the State Secrets...

There was an insurance on the Parliament buildings at Quebec of £36,000. The papers and curiosities of the Literary Society of Quebec have been destroyed. The Patriot lately, in a leading article, came out in favor of a government headed by Hincks, Ross, and Morrison, of Toronto...

DEFERRED NEWS.

There has been a great fire in Rochester. The Erie riots still continue. Candidates are already freely spoken of for the forthcoming elections. In Northumberland and Durham, no less than four are named. Father Gavazzi has sailed for Europe. The Nova Scotia Legislature has assembled. The Grand Trunk Railroad Stock is from 3 to 4 per cent discount, and that of the Great Western at 2 1/2 dis't. Canada 6 per cents are above par. A person named Pierre Dione, aged 60, of respectable standing, was murdered on the 14th ult., at Quebec, by Francois X. Julien, his son-in-law, a cabinet maker; caused by the father-in-law taking home his daughter, whom murderer had abused. A verdict of wilful murder has been brought in against the prisoner. The trial of the rioters at Quebec has taken place, and like the scenes of Montreal, proved all a sham. How disgraceful is this conduct, thus to allow the rioters of Quebec, and the murderers of Montreal, to escape. Canada cannot be called a free country when presided over by such a Government. It is certainly time for patriotic men to speak out on the Catholic tendencies of our present rulers.

ships, and 50 revenue cutters. Of these 180 are splendid steamers. Major-General Witherall, who acted so crucially at the battles of St. Charles and St. Dennis, during the Lower Canadian rebellion, is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief over the troops in British North America. Dr. Walford Nelson, the bravest man at these battles, on the side of the people, is to be Mayor of Montreal. Charles Wilson is going. Here is a curious rumour: 'Time makes strange bed-fellows.' A short time since, 300 persons dressed as women, at first tore down a railroad bridge, and insulted the railroad directors. They then marched through the town of Erie, headed by a band of music. It is said this mob were chiefly Germans. The foreign population of the United States, we fear, have mob tendencies. Nine-tenths of the crime and drunkenness are caused by them. Gerrit Smith, in Congress, has made a speech in favor of free grants of American lands to all adult American citizens, and is behaving well in other respects.

A GLORIOUS MOVEMENT.—The message of Governor Pease to the Legislature of Texas recommends that two millions of the United States bonds, now in the treasury, be set apart as a permanent school fund. He also recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 for the establishment of a State University, and \$250,000 each, for an insane asylum, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

RECENT SOCIETIES.—The Coldstream Division of this city held a large soiree, on the evening of Wednesday last; and the Oakville Division held a soiree on the same evening. We very much regret that the hurry of business, and ill health, prevented us attending either.

There is to be a county political meeting at Brooklin, on the 25th, to express public opinion on the conduct of the Government. Mr. White, of Halton, has been holding a public meeting in Nasaraweya, to express his opinions on the policy of the Government. He is said to have been rather non-committal, declining to say what he would do on the Clergy Reserve question. If this be the case, it is wrong, since it is the duty of public men to be explicit on all subjects. The German States are talking of adopting the decimal currency system. The late session of the county council of York and Peel, was rather a stormy one. The council had the questions of the Maine Law, the Clergy reserves, the improvement of roads, and the separation of the county before them;—rather novel questions. It supported the Maine law, by a vote of 21 to 7. It seems the jury, under the new law, cost the county, last year, over £1000. The County Council of Ontario, by a unanimous vote of the speaker, agreed to pass a by-law to guarantee county credit to build the Whitby and Huron Railroad.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRY.—The compositors of Cincinnati, who struck for higher wages, and whose places in the various newspaper offices are now filled partly with women, have formed a joint stock company, under the title of The Union Printing Company of Cincinnati. On a capital of \$25,000, divided into two hundred and fifty shares, they have started a daily paper, called the Cincinnati Daily Unionist. It proposes to be an independent paper in politics and religion.

TORONTO MARKET—FEB. 10TH.

