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# THE SON OF TEMPERANCE

## Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JUNE 24, 1854.

NO. 25.

### THE HEAD AND THE HEART

BY JOHN G. Saxe.

The Head is stately, calm, and wise,  
And bears a princely part,  
And down below in secret lies  
The warm, impulsive heart.

The lofty Head that sits above,  
The Heart that beats below,  
Their several office plainly prove  
Their true relation show.

The Head, erect, serene, and cool,  
Endowed with reason's art,  
Was set aloft, to guide and rule  
The throbbing, wayward Heart.

And from the Head, as from the higher,  
Comes all directing thought;  
And in the Heart's transforming fire  
All nobler deeds are wrought.

Yet each is best when both unite  
To make a man complete—  
What were the heat without the light?  
The light without the heat?

### ROBERT BRUCE—A PEN AND INK PORTRAIT.

Robert Bruce, the greatest of Scottish kings, was according to Major the historian, "of a fair, graceful, and active body, with broad shoulders, and a beautiful countenance; his hair, like the northerners being yellow, and his eyes blue and sparkling." His stature, as it was ascertained by the disinterment of his remains in the year 1818—when Scotland after five centuries again beheld her great deliverer—was between five feet ten and six feet. From the measurement of the thigh bone Dr. Gregory calculated that he was from five feet ten to five feet eleven; while others thought the skeleton that of a man of six feet. His head was of the middle size and well formed, such as is usually seen found in men of the highest ability.

The coins of King Robert represent him with his locks long and curled. The lower jaw was found to be remarkably strong and deep. The eye of Sir Robert Liston, in his anatomical remarks on the skeleton, has been considered as indicative of great strength; and hence the ancient sculptor in their figures of the divinities combined depth of this bone with the shortness peculiar to youth. The ramus (the bone proceeding upwards from the back part of the jaw) he adds, rises almost perpendicular from the base of the bone.

It appears, that as in the instances of Julius Cæsar and the illustrious Sobieski, the hardships and toils of his early years brought upon Robert Bruce a premature old age. The disease of which he died is attributed by Barbour, who in this point is followed by Bishop Leslie, to his out door life during the days of his adversity.

In the character of this man there was a singularly harmonious and beautiful union of the best moral and intellectual gifts. His intellect was at once vigorous, refined, and subtle. With all his heroism as a warrior and wisdom as a politician he could not have done what he did, if he had not added to his heroism and wisdom the rarest patience in affliction, and the most unwavering reliance on Providence. What he really achieved, and

with inferior numbers against armies and leaders who were the terror of all Europe, and yet this extraordinary feat was completely successful.

If Poland or Hungary, in their struggles for nationality in modern days, had had a head like that of Robert Bruce to guide them they would at this hour have been completely independent nations—An Englishman, if he had not been a great warrior and a profound politician, and called on to exercise all his high and varied gifts for the noblest national purposes, would have shone as Cæsar and Alexander would have shone in private life. He was as his recorded sayings prove, a man of poetical mind, and of gentle and graceful wit. He had those soft parts of conversation which wins the favor of the other sex. He resembled in all their good points Henry II. of England, and Henry IV. of France; and as a man being in man must be imperfect, there is reason to believe that in some measure, though to a less degree, he also resembled those great kings in their too warm admiration of female beauty.

However this may be, it is certain that it was in the depth of difficulties and dangers, out of which no genius less splendid and no virtues less obstinate than his could have delivered him, that a woman, gifted perhaps with a presentiment that a bright day of triumph was about to dawn on so much heroism and so much goodness, placed with her own hands the crown on the brows of the most illustrious of Scotland's monarchs.—*Classic and Historic Portraits.*

### ERUPTION OF MOUNT ARARAT IN 1840.

The village of Arguri, which was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Ararat in 1840, was according to the traditions of the country people of unquestionable authenticity, having been founded by no less a person than Noah himself, immediately after coming out of the ark.

Arguri was one of the largest and handsomest villages of Armenia. It lay in a ravine of Mount Ararat, about 2500 feet above the level of the Araxes, and had an intelligent population of nearly 1600, independently of the Kurds, who worked as day labourers for the Armenians. It was a flourishing place, wheat and barley thrived well, notwithstanding its elevated position; in the gardens most of the fruits of Europe prospered well, and the flocks and herds found good pasture from April to October. A spring furnished the inhabitants with good water for drinking, and in sufficient quantity for the irrigation of the garden.

At the melting of the snows, this brook became a considerable stream, and poured down into the Karasu. According to tradition, Arguri was the oldest village in the world, and the first vine was planted here by the hands of Noah. Half a mile above Arguri stood the Convent of St. James, where the traveller, Parrot, resided during his stay on Mount Ararat. The gardens, planted with fruit trees, reached still higher, and by the operation of the water, the crumbling of the volcanic rock had here advanced further than elsewhere on the mountains. Near to the upper end of the ravine, were great hollows, containing masses of ice and snow, which in the heat of summer melted, and

fire. For centuries, however, the existence of these slumbering volcanic forces had only been indicated by occasional tremblings. But the tranquility in which for ages this vast subterranean furnace had repose, was on the 20th June 1840 suddenly broken by a terrible and devastating eruption.

About half an hour after sunset, when the atmosphere was perfectly clear, the inhabitants of Armenia were startled by a loud explosion, which was the loudest and most fearful in the vicinity of Ararat. This was followed by an undulation of the ground, in a direction eastward and south-eastward from the mountain; and at the same time a chasm yawned open about three miles above Arguri, at the end of the Dark Ravine; and there burst from it volumes of gas and steam, while stones and masses of earth were hurled with enormous force down the declivities towards the plain. The clouds of steam that arose from the abyss probably caused the heavy rain that fell about the mountain in the same night—as watery deposits are, in these regions very rare in the summer. At its first breaking forth the steam was tinged, sometimes of a blue, but more frequently of a red color; but whether there had been flames or not the witnesses could not undertake to say. The blue and red colors soon passed into a deep black, and at the same time the air was filled with a sulphurous smell. The mountain roared and the earth shook without ceasing, and besides a subterraneous noise of cracking and bellowing there was a whistling sound, like that of cannon balls, from the stone thrown through the air. The size of some of the masses of rock will scarcely be credited. One I observed which could not have weighed less than several tons. Whenever these masses fell, they mostly remained lying as the inclination of the ground at the foot of the hill is too gentle to enable them to roll on.

The eruption lasted a full hour; and when the steam and smoke rolled away, and the shower of stones and mud ceased, neither the great rich village of Arguri, nor the renowned convent, was any longer to be seen, and the fields, and the blooming gardens, and the harmless population, which for many peaceful years had found in their occupation and subsistence, had now found in them a grave. Not a stone and mud. Of the monks and servants of the convent, of the 1500 villagers and 400 Kurd laborers, only 111 individuals were left alive, and these had been on journeys, or otherwise absent. These poor people were when I was at Ararat, scattered about among the villages of the plain, suffering the bitterest poverty; and Noah's mountain was again as solitary as on the morning after the Deluge.

It has been observed of many volcanoes that they have long periods of rest, that they have remained for centuries inactive and then suddenly burst forth again, with all their tremendous energy. Thus Vesuvius, up to the year 79, appeared to be completely extinguished, and was covered with trees to its very summit. Strabo indeed concluded from the general character of the mountain that it might at some time have vented fire, but he could find no historical fact to prove his assertion. Anselmus Victor, speaking of Vesuvius, says that in 79 it began to burn. The case was the same with Etna before the year 40; and the great volcanoes of America have seldom more than one

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- 1762. Peter the Third murdered by his wife, the Empress Catherine the Second.
- 1801. Paul, her son, murdered by a conspiracy of his nobles.
- 1825. Alexander, supposed to have been made emperor by the conspiracy which broke out on his death, but later discovered—fell from Russian success. However—throw doubt on this rumour.

THE RICHES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Samuel Hainston, of Pittsfield, is the gentleman. When I was in his seat in a year or two ago he was the owner of between 1500 and 1700 slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about 1000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. Hainston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year. He has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at \$600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot, but I assure you Mr. Hainston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of \$10,000. He has lawyers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his taxes are all clothed



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with inferior numbers against armies and leaders who were the terror of all Europe, and yet this extraordinary contest was completely successful.

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fire. For centuries, however, the existence of lumbering volcanic forces had only been indicated by occasional tremblings. But the tranquillity in which for ages this vast subterranean furnace had reposed, was on the 20th June, 1840, suddenly broken by a terrible and devastating eruption.

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"The life of volcanoes," says Humboldt, "depends entirely on the mode and duration of their connection with the interior of the earth. Eruptions

have with many volcanoes an intermittent character, and this effect ceases as soon as the channel is closed by which the communication of the atmosphere with the interior of the earth has been kept up."

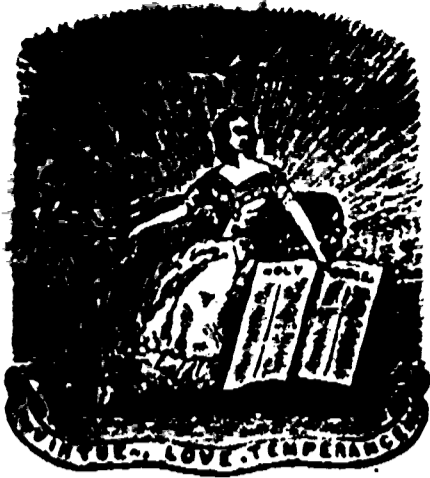
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THE RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.—Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section, a year or two ago, he was the owner of between 1600 and 1700 slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about 1000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. H. Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year. He has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at \$600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of \$10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufactures; and raising his own tobacco crop, which is immensely large, is so much clear gain every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune in itself.—*Cor. Richmond Whig.*



Ladies' Department.

THE MAIDENS OF LOBO.

The maidens of Lobo are beautiful and fair,  
Their notes of sweet melody gladden the ear,  
Their voices enchanting do play on the soul,  
Till the heart's bound a captive at music's control;  
Though sweet is their music, yet sweeter the smile  
That plays around ripe cheeks that bloom all the while;  
Their hearts warm and social, expansive and free,  
Pure glances around them, wherever they be.  
And long may their smiles beam, and long may they  
In love's sunny clime, where sweet flowers shed perfume.

When joy's balmy breezes in gentle gales blow,  
And the streamlets of happiness glittering flow,  
Afar from the snares of deception and guile,  
Environ'd by chastity, still may they smile,  
May Hope's sunny radiance, all beautiful and bright,  
For ever gleam round them with beams of delight!  
May melody, gladness, sweet peace, joy and love,  
Bathed their souls here, and Faith guide them above,  
Whose music for ever, in pure realms of joy,  
In soft-flowing anthems, roll sweetly on high.  
The maidens of Lobo are beautiful and fair!  
Their notes of sweet melody float on the air,  
Like the echoes of joy that symphoniously ring,  
When nature, all-blossoming, rejoices in spring!