GENERAL MARKET PRICES for a few days past—Wheat from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7 1/2d.; Flour from 31s. 3d. to 33s.; extra sup. fine, 36s. 3d.; Oatmeal per 200 lbs. 40s. Barley 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Peas 4s. to 4s. 3d. Large quantities of Oats have been offered during the week at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. Some loads sold at 3s. Grass seeds are very scarce. Hay ranges from 77s. 6d. to 83s. 9d. per ton. Very good qualities in market. Pork—large, as high as 32s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Beef 27s. 6d. rather scarce. Butter, tub, 8 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per lb.; fresh do., 11d. to 1s. Fowls bring high prices. Wood \$4 per cord best. POTATOES.—Owing to the frost very little potatoes have been brought in. Yesterday, there was an unexpected supply of five or six loads, which remained on the market some time—4s. per bushel was asked. Housekeepers prefer purchasing from the stores, as a large quantity of the potatoes brought into the market have suffered from the frost, and it is not easy to detect its presence until too late. In the afternoon, sales were made as low as 3s. 2d. per bushel. One sample of good pink eyes brought 4s. a bushel in the forenoon.

NEW YORK MARKET—FEB. 9TH.

Flour—Market better; good demand in anticipation of higher prices, per Pacific in. Canadian inactive. Grain—Nothing doing in wheat. Quotations made

Provisions—Moderate demand for Pork—more offering—prices favor buyers—15 87 for mess; 13 75 for prime. Beef—fair request and firm. Lard 10 1/2d. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

THE POSTAGE QUESTION.—The question whether this paper will be charged postage as a temperance paper, is now before the Department, at Quebec, and until our next number we cannot give any definite answer on this head. We will then give our opinions fully in the matter and make an offer to all future subscribers.

RECEIPTS No. 6.

R. B. Oakes, \$4 on account of new sub's. J. M. Woodhouse \$14, 1852-3-1, in full. W. H. Hornby, \$2 on account of 1852-3. C. S. J. Otterville, \$5 for old and new sub's. J. C. Georgetown, \$1 1851. Mrs. Byrns, Ancaster, 1851, \$14. J. R. Chippewa, \$2 for 2 sub's, 1851, his former letter with the money came duly to hand. G. W. C., Crowland, \$2, 1851. J. McK., Cornwall, \$12, 1851. W. S. Glenorris, \$2, 1853. H. H. North Gower, (late of Merrickville agent) \$1, 1851. J. T. Arva P. O., \$6 for new sub's—his paper will be free. Any person paying within a month after subscribing is considered in advance, and this friend may send in the names of any persons who wish to subscribe even though they do not pay in advance, if they are responsible persons. We wish to have our circulation greatly increased. W. A. H., Kingsville, Essex, \$8 for seven sub's—the agent's copy free. J. McG., Weston, paid in office, \$5, 1851. F. B. R., \$14 for a sub'r at Princeton, 1851. C. P., Scotland, Oakland, \$1, balance of 1851-4. J. P. R., Rupert's P. O., \$14, 1851. J. Hornbull 1851, \$14. J. M., St. David's, \$11. R. E., Port Robinson, \$2, 1851. J. T., Sharon, 1851, \$24. A. T., Oxford, \$3, 1851. We are much obliged to this active agent, Rev. J. H., Millbrook, \$14, 1851—(1853, inc.) C.S.P., Newcastle, \$14. J. H. Aeton, \$8. The 9th Number was sent as J. H. intimated that he had the name of another subscriber in expectation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from F. B. R. Paris. The letter about the proceedings of the Bham and Welland Temperance Convention will appear in a condensed form in our next issue. Letter from Spiker's Corners is received. Letter from Beachville is received—A letter explaining matters will be sent. Letters from Usbourn and Caubrey are received, will be answered. The paper to G. B. at Galt has been duly sent during 1851. W. F. M.'s paper will be sent to Jerseyville.

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM HOLLAND'S) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments. TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1851.

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.

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, a 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-floor 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 reasonable and fashionable, and offered at the lowest prices.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, Toronto, C. W.

SAMUEL HARRIS again respectfully returns thanks for the increase of patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the past two or three years, and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business which for many years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing necessities of a growing community. A strict personal attention, with the aid of obliging and efficient 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.

Bonnets & Millinery,

Consisting of Silk Velvets, 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, (Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derris, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Frinds,

FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doekins, Scarfs, 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, 1851

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, FORGING, and all kinds of MACHINERY, Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto. AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1851.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company. Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto. CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council. Clerk's Office. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853.

A CARD.

(CHARLES COCKBURN, (Barrister at Law, No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland,) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms. Thorold January 2nd 1851. 1-11

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, 1851. 1-11

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, Five Doors East of Saint Lawrence Market, King Street East, Toronto.

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.—Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. Cough Candy, and Dyspeptic Biscuit, Temperance Drinks in Great Variety, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods. Toronto January 2nd, 1851. 1-11

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having had long experience in the CANADIAN WOOL TRADE, and being now engaged in manufacturing to a considerable extent, as well as having valuable correspondents at the principal Wool Markets in the United States, enabled at all times to pay the HIGHEST PRICE in CASH for WOOL and SHEEPSKINS. A good assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETT's and FRANCES's, always on hand, for Sale, or to exchange for WOOL, at the most liberal terms.

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The ... news from ...
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On the 5th January ...
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The British and French Ambassadors ...
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A course of lectures ...
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It is said that Prince Albert ...
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There was an insurance ...
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REFERRED NEWS.

There has been a great fire in Rochester ...
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A GLORIOUS MOVEMENT ...
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RECENT SONGS ...
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There is to be a county political meeting ...
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...the ...

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRY ...
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TORONTO MARKET—FEB. 10TH.

GENERAL MARKET PRICES for a few days past—
Wheat from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7 1/2d.; Flour from 31s. 3d. to 35s.; extra sup. fine, 36s. 3d.; Oatmeal per 200 lbs. 30s.; Barley 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Peas 4s. to 4s. 3d. Large quantities of Oats have been offered during the week at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. Some loads sold at 3s. Grass seeds are very scarce. Hay ranges from 77s. 6d. to \$3s. 9d. per ton. Very good qualities in market. Pork—large, as high as 32s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Beef 27s. 6d. rather scarce. Butter, tub. 8 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per lb.; fresh do., 11d. to 1s. Fowls bring high prices. Wood \$1 per cord best.

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NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 9TH.

Flour—Market better; good demand in anticipation of higher prices, per Pacific m. Canadian inactive. Grain—Nothing doing in wheat. Quotations made—but no guide for the market. Rye inactive, but firm. Corn firm. Oats quiet at 5-6 1/2 for State and Western.

...the ...
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RECEIPTS.

R. B. O'Keefe ...
J. M. W. ... \$14, 18 1/2 ...
W. H. H. ... \$2 ...
Ottawa, \$1 for ...
J. R. C. ... \$2 ...
Crowland, \$2 ...
W. S. G. ... \$2 ...
date of Mar. ... \$1 ...
A. P. O. ... \$6 ...
Any person paying ...
is considered ...
though they do not ...
responsible persons. We wish to have our circulation greatly increased. W. A. H. Kings, the Essex, \$9 for seven subscribers—the agent's copy free. J. Metc., Weston, paid in office, \$5, 18 1/2. T. B. R., \$14 for a sub'r at Port Hope, 18 1/2. C. P. S. (Oakland), \$4, balance of 18 1/2-4. J. P. R., Rupert's P. O., \$11, 18 1/2. J. ... \$11. J. M., St. Davids, \$11. R. P., Port Robinson, \$2, 18 1/2. J. T. Sharon, 18 1/2. A. T., Ontario, \$3, 18 1/2. We are much obliged to this active agent, Rev. J. H. Millbrook, \$11, 18 1/2—(18 1/2, due.) C. S. P., Newcastle, \$11. J. H. Acton, \$8. The 9th Number was sent as J. H. intimated that he had the name of another subscriber in expectation.

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HEARN & POTTER, (FROM HOLLAND'S.)

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

IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,

In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

NEW 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 21, 3 stories high to his premises, when he proposes 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.