Lobo, June 8th, 1854.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

From the nature of the case there are reasons why the practice of medicine should not be confined to men; and we think the late Legislature performed one of its wisest acts when it appropriated \$1000 a year, for five years, to the Female Medical Education Society of this State. If success must depend upon observation, to understand the disease, its nature, and the effects of medicine, then our present mode of practicing is wrong. The nurse who is constantly by the side of the patient should be the physician, as understanding all these points better than the person who hurries from one sick bed to another during the day. The visiting physician should only be the consulting physician, in many cases; and if there were a class of educated nurses now in the community, they would command my pay, and, to a great extent, displace the present practitioners.

There are objections to the general practice of medicine, however, by females, and they quickly present themselves to every thinking mind; but equally as great are they to the general and exclusive practice by males. There are certain limits on both sides; but, so long as a lady prescribes only for her own sex, or is governed in her practice by good sense and natural modesty, there is no more reason why she should be excluded from the medical profession than from a place in the streets or a seat in the church. Nay, more; she is demanded, and society cannot well spare her. There are diseases peculiar to herself that are hurrying thousands of mothers and daughters to their graves, or leaving them in lingering torments, from the repugnance the sufferers feel to calling a male physician. It is useless to say that this is over-estimated modesty. There it is, and hundreds of families suffer much from the fact. And even where physicians are called in, from want of information, they do not comprehend the cases, and may injure where they would benefit. Society has a right to a reform that will obviate these evils.

The principal design of the Female Medical Education Society is not general practice, but the education of midwives; and, for this calling, certainly are needed, and education desirable. The male practice, in this branch, is now very limited; it is confined to a small portion of civilized countries,

to smooth, was the amount of the obstetric art at that time. In the middle ages no man thought to engage in it; and, for doing so, a physician named Voltes was burned in Hamburg, in 1521. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, and especially after the Parisian surgeon, Clement, attended La Valiere, the mistress of Louis XIV., and received the honorary title of accoucheur, it became more common, but has never been established as a general practice, except in some sections. Of late the propriety of this practice has been discussed, and most of the medical journals and physicians have advocated the preparation of females for this business; and schools have been established in various quarters, that are annually sending forth their graduates, who are settling in their profession in the principal cities and towns. The Society, just aided by the State, has a flourishing school in Boston, and is having an extensive influence on the community. There is no class that desire a change, that is now progressing, more than the regular faculty themselves; and they will be glad to yield some parts of their duties, long before others are ready to assume them.—*Newburyport Herald*.



Youth's Department.

THE SIGNAL STAR

BY FANNY FORESTER.

"Come back, come back my childhood."—L. E. L.

I'd not recall my childhood;  
With all its sweet delight,  
Its simple, bird-like gladness.  
It was not always bright—  
Even morning had her tear drops;  
And spring her clouded sky  
And on the fairest cradle  
I've seen the shadows lie.

I'd not recall my childhood,  
Though tender memories throng  
Around its rosy portals,  
Prelusive to life's song.  
The full voiced living chorus  
Is swelling round me now,  
And a tresser light is resting  
Upon my maiden brow.

I have made a changeful journey  
Up the hill of life since morn;  
I have gathered flowers and blossoms,  
I've been pierced with many a thorn;  
But from out the core of sorrow  
I have plucked a jewel rare,  
The strength which mortals gather  
In their ceaseless strife with care.

Now I grasp life's burning breaker,  
And how'er the bubbles glow,  
I'll pause not till I've tasted  
The deepest wave below;  
Though bitter drags may mingle,  
The crimson tide shall roll,  
In full and fearless current  
Through the fountains of my soul.

No! I'd not go back to childhood  
From the radiant flush of noon;  
And when evening closes round me,  
I crave one only boon:  
Amid the valley's darkness,  
And its dangers and its dread,  
The Signal Star of Judah  
To shine above my head.

THE BLIND SCULPTOR.—PERSEVERANCE WILL OVERCOME ALL THINGS.

That is a very touching picture which is drawn by a modern traveler of a blind sculptor, whom he fell in with at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. His name was Kleinhans; and this is a brief synopsis of his history. When five years of age he was attacked with the small-pox; it affected his eyes, and finally made him entirely blind. Before he had lost his sight, he had often played with those little wooden figures which are so skillfully carved by the inhabitants of the Tyrol, and even attempted to handle a knife, and to turn a statuette himself.

would take them between his hands, feel them, and try to console himself for not being able to see, by measuring them with his fingers. Fingers then again and again, and turning them over in every way, he was able to comprehend from the touch, the exact proportions of the figure, anatomizing upon wood, marble, or bronze, the features of the face and the different parts of the body, and thus to judge of the niceties of a work of art. When he had acquired this skill, he one day asked himself whether he could not succeed in supplying the loss of sight by the keen sense of touch with which he was gifted. His father and mother were both dead; he found himself alone and destitute and rather than beg, he resolved to make out, through his own exertions, a means of subsistence. Taking a piece of wood and a chisel, he at length began to work. His first attempts were very troublesome and very trifling. Frequently did the unconscious blind man destroy, by one notch made too deep, a piece of work to which he diligently gave long days of labour. Such obstacles would have discouraged any other, but his love for art incited him to persevere.

After very many efforts he at length succeeded in using his chisel with a steady hand, and so carefully would he examine each fold of the drapery, one after another, and the contour of each limb that he saw, as it were, by means of his fingers, the figure he intended to copy.

Thus he proceeded by degrees, until he attained to what seems an almost incredible perfection, for he is now able to engrave from memory the features of a face, and produce a perfect resemblance.

He is now seventy years of age, but robust, and works every day as in his youth. During the course of his career he has sculptured several hundred figures. He lives alone in his humble apartment, and supplies all his wants from produce of his sculpture. He is of a cheerful disposition; no vain desires agitate him; no ambition for honor or riches troubles the dreams of the blind artist. His mind is wholly occupied with better thoughts. He commences his work in the morning, and as it advances, his face becomes more and more animated, and his soul expands. "I feel," he says, "each work of art that is presented to me, and each piece that I carve, even to the very minutest part, and I am as content with it as if I had beheld it with mine own eyes."

What a forcible illustration is this of the beautiful sentence of Sterne: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb!" Here is seen the true "compensation" in the dispensations of Divine Providence; like the light that was formed from the source of all light and life, into the dark recesses of poor Laura Bridgman, who seemed shut out from the world, and almost from her Maker, being deaf, dumb, and blind.

Humourous.

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

A LOVE SCENE—overheard, and phonographically reported by Phrederic Phin.—

"Phairrest of the phair," sighed the lover, phaney my phceling when I phorce the phearful consequences of our phceling phrom your phathers phamily. Thew phellows could have phaced the music with so much pholtitude as I have; and a phickel phortune phails to smile upon our love, I phind I must phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phair Phrances, pharewell phorever.

"Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrances, I will phollow you phorever." But Phranklin, phaked, and Phrances phainted.

The "State of Matrimony" has at last been bounded and described by some out West student who says: "It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you cross the equinoctial line of housekeeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principle roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of bright eyes you run against."

"Jim, I believe Sam's got to trail in him."

There is only one paper in Egypt—a small monthly sheet, in the Arabic language, at four dollars a year. It is devoted mainly to the powers that be, and every one in the employ of the Pacha is obliged to subscribe to it.

SLEEPING ON SUNDAY.—A minister of the Kirk in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So coming in the steady, and, possibly, somewhat monotonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:—

"Susan!"  
Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house—whether asleep or awake.

"I did na marry you for your wealth, for ye had none. And I did not marry your beauty that the whole congregation can plainly see. And if you have na grace, I have made but a sorry bargain."

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that day.

Modern law may be divided into three parts: supposition, proof, and denial. Supposition is nothing; proof is next to impossible; and to deny everything is the main point.

DEFERRED NEWS.

SECRET MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE IRISH.—We noticed some weeks since, the formation among our Irish population of secret societies, which have a military organization, and hold regular meetings for drilling, &c., for the purpose of striking a blow against England, either in Ireland or Canada as the developments of the existing war may render feasible. We understand that the formation of these societies has been continued, and that large accessions have been made to their numbers. On Sunday last a Roman Catholic priest in Brooklyn took occasion to allude to them in his sermon, and to denounce them in the most emphatic terms. He warned all the members of his congregation to have nothing to do with secret societies of any kind, and intimated that if this warning was disregarded, it would be followed by other measures.—*N. Y. Times, May 26th.*

LOWELL, MASS. FACTURERS.—The number of spindles run by the incorporated companies at Lowell is 349, 898; number of males employed, 4, 007; number of females employed, 8, 743—total 12, 750. There are 2, 100, 000 yards of cotton cloth, 27, 000 yards of carpet and 50 rugs made per week, for which there are weekly 700, 000 pounds of cotton and 99, 000 pounds of wool. The population of the city is above 35, 000. The yearly consumption of cotton is about 80, 000 bales, about one sixth of the entire consumption.

The art of stereotyping is said to be a New York invention,—the credit of it belonging exclusively to Caldwell C. Colden, one of the New York Provincial Governors. The Parisian printers, Herba and Didot, who have been praised for their discovery, used information in regard to it which Colden communicated to Dr. Franklin. It has been asserted that some time previously a folio and a quarto Bible had been stereotyped in Holland, but it has been shown conclusively that these Bibles were standing forms of type.

It is feared there are two Russian war steamers in the Australian seas and that the gold ships may be attacked by Russian privateers and the Australian cities bombarded. It is also said these cities are quite defenceless. The rebels in China are marching on Peking. A terrible tragedy has just taken place near Quebec, a poor girl only 14 years old was violated and murdered in a brutal manner by some unknown villain; she was found almost in a state of nudity by the roadside in the parish of St. Jean d'Orleans, county of Lotbiniere, district of Quebec.

IRISH EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.—Twenty-two emigrant vessels left Liverpool during the month of April, bound for various ports in the U. S. These twenty-two vessels carried away fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-one persons. Of these, ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-five were Irish, two thousand four hundred and eighteen were English, two hundred and fifty-five were Scotch, and eighteen hundred and forty-three were natives of other European countries; but the last number was made up almost entirely of Germans. In the course of three days last week there arrived at New York alone, from different European ports, the seemingly fabulous number of twenty thousand seven hundred and sixteen emigrants.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A dreadful gunpowder explosion has lately occurred near Albany: 200 kegs of powder in a mill exploded, blowing to pieces 7 men, Germans; 5 of them were literally blown to atoms—their flesh and bones carried for miles in the surrounding country;—2 of them only could be distinguished and they were thrown over a mile, and terribly mangled;—7 men had quit the mill a short time before—what an escape! The American papers also speak of another explosion in Delaware, gunpowder in a wagon, several lives lost.

CONSTITUTION OF MALT.—It is shown by a return recently issued, that there has been an increase for



Ladies' Department.

THE MAIDENS OF LOBO.

The maidens of Lobo are beautiful and fair, Their notes of sweet melody gladden the ear, Their voices enchanting do play on the soul, Till the heart's bound a captive at music's control!