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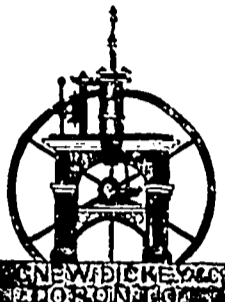
Bonnets & Millinery,

Consisting of Silk Velvets, Drawn Silk, and Satin Bonnets, Fashionable variety of Straw, Ribbon, and every description of Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plum and Fagot, Dress Sashes, French, Metross, Coloured Cloths, Practical Cashmere and Pelisse Bonnets, Domestic Gargans, Boys' Frocks.

FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Trade Family Fine, every description of Dens, S. Cotton, and Carriage Cloths; Blankets of every size; a special assortment of Groceries and Winter Hosiery. No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

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CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Council.

City Office, Toronto, Nov. 18, 1853.

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Babyl 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. 1-11

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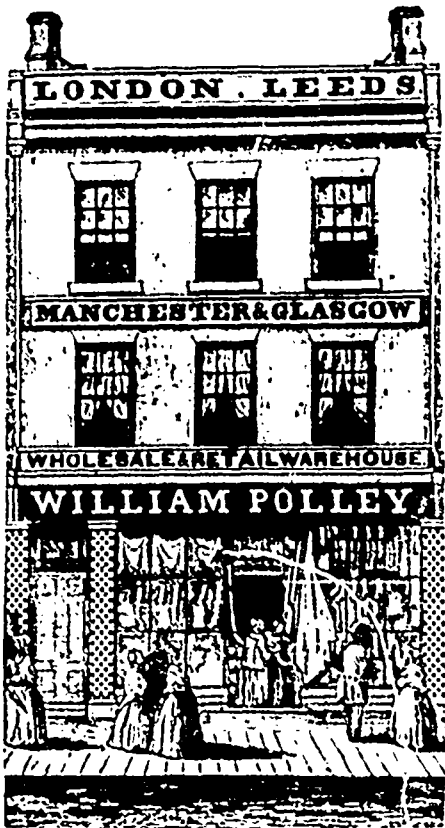
BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionary, &c.—Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. Cough Candy, and Dyspeptic Biscuit. Temperance Drinks in Great Variety, wholesale and retail. Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods. Toronto January 2nd, 1854. 1-11

CASH FOR WOOL.

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AND LITERARY GEM.

FRESH ARRIVALS WINTER DRY GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE.

66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

BEGS to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding Country, to his large and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies' Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Lustres, Long Wool Slaws, All Wool Plaids, Rich Cambrie Prints, Polka Coats and Vests (assorted sizes), Ribbons, &c., &c.

Every description of Staple Goods; viz., Superior American Grey Cotton's, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Stripe Shirts, Scarlet, White and blue Flannels, Scotch Plaidings, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Ticks, Lincens, Towelings, Bags, and Bagging, Gingham, Derrys, Donham's, Hollands, Diapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Broad Cloths, Bearers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Canadian Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Duggets, Moleskins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c., &c., &c.

A full assortment of Woolen Goods; Ladies Sleeves, Cuffs, Caps, Hoods, Boas, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. A nice quantity of Cheek, Swiss, cambrie, and Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Net, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, &c., Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, &c., &c.

SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. The Stock will be found large, and well assorted with Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Canadian Fall and Winter Trade, intending purchasers are respectfully Solicited to examine for themselves; which for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. Cloth-Yarn (all No.'s.) a prime article in Batting. Splendid Buck Mts. Gloves, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

Third door West of Church St

Chequered Warehouse } 66 King St. East } Toronto Jan 5, 1854. 1-1f.

BREWER, McPHAIL & Co.,

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

B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery.

- School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings, &c., &c., &c., &c.

To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.

Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

RIALTO HOUSE,

(Late Old Post Office.)

45, WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

THE Undersigned take this method to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an EATING SALOON in the above premises.

Weddings, Dinners, or Evening Parties furnished. Oysters, Boned Turkeys, Game, &c., Ice Cream, Jellies, Blanc Mange, Charlotte Russe, and all kinds of Confectionaries.

COOK & HILL.

Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon on Wednesday, March 1st, from Builders willing to Tender for the erection of a new MARKET HOUSE, &c., at the East end of the City. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office, during office hours, after the 15th inst.

By order.

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

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

HAS constantly on hand the general assortment of Hardware, viz., Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farm Implements, Carriage Components, Saddlery, and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools, of all kinds, at low prices.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-1f.



BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS. INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. BROWNSCOMBE

OFFERS AT HIS NEW CHEAP YONGE ST. SHOE STORE, SIGN OF THE LARGE IRON BOOT, WEST SIDE OF YONGE STREET OPPOSITE ARMSTRONG'S STOVE FOUNDRY, A Choice variety of Ladies, Men's and Boys winter shoes and Boots, expressly manufactured by himself.

All kinds of shoes and boots made to order on the shortest notice. Farmers from the country would do well to give him a call.



RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELLOWS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES HEMORRHOIDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES PLETH WOUNDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FILLS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPLAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WHIST.

Doses of Venous Itellies are instantly cured by this EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

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

CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

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

Bedding & Co., Proprietors, No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Drug-Store, 101 St. George Street, Toronto.

WINTER GROCERIES

CHEAP GROCERIES, Of every Description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES. CAN BE HAD AT THE NEW CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE.

DRA GOODS, TEAS, COTTON GOODS, HAMS AND COLIC, SALT FISH, SALT MEATS, RICE, BUTTER, STARCH, Sugars, CHEESE, Raisins, Molasses, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDLES, NITS, CANDLES, &c., &c.

Farmer's Produce Bought and Sold.

17 REMEMBER HISCOCK'S YORKVILLE Grocery. January 21, 1854. 1-1f.

DUFFETT & WARD

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, Wholesale and Retail.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. Grocery dealers and others who desire to purchase on Wholesale Terms, may call on us at our Store, No. 21, York Street, Toronto.

Special Notice: Our new style of Ladies' Dress Goods, and our new style of Men's and Boys' Clothing, are now ready for sale. Terms: January 21, 1854. 1-1f.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

THE Great Western Railway Company, having received from the Government a special license, to run their Trains on the Suspension Bridge, from Hamilton to Toronto, on the 21st Dec. 1853.

Trans will run as follows: GOING EAST. Leave Hamilton at 8:30 A.M., 12:25 P.M., 2:45 P.M. Arrived at the Falls at 2:45 P.M. GOING WEST. Leave the Falls at 11:45 A.M., 2:11 P.M. Arrived at Hamilton at 6:00 P.M.

The above Trains connect with Trains to and from Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and intermediate places. Omnibuses will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Suspension Bridge.

Passengers can now purchase Through Tickets to Hamilton or London, for New York, and the principal Stations on the New York Central Line.

Fare from Hamilton to New York \$50. London to New York \$110. Passage going East will arrive at New York at 10 o'clock next morning.

The Buffalo Trains will in future arrive at and start from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Hamilton, January 1854. 1-1f.

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., No. 119, Yonge Street opposite Elgie's Hotel Toronto.

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

(Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto.)

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE Have on hand a complete assortment of New Fashionable Winter Goods, which upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and best materials, and of great variety Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Dispatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, such as Men's Brn Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc.

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials

DRY GOODS.

Muslin deLanes yard wide from 14. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Fancy Cottons, Bed Tick and Towels. Prints, last colours, do. from 7 1/2. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Heavy gingham, do. 7 1/2. Ladies' Robes, Caps and Frock. Splendid bonnet Ribbons 7 1/2. Ladies' Goods. Straw bonnets from 18. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties. Gloves Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-trims, Mix ins belts. Edgings Artificial Flowers. Colours, Silk, Satins, &c. Shot Checked and plain Alpaas. Ombres, Colours, Deanes.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

THE LARGE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YOUNG STREET.

The rage for the gold of Australia is past,
And men gather wisdom and bow it at last.
For now they believe what they've often been told,
That our own favored Canada is the country for gold!

While here we are blessed with a generous soil
The man may have gold who is willing to toil
And vain were his search for a happy retreat
While blessings so numerous encircle his feet

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

Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe,
But lend us to summers delightfully clear,
Should be less attractive, because of its cold,
Then lands full of vice—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,
As 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.