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

From the nature of the case there are reasons why the practice of medicine should not be confined to our sex; and we think the late Legislature performed one of its wisest acts when it appropriated \$1000 a year, for five years, to the Female Medical Education Society of this State.

There are objections to the general practice of medicine, however, by females, and they quickly present themselves to every thinking mind; but equally as great are they to the general and exclusive practice by males.

The principal design of the Female Medical Education Society is not general practice, but the education of midwives; and for this calling, certainly no medical and education desirable.

and received the honorary title of accoucheur, it became more common, but has never been established as a general practice, except in some sections.



Youth's Department.

THE SIGNAL STAR

BY FANNY FORESTER.

"Come back, come back my childhood."—L. E. L.

I'd not recall my childhood; With all its sweet delight, Its simple, bird-like gladness, It was not always bright—

I'd not recall my childhood, Though tender memories throng Around its rosy portals, Prelusive to life's song.

I have made a changeful journey Up the hill of life since morn; I have gathered flowers and blossoms, I've been pierced with many a thorn;

Now I grasp life's burning breaker, And bow'er the bubbles glow, I'll pause not till I've tasted The deepest wave below;

No! I'd not go back to childhood! From the radiant flush of noon; And when evening closes round me, I crave one only boon:

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That is a very touching picture which is drawn by a modern traveller of a blind sculptor, whom he fell in with at Innspruck, in the Tyrol. His name was Kleinhaus; and this is a brief synopsis of his history.

When no longer permitted to behold the light, his thoughts unconsciously turned those images he was wont to contemplate with so much pleasure, and which he would gladly have imitated. Then he

anatomizing upon wood. But the features of the face and the different parts of the body, and thus to judge of the likeness of a work of art.

After very many efforts he at length succeeded in using his chisel with a steady hand, and so carefully would he examine each fold of the drapery, one after another, and the contour of each limb that he saw, as it were, by means of his fingers, the figure he intended to copy.

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"Jim, I believe Sam's got no truth in him." "You don't know niggs; dare's more truth in dat niggs dan all de rest on de plantation."

ing to his wife's name, and a word few wife-keepers in the midst of his family on the Sabbath. So turning in to steady, and, possibly, some what monotonous flows of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:—

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CONSUMPTION OF MALT.—It is shown by custom recently issued, that there has been an increase for the last three years in the consumption of malt in Great Britain, in 1851, the quantity was 24,440,456 bushels, 30,415,413 in 1852, and last year 40,302,102 bushels.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE LOSS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW STEAMER.

How melancholy it is to think of the fate of this vessel. Over 300 persons sailed in her for America, full of hope and life in March. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. Her last among *Pratt*, he suddenly disappeared from a world and the darksome caves of the ocean only could tell their sad fate. It is truly melancholy to think of such a catastrophe, the uncertainty rendering the supposed misfortune still more sorrowful. These lines have been suggested by the event:—

THE VOICE OF MOURNING FROM THE SEA.

Westward flow the Ocean's billows,  
The whispering winds are hushed with sorrow,  
They bear a tale of mystery,  
And sleeping dead from coral pillows,  
With mournful voice speak from the sea.  
Ah! who remains the tale to tell,  
And shall the secret ever dwell,  
With the silent sleeping dead I  
Will no plying ocean's swells,  
Point out the lov'd and lost ones' bed?  
Perchance, 'mid ocean's wildest howlings,  
When angry waves were burst with growlings,  
The Glasgow sank, no more to rise;  
And struggling mortals saw but scowlings  
Look from the tempest-riven skies.  
Perchance, while slumber sealed each eye,  
And ocean heaved with mournful sigh,  
Bright stars shone out from cloudless sky;  
On sight there rose a startling scream  
Of fire! death's fire! agonistic cry.  
That woke the lost from sleep's calm dream.  
Or, whilst the steamer's happy throng  
O'er ocean's billows dashed along,  
Regardless all, and full of life and joy;  
Collision's shock, from vessel strong,  
Or rock, the steamer did destroy.  
The voice of mourning from the sea,  
Alas! is full of mystery,  
And the living do the lost ones mourn;  
They only in eternity,  
The silent dead's sad fate will learn.  
There is a life where tempests come not,  
Where worldly sorrows are forgot,  
And thitherward we hasten fast;  
There! there! our lost friends shall be sought,  
And loved and lost ones meet at last.  
C. M. D.

Mrs. CHISHOLM, THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT AGENT.

This lady is one of the strong-minded women of the day. She has been the cause of great numbers of young women going to Australia. They consisted chiefly of poor servant girls and seamstresses. Many thousands of them have been taken free in vessels, by this lady, to Australia. There they are put into large houses, and the young single men are allowed to visit them to select wives. Some do so, and others not. The results of this female emigration thither has been anything but good. The girls have generally remained unmarried, are thrown upon the community, vagrants, become vicious, and the mistresses instead of the wives of men. The state of society, in this respect, in the city of Melbourne, is very bad. This sending of girls to certain destruction is a strange infatuation in Mrs. Chisholm. She seems to be urged by the best of motives. But anything but good has resulted from her efforts. Adultery and fornication, in the city of Melbourne and Australia, as in California, are shamefully common. A majority of the supposed married women are not so. The climate there, as in California, seems to have a vicious effect on the sexes too. Many of the girls, taken out by Mrs. Chisholm, are beautiful. The last that we heard of this lady, was, that she had been entertained at Southampton, England, at a meeting of gentlemen, favorable to her projects. She is disposed to ship her emigrants from the latter port hereafter. In one locality in Australia, there were, a short time since, 143 single young men missing. They are kept in order by a police among themselves. Crime and vice, among them, is very

INDIVIDUALITIES.

It were an immense work to classify and arrange all the individual evidences of character which can be found in men or women, of ages and appearances. In fact, it is not to be expected that this is the more apparent to the common eye of men and women. Some things are easily perceived and understood by all men.

The signs of strength indicated by the ability in the snowy arm, the hand that holds the steady eye, is noticed by even the most common observer; no one would take a Calvin Henson for a Heretic.

The language of mind and mood is not clear to him, who is familiar with men of noble and cultivated manners; a Chesterfield would never be mistaken for a Beau, nor an Italian Chief for a refined citizen of Paris. These illustrations are common enough, but they are because we have become familiar with the prominent traits that mark and distinguish their peculiarities.

An old theologian says, "as our principles are, so is our life," this may be rendered contentiously, thus, what we believe we practice.

A remarkable illustration of the power and force of a cherished habit, may be found in an instance on record, of a criminal, whose propensity was to steal, and when on the scaffold and about to be executed, actually stole from the officiating priest a watch. Equally characteristic was it of love of repute, when Lord Chesterfield's physician informed him that he was dying by inches that he said, he thanked heaven he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson.

He who ascertains a law, may not be familiar with all its details and peculiarities; but the law contains its own facts and arguments. Christopher Columbus believed that there was a western continent, because he knew a few principles of navigation, but he knew but little or nothing more of this western world.

Every seed contains in itself a plant, this plant another seed, and so on to the end; and to one who knew nothing of the laws of vegetation, it would be evidence of great prophetic power, for him to say, I see whole navies in this single acorn.

In what particular part of that letter, said a king, to the wisest of living diplomatists, did you discover irresolution? In its "us" and "gs," its beginnings and endings, was the answer.

The Sculptor, as he gazes on the block of un-hewn marble, sees not only the outlines of the human form, wrought into perfect shape and proportions, but ere the chisel cuts the first chip from its surface, he contemplates the internal thoughts and feelings that actuate real life, and from this previous study of separate parts, does the sculptured block fully imersonate the form of man.

Patient study will enable every one to trace somewhat indefinitely, the lineaments of character and mind, in their most external conformations. Whosoever would correctly study character, must free himself of all prejudice, by severe discipline; for simple and true results are not attainable, without passing through the fires of self abandonment. He who has not thus prepared himself, will gather his impressions through the medium of bad customs, false tastes and erroneous principles; and his opinions will be from the median, and not from the object; to every thing we look upon, even after severest discipline, we give something of the hue of our own condition.

The estimate we make of others, is in some sort, the test of our own strength; it is not alone by discrimination, that man becomes complete, but by conservation and by withholding.

To depreciate, colors black the best and brightest things, making them appear gloomy and mean. Out of its own corruption, start up horrid forms of evil.

Dismantle the facts of character, from all un-charitable coloring, and the deepest prejudice shall lift its black wings and fly to that abyss, where nature perpetually restores deformity to harmony. Rhode Island, Una. LACUS.

BROTHER JACOB CARTER AS A LECTURER.

VIENNA, June 17th 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—The friends of Temperance and the Maine Law, have been highly gratified, in this place with two lectures by Mr. Jacob Carter from Philadelphia. Mr. C. is calculated to do much good in the advancement of our cause, having the power to hold the audience at his will, without being subject to the charges against most lecturers on Temperance, of using too much sarcasm, at the same time applying the truth with force, and what adds much to the weight of his arguments, to those who can stand before him, without being

... will render him that assistance and encouragement he so fully merits for his services. I wish it was possible to stand in particular notice. He has been requested to make another trip to the States for some time, which he has promised to do. He is now in the city of Philadelphia, and it is expected that the Grand Jurors on the 1st of next month will be able to see him. He will be in the city of Philadelphia, and it is expected that the Grand Jurors on the 1st of next month will be able to see him. He will be in the city of Philadelphia, and it is expected that the Grand Jurors on the 1st of next month will be able to see him.

Yours in L. P. & P.  
E. W. P. W. P.  
Pine Division 134 Avenue.



Agricultural, &c.

THE OLD SUGAR-CAMP.

Well do I love that old retreat,  
There memory still delights to roam;—  
Once merry shouts and busy feet,  
Roused echo from that wood and loam.  
Each log, each stump, each rock and tree,  
Could tell some tale of bygone days—  
When we chins chased each other free,  
Or sang our wild and thoughtless lays.  
There, when the daylight left the world,  
And night came on without her lamp—  
'Twas then the burning torch we hurried  
To telegraph the joining "camp."  
And soon with noisy shouts they came,  
Each swinging high his blazing brand;  
How well remembered is each name,  
Of that once happy, jovial band.  
Now gathered round in cheerful glee,  
Where still the settling cauldrons foam—  
There some are busy—like the bee,  
In sipping sweets—away from home.  
And damsels fair as morning light,  
Came at the spring day's twilight close—  
Whose eyes outshone the stars of night,  
Whose cheeks might shame the blushing rose.  
They're scattered now like autumn leaves  
By the rude shock of earthly storms—  
And many a heart now only grieves,  
At loss of young and fairy forms.  
Long since that "camp" to ashes turned,  
By stranger feet that soil is pressed—  
While those who then with ardor burned,  
Are far away—or gone to rest.  
Of all that group so young and fair,  
O, ah! he hearts so many men—  
Not one is left to wander there,  
Not one to tell—what there has been.

Elice Testailler. R. RANDALL.

WEEK'S WEATHER.