MR. RICHMOND, Successor to JOHN DONALD
M. Respectfully invites attention to his very large
Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.
The whole of which he offers at very reasonable prices, which
the following list of prices will show—6,000 yds.
of yard wide Prints, last colors, from 7 1/2d.
Also a few pieces as low as 4d.
3,000 yards Narrow Prints, last colors, 4 1/2d.
1,500 " Ginghams and Dertys, very heavy 6d.
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2d.
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines 7 1/2d.
2,000 " Fine Lawn 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, 1st
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 year's prices.
Stage Matts, Milk, Grey Squirrell, and all other
with every other article in the trade.
Wholesale Department up Stairs.
REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE ST
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1851. 1-1f

NOTICE

To Farmers and the Country Gen-
erally—The undersigned, of No. 3, Elgin Buildings,
Yonge Street, beg to intimate to the country gener-
ally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs.
Rappalje and Co. of Rochester, to act as agents for
their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c.
&c., similar to those which demanded so many Pre-
miums at our Provincial Exhibition.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of pro-
gress, and at the same time save some of the unneces-
sary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to
their advantage to call and examine the implements
for themselves.

COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE.

The subscriber will also have on hand—as usual—
a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlour and Bar Stoves,
Cool Grates, &c., together with an assortment of Gen-
eral Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as
low as any other house in the city.

Remember the place No. 3, Elgin Buildings,
Yonge Street, General Agricultural Waterroom, under
Mackenzie's "Weekly Magazine Office."
McINTOSH & WALTON.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 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. 1851. 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

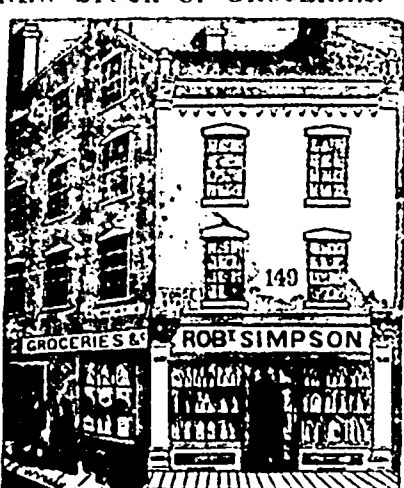
TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat
and Cap Factory, Sign of the Golden Cap, No.
77, Yonge Street.—The Subscriber in returning his
grateful acknowledgments to the Trade, for the sup-
port given to him since his commencement in business
and desiring to cherish that patronage so liberally be-
stowed, begs leave to call their attention to his exten-
sive Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Great care has been taken to pro-
cure the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles in
England, France and America. Nothing has been left
undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his
present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be
superior in quality, neater in finish, and lower in price
than can be had at any other Establishment on the Con-
tinent of America. His present Stock consists of Black
Silk Plush, Koosuth, Rowdies, Boys, and Children's
Hats, in great variety of style and colour, Silk velvet,
Cloth, Tweed, Grazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in
endless variety of sizes and style. He also pro-
cured some of the NEATEST HATMAKERS IN AMERICA.
The Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in
connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the
Trade with Hats of every description, made of the finest
materials and finished in the neatest style, at as low prices
than any other House in the Trade. Samples will
be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a
large supply. Terms encouraging, and trade accom-
modate the Trade. The highest price given for Cana-
dian Furs of every description. L. MARKS.
Toronto, 2d Jan. 1851. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT Simpson, Corner of York and
Robert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock
of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, FRUITS,
FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c., At the lowest possible
prices. Farmer's Produce Brought.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 1-1f

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Make.

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 begs to call the attention
of the Public. He 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, Upper Building, No. 2 Yonge Street.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 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. Labour etc. is given on purchases of more
than \$25—none less amounts. Cash paid for all
kinds of Leather. 3000 lbs. best Spanish Sole for
Sale. Also 400 lbs. Col Oil. Would you make the
most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 1-1f

W. STEWARD,

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Sign of the Man-of-War. 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, 1851. 1-1f

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries. NEAR TORONTO.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500
pieces per week, producing 2 to 2 1/2 worth of goods
on the average per week, through the whole year.
These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper
Province for quantity and quality. They took all the
three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and
have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly
supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and
Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle
Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on
short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity
of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada
before, he can recommend it as being far better for
Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty,
white looking trash made in some places.
January 23, 1851. 1-1f