The wind on Friday, the 16th, shifted to the East, and it became much colder; the thermometer fell to 61 at night. Saturday, 17th, wind still South East, thermometer 67 in the morning, 65 at noon; fell to 63 at 10 o'clock at night; air hazy and cool. Sunday, in the morning early, thermometer 58, wind South East. At noon it became much warmer, thermometer 70; at 9 o'clock at night 65. Some lightning appeared in the East. Monday, a splendid day; the birds singing beautifully; the air was redolent with June's perfume and the Sun shone out. Wind West; thermometer in the morning 67, at noon 63, at night 71. Tuesday, 20th, a beautiful day. Wind South East; thermometer in the morning 68. The cuckoos were singing as early as five o'clock this morning in the trees near my house. At noon, thermometer 75, at night 67. Wednesday, wind blowing strongly from East. Thermometer in the morning 65, at noon only 70. Cloudy. Thursday, cloudy but mild and still East. Thermometer 61 in the morning. Friday, a heavy shower accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city—day cloudy.

MARKETS OF TORONTO & NEW YORK.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1854.

... No. 1 Farmers' loss. Up to the 18th June 1854, 155,000 barrels of flour had been received at Montreal.

... The last English news which had been received in New York flour sold at \$14 per barrel, wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, large quantities of wheat which had already come from the South to the Eastern U. S. Flour in New York are selling at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. The stock of flour in Montreal this week is 43,000. In Montreal, flour brought 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 extra super flour 12 1/2. Flour of good quality and pureness can be obtained at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Other prices about the same as last week.

Wheat fell on the 21st to 75-64, flour, 43,000 sold at 25 1/2 per barrel.

ADVICE TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Never attempt to know an appetite. Avoid salt meats, pastries and condiments. Take your meals at equal and regular intervals, and do not follow the practice advised by many, of eating a little and often. This is injudicious, for in disease the stomach partakes of the debility of the body and requires rest. Fresh meats, game, poultry and fresh fish, with plain vegetables, rice, bread, milk, and weak tea or coffee, should make the diet of the consumptive invalid. Whatever is taken, the stomach should be able to transform into good nourishment. A cup of boiled milk, with a tablespoonful of tea or coffee of the usual strength in it, is generally acceptable.

The stomach must always be consulted, though I deny the indulgence of morbid cravings after that which is injurious; I do not on the other hand, fix upon any exclusively "fish," "farinaceous," "milk," or "vegetable" diet, but leave the appetite to roam over all, selecting from each that for which it has the greatest relish.

Exercise should be taken in the open air, daily, to the extent the strength will permit. The best exercise all things being favorable, is on horseback if too weak to sit on horseback, a carriage drive should be taken every fine day, being careful to avoid currents of air, and facing the wind. If the carriage is a close one, open the window on the side from which there is the least wind.

As a protection to the chest against cold, wear flannel next to the skin; over which a shirt of chambray skin. This should come well up about the neck, and descend below the waist. Never, on any consideration, allow the body to become chilled.—Dr. Hunter on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

STRAWBERRIES.

We ought to say a word at this season about strawberries—a fruit that every lady, who occupies a patch of land, ought to cultivate. The strawberry is a hardy plant and very easily cultivated. We are persuaded that a great mistake is made in manuring it too much. Give it a fair chance; keep down the weeds; and keep it well moistened; and with a moderate amount of manure you will be sure to get abundant fruit, without a superfluity of vines.

Tanner's bark is now understood to be capitally adapted to the strawberry; spread it completely over the soil, it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist. This is the true mulching, for the strawberry.

Grafting Wax.—One of the most successful grafters we know, makes the grafting wax of two parts of rosin and one part of beeswax, adding a small quantity of lard or tallow—any one third that of beeswax. His object is to make his wax of such consistency that it will not run in warm weather, and will not crack in windy weather. These are important qualities in grafting wax, of whatever it may be made.—Country Gentleman.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE FALLS, 22ND JUNE.

This meeting came off, according to notice. The day was beautiful in the morning, a little cloudy, and foggy, but afterwards sunny and fine. The location was in a beautiful oak and chestnut grove, adjacent to the village of Drummondville. It was impossible to have had a finer day, or a finer location for a meeting, nor yet a time more opportune for holding it. The attendance, however, was not so great as expected. The Divisions in this vicinity, and the surrounding counties, turned out in very small numbers. From some Divisions there were no representatives at all. We saw some from Smithville, only three or four from St. Catherine's, about fifty from Niagara. The attendance came chiefly from Pelham and the line of the canal. About 600 persons were on the ground. There should have been 5000. The Port Robinson Band was here. The speakers were—the Editor of this paper; E. Akon, Esq. of Toronto; a gentleman from Buffalo, and the Rev. M. D. ...



# THE LITERARY GEM.

## THE LOSS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW— GOD'S SLAMMER.

How melancholy it is to think of the fate of this vessel. Over 300 persons sailed in her for America, full of hope and life in March. Since that time nothing has been heard of her. Like the steamer *President*, she suddenly disappeared from the world and the darkness covers the ocean only could tell their sad fate. It is truly inhumanly to think of such a catastrophe, the uncertainty rendering the supposed misfortune still more sorrowful. These lines have been suggested by the event:—

### THE VOICE OF MOURNING FROM THE SEA.

Westward flow the Ocean's flows,  
The whispering winds are fraught with sorrow;  
They bear a tale of mystery,  
And sleeping dead from coral pillows,  
With mournful voice speak from the sea.

Ah! who remains the tale to tell,  
And shall the secret ever dwell,  
With the silent sleeping dead,  
Will no pitying ocean's swell,  
Point out the loved and lost ones' bed?

Perchance, 'mid ocean's wildest howlings,  
When angry waves were burst with growlings,  
The Glasgow sank, no more to rise;  
And struggling mortals saw but scowlings  
Look from the tempest-riven skies.

Perchance, while slumber sealed each eye,  
And ocean heaved with mournful sigh,  
Bright stars shone out from cloudless sky;  
On night there rose a startling cry,  
Of fire! death's fire! agonistic cry,  
That woke the lost from sleep's calm dream.

Or, whilst the steamer's happy throng  
O'er ocean's billows dashed along,  
Regardless all, and full of life and joy;  
Collision's shock, from vessel strong,  
Or rock, the steamer did destroy.

The voice of mourning from the sea,  
Alas! is full of mystery,  
And the living do the lost ones mourn;  
They only in eternity,  
The silent dead's sad fate will learn.

There is a life where tempests come not,  
Where worldly sorrows are forgot,  
And thitherward we hasten fast;  
There! there! our lost friends shall be sought,  
And loved and lost ones meet at last.

C. M. D.

### Mrs. CHISHOLM, THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT AGENT.

This lady is one of the strong-minded women of the day. She has been the cause of great numbers of young women going to Australia. They consisted chiefly of poor servant girls and seamstresses. Many thousands of them have been taken free in vessels, by this lady, to Australia. There they are put into large houses, and the young single men are allowed to visit them to select wives. Some do so, and others not. The results of this female emigration thither has been anything but good. The girls have generally remained unmarried, are thrown upon the community, vagrants, become vicious, and the mistresses instead of the wives of men. The state of society, in this respect, in the city of Melbourne, is very bad. This sending of girls to certain destruction is a strange infatuation in Mrs. Chisholm. She seems to be urged by the heat of motives. But anything but good has resulted from her efforts. Adultery and fornication, in the city of Melbourne and Australia, as in California, are shamefully common. A majority of the supposed married women are not so. The climate there, as in California, seems to have a vicious effect on the sexes too. Many of the girls, taken out by Mrs. Chisholm, are beautiful. The last that we heard of this lady, was, that she had been entertained at Southampton, England, at a meeting of gentlemen, favorable to her projects. She is disposed to ship her emigrants from the latter port hither. In one locality in Australia, there were, a short time since, 1400 single young men spinning. They are kept in order by a police amongst themselves. Crime and vice, amongst them, is very common. The rage of emigration thither is now stopped.

The language of mind and man is a great deal to him, who is familiar with men of noble habits and cultivated manners. A Frenchman would never be mistaken for a Russian, nor a British Chief for a Russian citizen of Paris. These illustrations are common enough, but they are because we have become familiar with the prominent traits that mark and distinguish their peculiarities.

An old theologian says, "as our principles are, so is our life," this may be rendered, "sentences only, that we believe we practice."

A remarkable illustration of the power and force of a Christian's faith, may be found in an instance on the end of a criminal, whose propensity was to steal, and when on the scaffold and about to be executed, actually stole from the officiating priest a watch.

Equally characteristic was it of love of reputation, when Lord Chesterfield's physician informed him that he was dying by inches, that he said, he thanked heaven he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Richardson.

He who ascertains a law, may not be familiar with all its details and peculiarities; but the law contains its own facts and arguments. Christopher Columbus believed that there was a western continent, because he knew a few principles of navigation, but he knew but little or nothing more of this western world.

Every seed contains in itself a plant, this plant another seed, and so on to the end; and to one who knew nothing of the laws of vegetation, it would be evidence of great prophetic power, for him to say, I see whole navies in this single acorn.

In what particular part of that letter said a king, to the wisest of living diplomatists, did you discover irrevolution? In its "us" and "gs," its beginnings and endings, was the answer.

The Sculptor, as he gazes on the block of un-hewn marble, sees not only the outlines of the human form, wrought into perfect shape and proportions, but ere the chisel cuts the first chip from its surface, he contemplates the internal thoughts and feelings that actuate real life, and from this previous study of separate parts, does the sculptured block fully impersonate the form of man.

Patient study will enable every one to trace somewhat indefinitely, the lineaments of character and mind, in their most external conformations. Whosoever would correctly study character, must free himself of all prejudice, by severe discipline; for simple and true results are not attainable, without passing through the fires of self abandonment. He who has not thus prepared himself, will gather his impressions through the medium of bad customs, false tastes and erroneous principles; and his opinions will be from the medium, and not from the object; to every thing we look upon, even after severest discipline, we give something of the hue of our own condition.

The estimate we make of others, is in some sort, the test of our own strength; it is not alone by dissemination, that man becomes complete, but by conservation and by withholding.

To depreciate, colors black the best and brightest things, making them appear gloomy and mean. Out of its own corruption, start up horrid forms of evil.

Dismantle the facts of character, from all un-charitable coloring, and the deepest prejudice shall lift its black wings and fly to that abyss, where nature perpetually restores deformity to harmony.

### Rhode Island, Uta. LACHESIA.

### BROTHER JACOB CARTER AS A LECTURER.

VIENNA, June 17th 1854.

Mr. Editor.—The friends of Temperance and the Maine Law, have been highly gratified, in this place with two Lectures by Mr. Jacob Carter from Philadelphia. Mr. C. is calculated to do much good in the advancement of our cause, having the power to hold the audience at his will, without being subject to the charges against most Lecturers on Temperance, of using too much sarcasm, at the same time applying the truth with force, and what adds much to the weight of his arguments, (to those who can appreciate them) is that he speaks from experience, with feeling and candour; I sincerely hope the friends of Temperance throughout Can-

Years in I. P. A. P.  
F. W. P. W. P.  
P. W. D. L. A. V. A.



### Agricultural, &c.

#### THE OLD SUGAR-CAMP.

We do I live that old retreat,  
There memory still delights to roam;  
Once merry shouts and busy feet,  
Roused echo from that wood and lone.

Each log, each stump, each rock and tree,  
Could tell some tale of bygone days—  
When a chorus chanted each other free,  
Or sang their wild and thoughtless lays.

There, when the daylight left the world,  
And night came on without her lamp—  
'Twas then the burning torch we carried  
To telegraph the joining "camp."

And soon with noisy shouts they came,  
Each swinging high his blazing brand;  
How well remembered is each name,  
Of that once happy, jovial band.

Now gathered round in cheerful glee,  
Where still the scething cauldrons foam—  
There some are busy—like the bee,  
In sipping sweets—away from home.

And daisies far as morning light,  
Came at the spring day's twilight close—  
Whose eyes outshone the stars of night,  
Whose cheeks might shame the blushing rose.

They're scattered now like autumn leaves  
By the rude shock of earthly storms—  
And many a heart now only grieves,  
At loss of young and fairy forms.

Long since that "camp" to ashes turned,  
By stranger feet that soil is trod—  
While those who then with ardor burned,  
Are far away—or gone to rest.

Of all that group so young and fair,  
O, all the hearts so merry then—  
Not one is left to wander there,  
Not one to tell—what there has been.

Uta Teetoteller. R. RANDALL.

#### WEEK'S WEATHER.

The wind on Friday, the 16th, shifted to the East, and it became much colder; the thermometer fell to 61 at night. Saturday, 17th, wind still South East, thermometer 67 in the morning, 63 at noon; fell to 65 at 10 o'clock at night; air hazy and cool. Sunday, in the morning early, thermometer 58, wind South East. At noon it became much warmer, thermometer 70; at 9 o'clock at night 65. Some lightning appeared in the East. Monday, a splendid day; the birds singing beautifully: the air was redolent with June's perfume, and the Sun shone out. Wind West; thermometer in the morning 67, at noon 63, at night 71. Tuesday, 20th, a beautiful day. Wind South East; thermometer in the morning 68. The cuckoos were singing as early as five o'clock this morning, in the trees near my house. At noon, thermometer 75, at night 67. Wednesday, wind blowing strongly from East. Thermometer in the morning 65, at noon only 70. Cloudy. Thursday, cloudy, but mild and still East. Thermometer 61 in the morning. Friday, a heavy shower accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city—day cloudy.

#### MARKETS OF TORONTO & NEW YORK.

FRIDAY, June 23rd, 1854.

Quite a fall has taken place in the Markets. Wheat on the 21st and 22nd sold in Toronto for 14 to 16 1/2 and 16 3/4, the average. Flour sold for 35 per bar-

ADVICE TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Never attempt to force an appetite. Avoid salt meats, pastries and confections. Take your meals at equal and regular intervals and do not fill the stomach by means of eating a little and often. This is injudicious, for in disease the stomach partakes of the debility of the body and requires rest. Fresh meats, game, poultry and fresh fish, with plain vegetables, rice, bread, milk and weak tea or coffee, should make the diet of the consumptive invalid. Whatever is taken, the stomach should be able to transform into good nourishment. A cup of boiled milk, with a tablespoonful of tea or coffee of the usual strength is almost generally acceptable.

The stomach must always be consulted; though I deny the indulgence of morbid cravings after that which is injurious; I do not on the other hand fix upon any exclusively "fish," "farinaceous," "milk," or "vegetable" diet, but leave the appetite to roam over all existing from each that for which it has the greatest relish.

Exercise should be taken in the open air, daily, to the extent the strength will permit. The best exercise all things being favorable, is on horseback if too weak to sit on horseback, a carriage drive should be taken every fine day, being careful to avoid currents of air, and facing the wind. If the carriage is a close one, open the window on the side from which there is the least wind.

As a protection to the chest against cold, wear flannel next to the skin; over which a shirt of chambray skin. This should come well up about the neck, and descend below the waist. Never, on any consideration, allow the body to become chilled.—Dr. Hunter on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

We ought to say a word at this season about strawberries—a fruit that every body, who occupies a patch of land, ought to cultivate. The strawberry is a hardy plant and very easily cultivated. We are persuaded that a great mistake is made in manuring it too much. Give it a fair chance; keep down the weeds; and keep it well mounded; and with a moderate amount of manure you will be sure to get abundant fruit, without a superfluity of vines.

Tanner's bark is now understood to be capitally adapted to the strawberry; spread it completely over the soil; it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist. This is the true mulching, for the strawberry.

GRAFTING WAX.—One of the most successful grafters we know, makes the grafting wax of two parts of rosin and one part of beeswax, adding a small quantity of lard or tallow—say one third that of beeswax. His object is to make his wax of such consistency that it will not run in warm weather, and will not crack in windy weather. These are important qualities in grafting wax, of whatever it may be made.—Country Gentleman.

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The Son of Temperance.

My arm, 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, JUNE 24, 1854.

THE WINE GLASS.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine! They that go to seek mixed wine! 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.

THERE WALKETH A FIEND.

There walketh a Fiend o'er the glad green earth, By the side of the reaper, Death; He dazzles alike with the glow of mirth, Or quenches the light of the household hearth, With his foul and pestilent breath.

He stalketh abroad with his hydra head, And there gathereth in his train, The falling foot and the strong man's tread, The restless living—the ghastly dead, And Misery, Want, and Pain.

He nerves the arm of relentless Hate, With his goblet's beaded foam; He lurks in the halls of the rich and great, In the beggar's moon at the palace gate— And curses the poor man's home.

He batters the wealth of a spotless name, For the wine-cup's subtle glow, And scabes the pinions of deathless Fame, Till they droop with their burden of Guilt and Shame, 'Mid its dregs of sin and woe.

And there seemeth ever a sorrowing wail, In the path of his blighting tread; And childhood's cheek grows wan and pale, And its heart is faint and its footsteps fail, For he grudgeth the poor their bread.

Grudgeth the poor their daily bread, And filleteth the drunkard's bowl With want and woe—remorse and dread, With a nerveless hand and a falling head, And a curse on his deathless soul.

And beauty and manhood—love and mirth, Still turn to the languishing wine, But the blighted house and the darkened hearth, And the tears of the sorrowing ones of earth, Lie deep in its gleam and shrine.

And the fiend still watcheth with tiresome will For the swift and the wary tread, For he knoweth the wine, with his subtle skill, Shall gather alike the good and ill, 'Neath the curse of his iron tread.

THE STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN KENT AND ESSEX.

The most beautiful parts of Canada, though in many places less settled, are many townships in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. These parts of Canada are the warmest, best adapted for fruit and corn growing. It is pleasing to see that the spirit of total abstinence is alive there and that the three orders of the Sons, Daughters and Cadets are in some parts doing well.—En. Sox.

RINCOR TOWN, June 7, 1854.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I transmit to you a brief statement of the state of the cause of Temperance in these parts; one reason, I will assign for doing so; our enemies are busy circulating reports, to the effect, that the cause is "dying out." The Sons are going down! &c.; whereas, if the friends of our glorious enterprise, in different parts of the Province, would furnish your valuable paper and other Temperance periodicals, from time to time, with brief statements of the manner in which the cause progresses, and the people would take the trouble to inform themselves and it costs only about a dollar a year, to obtain all the necessary information, the Temperance cause would flourish still, even in the pre-

certain the stubborn fact, a fact so stubborn that it will neither bend nor break, that we are marching steadily onward. We were never so strong as we are at this moment.

Our little village is growing rapidly, and the Sons are determined, if possible, to have its growth a healthy one, by having the principles of sobriety firmly established in its infancy. Our Division (Ridgetown Division No. 190,) numbers already about 35 good substantial Sons. There are three Divisions in our vicinity, all in good working order. We have also a flourishing Union of the Daughters of Temperance. They say we are bound to have the Maine Law, and if the ladies only keep saying it we are bound to have it, for what can withstand female influence?

If she says she will, She will you may depend on't, If she says she won't she won't, And that's an end on't.

And last, though not least, we have a Section of Cadets, and with such an active Temperance man at their head as brother Geo. Richardson D. G. W. Patron, they must prosper, and it is with great pleasure that I state, that the Sons and Daughters manifest a deep interest in the welfare of the Section. They attend their meetings regularly and render them all the assistance in their power.

I must not forget to mention that we have two Rum holes, one of them is called a Hotel, the other is kept by a man who has a shop license; he started a drinking Saloon, but we petitioned the Council, to prohibit the sale of Alcoholic Liquors in the village, they granted our prayer, so far as to prohibit the Saloon keeper from selling liquor, but they let the Hotel keeper sell on, subsequently the Council granted the Saloon keeper a shop license.

For the sake of suffering humanity, I hope that yours and all the Temperance periodicals, and every friend of humanity, will continue to agitate the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, until the law is enacted. There are men in this neighbourhood that nothing will save from a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's doom, but the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and there are plenty of such characters throughout the Province. I would urge upon Divisions, the propriety of employing their funds, in the purchase and distribution of Temperance TRACTS and in employing Temperance Lecturers.

The cause of Temperance received a fresh impetus, recently, by the arrival in our midst of bro. Jacob Carter of Philadelphia, he lectured twice on the 1st instant, to large and attentive audiences. His lectures were listened to with marked attention, and duly appreciated; the people were so delighted with the matter of his lectures and the manner in which they were delivered, that it appears they will never grow weary in employing him. One important feature in his lectures, is he does not travel into unknown regions in search of matter with which to tickle the ears of his auditory, but he dwells upon facts and brings them to bear upon the minds of his audience in such a manner, that they must receive them. He devotes his whole time and talents to the service of God and humanity. He purposes visiting Toronto on the 18th, I trust you will receive him with open arms, and wish him God Speed, for he is every way worthy your confidence and esteem. I wish the different Temperance Societies of Canada West, would unite and employ him on the field for a year.

I remain yours in L. P. and F. W. W. ESTABROOKS.

TEMPERANCE IN THE REGION OF PRESCOTT, AND BELOW.

The temperance cause needs but continual discussion and agitation to succeed. It was thus the African slave trade and lottery system were put down. Let all true friends, then, keep up agitation. Call soirees and meetings,—build temperance halls; and remember, in doing these things, virtue and truth, and the will of God, are furthered and accomplished.—(EDITOR SOX.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am sorry to tell you that the number of total abstainers is not increasing in this section of country; but that a wish for the passage of a Maine Law, is growing fast. I would say, let temperance meetings be held in every school section in Canada, and let us show, through petitions, what is the opinion of a numerous and influential portion of the Canadian public, regarding intoxicating drinks, and the duty of the Legislature to use their best efforts for the banishing it from all customary use. Let truth be honestly and perseveringly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature; and, though there may be much ignorance and selfishness, even among our rulers, to oppose reformation, yet, among them, as well as others, prejudice will give way; some will be honest enough to sink considerations of self-interest before convictions of duty; and, in the end, legislation must bend to public opinion, and be directed by it.