NEW Painting and Glazier Estab-
lishment. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign
and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Orders, Paper
Hangers, &c., No. 13 Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-

BOOT, Shoe, and Rubber Ware-

CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment
of Boots and Shoes of every description.—Also India
Rubbers and Ladies over Boots which he will sell at
prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who
may favor him with a call. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO. Remember the "Old Stand" No.
12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street,
Toronto.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 1-1f

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No.
37, King Street West, Toronto, begs leave to in-
form the public that in addition to the above busi-
ness, he has on hand, or will make to order, ALL
KINDS OF SHIRT FRILLS, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON
HAND.—Agency for F. Malin's Paris and New York
Plates of Fashion, also for J. H. Chappell's Lon-
don and Paris Magazine of Fashion of System of Cut-
ting.
Toronto, 2d January 1851. 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 Hat and Vermin Extermina-
tor; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c., &c.
Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1851. 1-1f

JOHN PARKIN, Plum and Gas Fitter,
Adelaide Street, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Cop-
per, Brass, Lead, &c., of Gutter Percha Pumps, fitted
up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus.
Baths, Wash Basins, &c., supplied with the ut-
most promptness, at the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1851. 1-1f

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Near
the Liberty Pole, Buffalo City—H. BAYLEY
and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations
can be had at all times at this House at very moderate
charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
Toronto, 2d January, 1851. 1-1f

J. MURPHY, PAINTER and GLAZIER, Grain-
er, Paper Hanger, Sign Writer, &c., No. 13,
Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St.
Toronto, 2d Jan., 1851. 1-1f

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

PERRATT'S Temperance House,
1st Division Street, near the Water Cobourg. Good
Stabling attached.
Cobourg, 2d January 1851. 1-1f

PHYSICIAN! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors
West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toron-
to.
Toronto, January 2nd 1851. 1-1f

CLIPPING ESTABLISHMENT.
G. HARCOURT & CO., TAILORS, CROTH-
ING and General Outfitters, No. 11, North side
of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office,
Toronto.—The Subscribers keep always on hand a
large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Doerings, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-
mer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-
terial. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest
styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk
and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Materials of
almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats,
Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspensives, Mufflers, and Gen-
tlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and
University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made
to order. G. HARCOURT & Co.,
Toronto, January 2d, 1851. 1-1f

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
Merchants and others.

—ALSO—
Breakfast Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLIY 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, 1851

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

THE undersigned having leased a portion of those
extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs.
Whitmore Rutherford & Co., begs respectfully to
invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its
vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF 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., &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1851. 1-1f

BOUND Volumes of the Son of
TEMPERANCE for 1851-2. Those wanting bound
volumes of this work for the above years can obtain
them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851
bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1851.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous
of employing him professionally, that his Law Office
is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near
the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87,
ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of
this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,
Writings, &c.

LAW Respecting Newspapers.—Sub-
scribers who do not give express notice to the
contrary are considered as wishing to continue their
subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their
papers, the Publishers may continue to send them till
all arrearages are paid up.
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers
from the office to which they are directed, they are
held responsible till they have settled their Bills, and
ordered their papers to be discontinued.
If Subscribers remove to other places, without in-
forming the publishers, and the paper is sent to the
former directions, they are held responsible.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; Joh-
Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oak-
ville; Port Robinson; A. Diamond, Belleville; John Clin-
ton, Perseverance Division, Blenheim; H. A. Graham,
Hornby; Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ra-
paljee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George
Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John
Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet,
Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Mudlock, Aylmer,
Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina;
C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph;
Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly,
Nobleton; J. Bowman Alaskan Division; James
Shaw, Fort Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford;
George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham
Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers,
Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm.
H. Fanning, Keegan; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath;
George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn;
D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper,
Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J.
Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C.
Moulton, Newmarket; Jacob Rupert, Ruperts P. O.
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, Esquesing—M. L. Burn-
ham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H.
Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—
E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hall, Canning;
A. Tait, Oxford, Kent.

Terms of this Paper for 1854.

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 no-
tice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of,
and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise,
whose names do not appear regularly as such in this
paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted
agents, should see that they are persons of character
or property.

The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued 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—a large deduction will be made for yearly ad-
vertisers.

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
three months—subscriptions for that period, 2s. 6d., cy.,
or three for \$11, in advance. Single copies, 3d. each.
Paper will not be stopped until all arrearages are paid,
except at option of Proprietor. Taking and retaining
first number sent, makes Subscriber liable for 1854.
All Subscribers, unless a special agreement be made
to the contrary, are yearly. Agents, to get their copy
free, must comply with our terms. Any person send-
ing 5 new subscribers with the money, shall receive a
bound copy of 1852, and his paper at half price for
1854—Sending 8 new and the money, a bound copy
of 1852 and copy free for 1854,—12 new with the
money, bound copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a
book worth \$1,—15 new with the money, bound
copy of 1853, copy 1854 free, and a book worth \$2.

And their... For now they believe... That our own favored...

While here we are... The man may have... And vain were his...

Strange indeed would it be... Where our roses, though late... Though our winters are long...

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

Her prosperous condition will appear very plain... While her farmers get a dollar and a quart for grain...

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

By calling on Young Street... One Hundred and Three... While many must know an advance very great...

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made... With a prospect of great increasing trade...

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MEARON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD... Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods...

NOTICE

TO Farmers and the Country Generally... The undersigned, of No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street...

COOKING STOVES & HARDWARE... The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Bar Stoves...

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE... Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton...

PRIVATE BILLS.

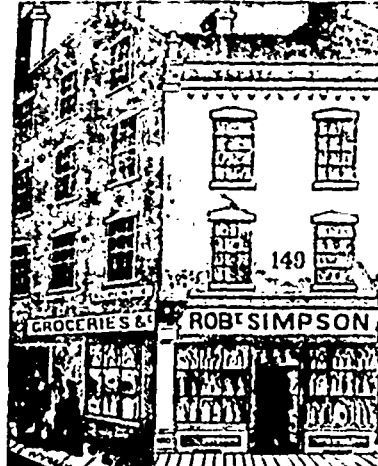
PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges...

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Great care has been taken... Hats, Caps, and Furs... Superior in quality, neater in finish...

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto... Has for sale a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Salt Fish, Nails...

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...

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88 King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal... Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily...

W. STEWARD.

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto... W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support he has received...

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO... JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor... Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing \$10 to \$15 worth of goods...

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment... S. BOOTH & SON, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Golders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage...

CHARLES Baker... 37 King Street West, Toronto... begs leave to inform the public...

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

JOHN PARKER, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER... Adelaide St. East, 2 doors from Victoria St., Copper Brass, Lead, Iron or Gunia Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired...

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE... Near the Liberty Bell, Buffalo City—H. BAYLEY and L. JAYNES, Proprietors... can be had at all times at this House at very moderate charges...

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER... 13 Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St., Toronto... 2nd Jan.

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

T. PRATT'S Temperance House... 1st Division Street near the Wharf Colonnade, Good Stabling attached. Toronto 23 January 1854.

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CROCHERS and General Outfitters... No. 11 North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto... The Subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths...

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber have just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.

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

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

Parian Statuettes: Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy; Flaxman's Bust of Nelson; D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington; Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures. PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, } Jan. 2, 1854

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

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

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

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

LAW Respecting Newspapers.—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid up. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsburg; Robert Balmor, Oakville, Port Robinson; A. Diamond, Belleville; John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenheim; H.A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rappalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Alonzo Sweet, Walpole; S.J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Muddock, Aylmer, Elgin; L.D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Fort Sarnia; C.S. Johnson, Otterville; J.W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Lawryce, Orangeville; William Hambley, Nottleton; J. Bowman, Alaska; Dr. Watson; James Snow, Fort Credit; J.L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C.S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson, Rutland; 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. Youme, Tyrone; G.W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J.C. Moulton, Newmarket; Jacob Rupert, Ruperts P. O.; 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. McMones, Waterdown—T. Finn, Comptonville—John Holt, Esquesing—M.L. Burnham, Sombra—W.C. Robertson, London—W.H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E.D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hall, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent.

Terms of this Paper for 1854. THE CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM, is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscriber sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

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