The African slave trade had its day; and even good men were dead to its horrible atrocity. But Clarkson, Wilberforce, and other heroes of humanity, arose: the public mind was illuminated, and public feeling regenerated; and that which, but a few years previously, had been esteemed a respectable Christian calling, was branded, by an indignant nation, as an atrocious crime, to be punished by death.

This was the African slave trade crushed; but their ship. Such conduct on its part is next

worthy of death. Once more the friends of liberty girded themselves to their work: once more the machinery of moral reformation was brought to bear on the public mind: the spirit of liberty awoke from the sleep of ages: Britons beheld, with honest indignation, their reproach and crime, and, rushing forward in one unanimous, resistless onset, slavery fell before them.

The system of lottery gambling had its day, too; and Governments were not ashamed to legalize a system of the basest brands, in the profits of which they largely partook. But the public, at length, opened their eyes to the imposition by which they had been cheated and befooled: and where is the man now, even among the many godless gamblers who obtained seats in the British Legislature, that dare propose, in the House of Commons or of Lords, the establishment of a lottery? And why should not drain drinking sink, as lotteries and slavery and the slave trade have sunk, to eternal infamy? Is it because it is less pernicious,—less bloody,—less extensively ruinous than they? Drinking has destroyed more property in a single year, than the lottery system in the whole period of its detestable existence: and, notwithstanding all the aggravated horrors of slavery,—and aggravated they have been, beyond all powers of description or imagination,—what are they, in comparison with the horrors of spirit drinking? While slavery numbered its victims by hundreds, spirit drinking counted millions. While slavery separated, for a few brief years of life, the wife and husband, the parent and child, spirit drinking tears them asunder for ever. While slavery lashed the body with its bloody scourge, spirit drinking lashes the soul with the scourge of remorse. While slavery bound the body of her victim with fetters, and trampled him down to the dust of death, in a sore and grievous bondage, the redeemed soul was free, and rose, at length, from the prostrate, mutilated corpse, on angels' wings, up to the bosom of her God. But spirit drinking, while wasting away happiness and health, and degrading its victim beneath the beasts that perish, ruins the immortal soul.

What does the public mind want but awakening, on such a subject? Let the public eye but plainly see, and the public heart feel, what drinking is, with all its deadly forms, and there can be no doubt that the same giant strength of public sentiment, which exterminated slavery and the slave trade, will so entirely overturn and destroy the spirit drinking system, that the men of coming years shall look back on it, as Lot looked from Zoar on Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities of the plain.

Yours, in L. P. and F., Wm. HILL.

BRITISH TEMPERANCE DOINGS.

Intemperance is greatly on the increase in Ireland. Mr. Gough was engaged to lecture in Bristol, on the 5th and 6th June. Two of the largest buildings in that city are engaged for that purpose. Several very large temperance meetings were held in Bristol in May. In Brighton, a fine temperance soiree was held in April. In Jersey Mr. Gough was to lecture four times. He is all the rage again in England. The Scottish Temperance League held its annual meeting on the 15th May. 635 members have been added since their last meeting; also 42 societies. They have issued nine-and-a-half millions of pages of tracts and distributed. There was a balance in their treasury over all expenditures of £106. Mr. Gough addressed the meeting.

The United Kingdom Temperance Alliance held a meeting, in May, at Bradford: 3400 persons attended in St. George's Hall. J. Thorpe, Esq., of Halifax, presided. Branches of this Association have been formed in various parts of England. On the 24th April, a Branch was formed in Dublin, Ireland. Dr. F. R. Lees was present, and a numerous auditory attended. At Bridlington, Yorkshire, two large temperance meetings have been held, and a Branch Alliance formed.

The Sunday-closing of beer and grog-shops in England is generally agitated. 1268 petitions, signed by 203,262 persons had been obtained for this purpose.

TAXES AND STRONG DRINK.—Mr. R. Gladstone (brother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer), in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, stated that he was confident that instead of requiring a police force of somewhere about 900 strong for Liverpool, something like half of that number would be sufficient for every possible emergency that could occur, if it were not for the existence of the licensed public houses and beer-shops, and they would not at this moment have been under the necessity of erecting a new gaol at a cost of £100,000, from the Borough funds, were it not from the same cause.

How TO CONQUER BRITISH SAILORS.—We copy the following from the Morning Herald, as it will be seen strongly to corroborate the remarks in our last number, on "Drunkenness in our men-of-war":

"A circumstance most disgraceful to British seamen appears to have occurred in the Baltic. The following was yesterday posted at Lloyd's:—(Copenhagen, April 22.—The Russian schooner, Libertes, Captain Roos, which had been captured by the English, is again in possession of the master, and has been taken in Ystad, Captain Roos having made the English prize-crew drunk, and thus become master of the ship."

The Morning Herald thus comments on the above:—

"The English prize-crew deserve the fate of prisoners of war in the hands of a ruthless enemy, and the severest punishment, should they return to their ship. Such conduct on its part is next

"This is one of the many instances given by my naval population, of the alarming extent of this beastly vice. If not checked, it will lead to worse consequences than the loss of a fine merchant vessel."

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.—A Constantinople correspondent says:—"I regret to say, that last night, two men of the 93rd Highlanders died from cold, and the effects of the brandy of the country."—Bristol Herald.

SPEECH OF SIR W. C. TREVELYAN.

At the great public meeting lately held in Edinburgh to inaugurate an auxiliary for the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic; Sir Walter Trevelyan who occupied the chair, explained the object of the association in the following terms:—

"This association is directed against one of the greatest tyrannies that exists on the face of the globe—(cheers)—a tyranny which does its best first to fascinate and then to corrupt and ruin its victims—and when it has succeeded in doing this—then with those whom it has not hurried to an untimely grave, it fills the jails and workhouses, the infirmaries and madhouses—for it is not satisfied with corrupting only the moral and religious feelings of its victims, but ruins also the health both of mind and body. Those whom this tyrant does not succeed in corrupting and ruining, it most iniquitously taxes with the expense of the jails and workhouses, for the support in idleness of its victims thus incarcerated. This wicked tyranny also succeeds too well in drawing into its vortex, fresh corps of victims, even from the schools and churches which it might have been hoped might have saved them from its net—but as long as its schools of vice are allowed to spring up at all, especially as they do, far outnumbering all other schools and churches, it must be too successful in counteracting all attempts to save or reclaim its poor deluded victims.

"This association aims at measures which have been introduced in countries where the same tyranny prevailed, and which have succeeded in overthrowing it; and then as a natural consequence, the infirmaries and madhouses; have lost the great part of their inmates; all the people have improved in health of mind and body, in happiness and prosperity, in virtue and Religion. The schools of vice being removed, the other schools and churches have been able to exert their beneficent and improving influence with better effect; and such I am satisfied would also be the effect in our beloved country, if the endeavours of the alliance against the tyranny of the whole system of traffic in intoxicating liquor should prove successful, which with your aid and perseverance, I have no doubt they must eventually prove."—From Scottish Press.

MR. GOUGH IN ENGLAND

The great American temperance lecturer, Mr. Gough, continues to hold the English people under the magic influence of his eloquence, with no abatement of interest. He has again been before a London audience after an interval of some months, and his re-appearance was greeted by an immense audience. Exeter Hall was crowded to suffocation. Platform, body, gallery; all, says the News, were full. His address on this occasion was an hour and a-half long, and closed amid tumultuous applause. We are happy to remark in this connection, that throughout England there appears to be a steady advance in temperance sentiments in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.—Pennsylvania Crystal Fountain.

Texas is to vote for a law forbidding all liquor licenses on the 1st Monday in August. Accounts from the State of Mississippi state, that the recent anti-liquor law passed there, requiring that before any license can be granted, a majority of the tax payers should petition for it, is working well. Jackson, the capital of the State, is in the hands of the temperance people. It is said that Natchez and Vicksburgh will both soon interdict all licenses. The editor of the Cayuga Chief is still in Wisconsin. The Liquor Traffic is extensively carried on between America and Africa. Freetown and Sierra Leone, towns in Africa, are very much injured by the importation, from America, of intoxicating drinks and tobacco. A writer in one of the American papers bitterly deprecates the fact, that the same vessels that carry missionaries to foreign lands, carry out cargoes of rum to demoralize the heathens. Grog-shops are very common in those towns, and hundreds of American whiskey barrels may be seen marked Cincinnati, Syracuse, &c. At Port Elizabeth, Africa, the temperance people are very active in favour of temperance. In Australia intemperance is terribly on the increase—society is quite demoralized by it. Societies are being formed to check it.

COST OF DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—By the Census of 1850, the number of bushels of corn and grain consumed in the distilleries of the United States, was 18,055,200; the number of gallons of Rum and Whiskey, distilled, 48,934,455; Barrels of Ale and Beer, 1,777,924. At one cent a glass for the whole, it would amount to 65,262,192 Dollars. About \$3 a head: say \$15 for each family—paying nothing about imported liquors, this poll tax of \$15 on every head of a family is gonged out of the bread and clothing of women and children who cannot help themselves. They cannot vote to repeal the law. Reader you can vote for them. Mass. Life Boat.

OREGON AND TEMPERANCE.—The Prohibitory-Liquor Bill had passed one branch of the Territorial



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, JUNE 24, 1854.

### THE WINE GLASS.

Who hath weal? Who hath sorrow? Who  
hath contentions? Who hath wounds  
without cause? Who hath redness of  
eyes? They that tarry long at the  
wine! They that go to seek  
mixed wine! 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.

### THEIR WALKETH A FIEND.

There walketh a Fiend o'er the glad green earth,  
By the side of the reaper, Death;  
He dazzles alike with the glow of mirth,  
Or quenches the light of the household hearth,  
With his foul and pestilent breath.

He stalketh abroad with his hydra head,  
And there gathereth in his train,  
The falling foot and the strong man's tread,  
The restless living—the ghastly dead,  
And Misery, Want, and Pain.

He nerves the arm of relentless Hate,  
With his goblet's beaded foam;  
He lurks in the halls of the rich and great,  
In the beggar's moan at the palace gate—  
And curses the poor man's home.

He batters the wealth of a spotless name,  
For the wine-cup's subtle glow,  
And scathes the pinions of deathless Fame,  
Till they droop with their burden of Guilt and Shame,  
'Mid its dregs of sin and woe.

And there seemeth ever a sorrowing wail,  
In the path of his blighting tread;  
And childhood's cheek grows wan and pale,  
And its heart is faint and its footsteps fail,  
For he grudgeth the poor their bread.

Grudgeth the poor their daily bread,  
And filleteth the drunkard's bowl  
With want and woe—remorse and dread,  
With a nerveless hand and a falling head,  
And a curse on his deathless soul.

And beauty and manhood—love and mirth,  
Still turn to the languishing wine,  
But the blighted house and the darkened hearth,  
And the tears of the sorrowing ones of earth,  
Lie deep in its gleam and shrine.

And the dead still watcheth with tiresome will  
For the swift and the wary tread,  
For he knoweth the wine, with his subtle skill,  
Shall gather alike the good and ill,  
'Neath the curse of his iron tread.

### THE STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN KENT AND ESSEX.

The most beautiful parts of Canada, though in  
many places less settled, are many townships in the  
counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. These  
parts of Canada are the warmest, best adapted for  
fruit and corn growing. It is pleasing to see that  
the spirit of total abstinence is alive there and that  
the three orders of the Sons, Daughters and  
Cadets are in some parts doing well.—*Ed. Sox.*

RIDGE TOWN, June 7, 1854.

SIR AND BROTHER.—I transmit to you a brief  
statement of the state of the cause of Temperance  
in these parts; one reason, I will assign for doing  
so; our enemies are busy circulating reports to the  
effect, that the cause is "dying out." The Sons  
are going down? &c.; whereas, if the friends of our  
glorious enterprise, in different parts of the Pro-  
vince, would furnish your valuable paper and other  
Temperance periodicals, from time to time, with  
brief statements of the manner in which the cause  
progresses, and the people would take the trouble  
to inform themselves, and it costs only about a  
dollar a year, to obtain all the necessary informa-  
tion on the Temperance question, (surely no one  
would think of borrowing a paper when indepen-  
dence in that matter costs so little,) they would us-

Division in our vicinity, all in good working order.  
We have also a flourishing Union of the Daugh-  
ters of Temperance. They say we are bound to have  
the Maine Law, and if the Ladies only keep saying  
it we are bound to have it, for what can with-  
stand female influence?

If she says she will,  
She will you may depend on't,  
If she says she won't she won't,  
And that's an end on't.

And last, though not least, we have a Section of  
Cadets, and with such an active Temperance man  
at their head as brother Geo. Richardson D. G.  
W. Patron, they must prosper, and it is with great  
pleasure that I state, that the Sons and Daughters  
manifest a deep interest in the welfare of the Sec-  
tion. They attend their meetings regularly and  
render them all the assistance in their power.

I must not forget to mention that we have two  
Rum holes, one of them is called a Hotel, the  
other is kept by a man who has a shop license; he  
started a drinking Saloon, but we petitioned the  
Council, to prohibit the sale of Alcoholic Liquors  
in the village, they granted our prayer, so far as  
to prohibit the Saloon keeper from selling liquor,  
but they let the Hotel keeper sell on, subsequently  
the Council granted the Saloon keeper a shop  
license.

For the sake of suffering humanity, I hope that  
yours and all the Temperance periodicals, and  
every friend of humanity, will continue to agitate  
the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, until  
the law is enacted. There are men in this neigh-  
bourhood that nothing will save from a drunkard's  
grave and a drunkard's doom, but the Prohibitory  
Liquor Law, and there are plenty of such charac-  
ters throughout the Province. I would urge  
upon Divisions the propriety of employing their  
funds in the purchase and distribution of Temperance  
TRACTS and in employing Temperance  
Lecturers.

The cause of Temperance received a fresh im-  
petus recently, by the arrival in our midst of bro.  
Jacob Carter of Philadelphia, he lectured twice  
on the 1st instant, to large and attentive audiences.  
His lectures were listened to with marked atten-  
tion, and duly appreciated; the people were so  
delighted with the matter of his lectures and the  
manner in which they were delivered, that it ap-  
pears they will never grow weary in employing  
him. One important feature in his lectures, is, he  
does not travel into unknown regions in search  
of matter with which to tickle the ears of his audi-  
tory, but he dwells upon facts and brings them  
to bear upon the minds of his audience in such a  
manner, that they must receive them. He devotes  
his whole time and talents to the service of God  
and humanity. He purposes visiting Toronto on the  
18th, I trust you will receive him with open arms,  
and wish him God Speed, for he is every way worthy  
your confidence and esteem. I wish the different  
Temperance Societies of Canada West, would unite  
and employ him on the field for a year.

I remain yours in  
L. P. and F.  
W. W. ESTABROOKS.

### TEMPERANCE IN THE REGION OF PRESOTT, AND BELOW.

The temperance cause needs but continual dis-  
cussion and agitation to succeed. It was thus the  
African slave trade and lottery system were put  
down. Let all true friends, then, keep up agitation.  
Call soirees and meetings,—build temperance halls;  
and remember, in doing these things, virtue and  
truth, and the will of God, are furthered and  
accomplished.—(EDITOR SOX.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am sorry to tell you that the number of  
total abstainers is not increasing in this section of  
country; but that a wish for the passage of a  
Maine Law, is growing fast. I would say, let  
temperance meetings be held in every school sec-  
tion in Canada, and let us show, through petitions,  
what is the opinion of a numerous and influential  
portion of the Canadian public, regarding intoxi-  
cating drinks, and the duty of the Legislature to  
use their best efforts for the banishing it from all  
customary use. Let truth be honestly and perse-  
veringly pressed upon the attention of the Legisla-  
ture; and, though there may be much ignorance  
and selfishness, even among our rulers; to oppose  
reformation, yet, among them, as well as others,  
prejudice will give way; some will be honest enough  
to sink considerations of self-interest before con-  
siderations of duty; and, in the end, legislation  
must bend to public opinion, and be directed by it.

The African slave trade had its day; and even  
good men were dead to its horrible atrocity.  
But Clarkson, Willberforce, and other heroes of  
humanity, arose: the public mind was illuminated,  
and public feeling regenerated; and that which,  
but a few years previously, had been esteemed a  
respectable Christian calling, was branded, by an  
indignant nation, as an atrocious crime, to be  
punished by death.

Thus was the African slave trade crushed; but  
slavery continued to flourish still, even in the pre-  
sence, and under the sanction, of the very men who  
had denounced the trade in slaves as a crime

system of the basest brands, in the profits of which  
they largely partook. But the public, at length,  
opened their eyes to the imposition by which they  
had been cheated and defooled; and where is the  
man now, even among the many godless gamblers  
who obtained seats in the British Legislature, that  
dare propose, in the House of Commons or of  
Lords, the establishment of a lottery? And why  
should not dram drinking sink, as lotteries and  
slavery and the slave trade have sunk, to eternal  
infamy? Is it because it is less pernicious,—less  
bloody,—less extensively ruinous than they?  
Drinking has destroyed more property in a single  
year, than the lottery system in the whole period  
of its detestable existence: and, notwithstanding  
all the aggravated horrors of slavery,—and aggra-  
vated they have been, beyond all powers of  
description or imagination,—what are they, in  
comparison with the horrors of spirit drinking?  
While slavery numbered its victims by hundreds,  
spirit drinking counted millions. While slavery  
separated, for a few brief years of life, the wife and  
husband, the parent and child, spirit drinking tears  
them asunder for ever. While slavery lashed the  
body with its bloody scourge, spirit drinking lashes  
the soul with the scourge of remorse. While  
slavery bound the body of her victim with fetters  
and trampled him down to the dust of death, in a  
more and grievous bondage, the redeemed soul was  
free, and rose, at length, from the prostrate, mu-  
tated corpse, on angels' wings, up to the bosom of  
her God. But spirit drinking, while wasting away  
happiness and health, and degrading its victim  
beneath the beasts that perish, ruins the immortal  
soul.

What does the public mind want but awakening,  
on such a subject? Let the public eye but plainly  
see, and the public heart feel, what drinking is,  
with all its deadly forms, and there can be no  
doubt that the same giant strength of public sen-  
timent, which exterminated slavery and the slave  
trade, will so entirely overturn and destroy the  
spirit drinking system, that the men of coming  
years shall look back on it, as Lot looked from  
Zoar on Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities of  
the plain.

Yours, in L. P. and F.,  
WM. HILL.

### BRITISH TEMPERANCE DOINGS.

Temperance is greatly on the increase in Ire-  
land. Mr. Gough was engaged to lecture in Bris-  
tol, on the 5th and 6th June. Two of the largest  
buildings in that city are engaged for that purpose.  
Several very large temperance meetings were held  
in Bristol in May. In Brighton, a fine temperance  
soiree was held in April. In Jersey Mr. Gough  
was to lecture four times. He is all the rage  
again in England. The Scottish Temperance  
League held its annual meeting on the 15th May.  
635 members have been added since their last  
meeting; also 42 societies. They have issued  
nine-and-a-half millions of pages of tracts and dis-  
tributed. There was a balance in their treasury,  
over all expenditures of £106. Mr. Gough ad-  
dressed the meeting.

The United Kingdom Temperance Alliance held  
a meeting, in May, at Bradford: 3400 persons at-  
tended in St. George's Hall. J. Thorpe, Esq., of  
Halifax, presided. Branches of this Association  
have been formed in various parts of England. On  
the 24th April a Branch was formed in Dublin,  
Ireland. Dr. F. R. Lees was present, and a nume-  
rous auditory attended. At Bridlington, York-  
shire, two large temperance meetings have been  
held, and a Branch Alliance formed.

The Sunday-closing of beer and grog-shops in  
England is generally agitated. 1268 petitions,  
signed by 203,262 persons had been obtained for  
this purpose.

TAXES AND STRONG DRINK.—Mr. R. Gladstone  
(brother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer), in  
his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee,  
stated that he was confident that instead of re-  
quiring a police force of somewhere about 900  
strong for Liverpool, something like half of that  
number would be sufficient for every possible  
emergency that could occur, if it were not for the  
existence of the licensed public houses and beer-  
shops, and they would not at this moment have  
been under the necessity of erecting a new gaol at  
a cost of £100,000, from the Borough funds, were  
it not from the same cause.

HOW TO CONQUER BRITISH SAILORS.—We copy  
the following from the *Morning Herald*, as it will  
be seen strongly to corroborate the remarks in our  
last number, on "Drunkenness in our men-of-war":

"A circumstance most disgraceful to British  
seamen appears to have occurred in the Baltic.  
The following was yesterday posted at Lloyds:—  
Copenhagen, April 22.—The Russian schooner,  
*Libertas*, Captain Roos, which had been captured  
by the English, is again in possession of the mas-  
ter, and has been taken in Ystad, Captain Roos  
having made the English prize-crew drunk, and  
thus become master of the ship."

The *Morning Herald* thus comments on the  
above:—

"The English prize-crew deserve the fate of pri-  
soners of war in the hands of a ruthless enemy, and  
the severest punishment, should they return to  
their ship. Such conduct on their part, is next  
door to cowardice or treason."

And the *Morning Chronicle* also adds—

### SPEECH OF SIR W. C. TREVELYAN.

At the great public meeting lately held in Edin-  
burgh to inaugurate an auxiliary for the United  
Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor  
traffic; Sir Walter Trevelyan who occupied the  
chair, explained the object of the association in  
the following terms:—

"This association is directed against one of the  
greatest tyrannies that exists on the face of the  
globe—(cheers)—a tyranny which does its best  
first to fascinate and then to corrupt and ruin its  
victims—and when it has succeeded in doing this—  
then with those whom it has not hurried to an up-  
timely grave, it fills the jails and workhouses, the  
infirmaries and madhouses—for it is not satisfied  
with corrupting only the moral and religious feel-  
ings of its victims, but ruins also the health both of  
mind and body. Those whom this tyranny does  
not succeed in corrupting and ruining, it most in-  
quitously taxes with the expense of the jails and  
workhouses, for the support in idleness of its vic-  
tims thus incarcerated. This wicked tyranny also  
succeeds too well in drawing into its vortex, fresh  
corps of victims, even from the schools and churches  
which it might have been hoped might have saved  
them from its net—but as long as its schools of  
vice are allowed to spring up at all, especially as  
they do, far outnumbering all other schools and  
churches, it must be too successful in counteracting  
all attempts to save or reclaim its poor deluded  
victims.

"This association aims at measures which have  
been introduced in countries where the same tyranny  
prevailed, and which have succeeded in overthrow-  
ing it; and then as a natural consequence, the  
infirmaries and madhouses; have lost the greater  
part of their inmates; all the people have improved  
in health of mind and body, in happiness and pros-  
perity, in virtue and Religion. The schools of  
vice being removed, the other schools and churches  
have been able to exert their beneficent and im-  
proving influence with better effect; and such I  
am satisfied would also be the effect in our beloved  
country, if the endeavours of the alliance against  
the tyranny of the whole system of traffic in intox-  
icating liquor should prove successful, which with  
your aid and perseverance, I have no doubt they  
must eventually prove."—*From Scottish Press.*

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to repeal the law. Reader you can vote for them.  
*Miss. Life Boat.*

OREGON AND TEMPERANCE.—The Prohibitory  
Liquor Bill had passed one branch of the Territo-  
rial Legislature, and it was believed would pass the  
other, when the question of its adoption would be

turned to the people. The Indians had a good deal of fighting among themselves, but on this head we have not been able to gather any items of interest. The gold excitement had about evaporated, as the placers had not proved profitable. The growing crops look well, and a large harvest is anticipated.

Mrs. Vaughan, an eminent temperance woman, is reported, will soon start a new temperance paper in New York city, as the organ of the Woman's New York State Temperance Society. The female Temperance Convention at Utica passed off well. Resolutions were properly passed at the meeting by the ladies to denounce the loathsome use of the tobacco plant, a practice little less injurious than getting intoxicated, and strongly inducing to the same. A great State Temperance Convention has just taken place in Massachusetts.



THE THREE GREAT EVILS OF OUR AGE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTCRAFT! NEGRO SLAVERY! DRUNKENNESS!

They are upheld by the wickedness of men, and stem from the exercise and indulgence of his worst passions and feelings. They strike each at the root of the tree of God's holy law, outrage the dictates of common sense, and subvert the rights which all nature proclaims to be inalienable from man. Who hath the right to say that I shall not worship God as I please,—that my soul shall be bound in mental chains,—that a feeble worm can pardon my sins, and debar me from spiritual light—that a fellow worm, dressed in scarlet, is my earthly god,—that the human family belong but to the Pope of Rome? Who hath the right to say, because my skin is dark, that God has cursed me,—because my skin is dark, I shall labor eternally, I and my children, forever, for a fellow worm whose skin is white,—that the fruits of my hands and brain are not my own,—that my happiness, like the brute beast's, is not in my power, but in that of a fellow worm's,—that my soul shall brood forever in ignorance, my face be turned to the soil I cultivate, and all aspirations for heaven be forever smothered? Who should dare to quench those affections (common even to brutes,) for my children and my wife? Alas! all this is done by slavery in America, by those who, in mockery, proclaim that "ALL MEN WERE BORN FREE AND EQUAL, have an equal right to happiness." Slavery promotes in man tyrannical feelings towards all men,—it brutalizes its promoters. Vice is its natural result. Within its bosom rankles its ruin; for, like all evil, God has secretly cursed it. It is incompatible with continued liberty. Hence we find, comparing the slave with the non-slaveholding States, the former retrograde, are cruel and vicious, to comparison with the latter, which, apart from the foreign population, are exemplary and growing republics. Yet their connexion with the Southern States has corrupted them. Ah! how sickening it is to the son of liberty, in Europe, who sees the star-spangled banner, which should only wave over the happy and free, float above the bondage of 3,000,000 slaves, and over the heads of 22,000,000 of whites, who dare not throw this vile stain from their otherwise glorious country.

AND DRUNKENNESS, THE THIRD TYRANT, bath its army of hungry drinkers, men who see the gulph of ruin before them, yet, with eyes open, rush into it. Its army of dealers and sellers, who, for base lucre, ruin themselves and their fellow men, taking advantage of his weaknesses and his vices, to put out the peace of his mind, the light of his soul, and his physical energies. Behold! his throat is his idol. Swallow! swallow! swallow! is the cry from night to morn, until the grave covers up the bones of the poor drunkard. Male and female, ugliness and beauty, youth, manhood and gray hairs, are its blind victims.

The worship of the Roman Catholics as now carried out, has an evident tendency to idolatry. Go into one of their large churches. What do you see? Crucifixes and figures, and the figures of female and male saints. The virgin Mary represented by a beautiful veiled figure, looks down upon the females who bow before her, and the

When they leave, they courtesy to it as they would to a God. What is all this but heathen idolatry? "Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image of anything that is on the earth," &c. "nor bow down or worship them," is the language of the decalogue and of true wisdom.

Heathenism degraded the human mind. Catholicity keeps in ignorance, and by its forms enslaves too. The weak cannot see through it.

Slavery tramples upon every human right, thought, and tie, that is dear to humanity. It takes from man his manhood, the labour of his hands,—his ambition,—his hopes,—his virtue,—his energies, and makes a dog of him. It is a cursed, tricked system, abhorrent to every pure, noble, free soul. No people, tolerating it, can be called free. Any government upholding it is a bastard republic. The federal government of the United States is not a free government; it is a grand sham, a sink of corruption, intrigue, and vicious ambition. It robs its own children of every right and justice and stinks in the nostrils of the world, as a harlot does in the presence of virtue. Why? Because it pretends to promote liberty—to be free, when it is striving to enslave millions of human creatures in generations present and to come.

DRUNKENNESS.—This is a vice, like the others enslaving mankind. He who yields to it loses his manhood—his mind—sinks into the beast, despising himself, and despised by others. Millions have perished by it: hundreds of thousands are its slaves. Its foundation is selfishness, so are those of Jesuit, priestcraft, and slavery—a disregard of human well-being, and God's revealed and moral laws. Alas! alas! How like are these three curses of the world. Their foundation gross selfishness—and mental ignorance—their inner parts vice and corruption—their end ruin alike to their victims and promoters.

Reformers of the 19th century, behold your enemies, and whet your swords for their conquest. What shall be the instruments? A FREE PRESS, AGITATION—A BOLD AND HONEST VOICE.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS OF CANADA

The latest news from Quebec show clearly what the Government intend to do. Mr. Hincks has just stated in the House that the Government will oppose all legislation by the House, except on those questions on which they choose to act, viz. a Reciprocity Bill with the United States, a Supply Bill, a Franchise Regulation Bill, and a Bill to declare the intention of the present Administration as to its future course on the Clergy Reserve question. He further says there will be an immediate dissolution of the House, and an election the coming autumn. Such is the arbitrary dictum of Mr. Hincks.

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are used to bring them out. We are not yet so despairing of Canadian patriots, but that we hope to find 80 true men in Upper Canada, fit for members of Parliament. If we can only return one-half of these of the right kind, and they of Lower Canada can do the same, a mighty work will have been achieved. Even a battalion of 40 honest men will protect the country. The divisions among a corrupt majority will yield to their patriotism. It is upon this principle that we wish temperance men to act. Let them in all Canadian Counties unite to support only thorough temperance men—take a bold and united stand in this respect, and vote one way—appoint committees to carry this plan out—hold county conventions, and resolve to vote and electioneer for honest, independent politicians, and men heart and soul opposed to the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

ADJACENT TO THIS CITY LIKE FOUR RIDINGS.

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A man lately died in the United States from the sting of a wasp in ten minutes after being stung. A slave case exists at present in Cincinnati. The Virginia legislature has voted money to carry up to the supreme court of the United States, if necessary, the question whether slave-owners have the right to convey their slaves through free States en route to slave States. This question arose out of the slaves lately freed by order of Judge Paine, in New York. The Northern people are a set of miserable dough-facers on this question. If they had proper pluck, they would tar and feather every Southern slave-hunter that comes north to hunt up human beings. A party of white emigrants have murdered some Indians in the West, near Council Bluffs. Great excitement exists among the Indians on account of it. Bishop Charbonnel, of Toronto, is in Quebec, probably on a secret political tour. He preached a strange sermon there lately. While Roman Catholic priests denounce, hypocritically, secret societies, they have their secret numerics and Jesuit societies. Utah is about to be separated. Carson valley is applying to be formed into a separate territory. The twelve Mormon prophets have 82 wives among them.

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The celebrated actress, Mrs. Mowatt, is just married to Mr. Birt, son of the late Mr. Birt, editor at Washington. 2000 persons attended the wedding.

The congregation of that old and excellent meeting-house, the Rev. A. Smart of Brooklyn, have lately presented to the Rev. A. Smart of Brooklyn, a beautiful

paper in New York City as the organ of the Woman's New York State Temperance Society. The female Temperance Convention at Utica passed off well. Resolutions were properly passed at the meeting by the ladies to denounce the loathsome use of the tobacco plant, a practice little less injurious than getting intoxicated, and strongly inducing to the same. A great State Temperance Convention has just taken place in Massachusetts.



### THE THREE GREAT EVILS OF OUR AGE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTCRAFT! NEGRO SLAVERY! DRUNKENNESS!

They are upheld by the wickedness of men, and stem from the exercise and indulgence of his worst passions and feelings. They strike each at the root of the tree of God's holy law, outrage the dictates of common sense, and subvert the rights which all nature proclaims to be inalienable from man. Who hath the right to say that I shall not worship God as I please,—that my soul shall be bound in mental chains,—that a feeble worm can pardon my sins, and debar me from spiritual light—that a fellow worm, dressed in scarlet, is my earthly god,—that the human family belong but to the Pope of Rome? Who hath the right to say, because my skin is dark, that God has cursed me,—because my skin is dark, I shall labor eternally, I and my children, forever, for a fellow worm whose skin is white,—that the fruits of my hands and brain are not my own,—that my happiness, like the brute beast's, is not in my power, but in that of a fellow worm's,—that my soul shall brood forever in ignorance, my face be turned to the soil I cultivate, and all aspirations for heaven be forever smothered? Who should dare to quench those affections (common even to brutes,) for my children and my wife? Alas! all this is done by slavery in America, by those who, in mockery, proclaim that "ALL MEN WERE BORN FREE AND EQUAL, have an equal right to happiness." Slavery promotes in man tyrannical feelings towards all men,—it brutalizes its promoters. Vice is its natural result. Within its bosom rankles its ruin; for, like all evil, God has secretly cursed it. It is incompatible with continued liberty. Hence we find, comparing the slave with the non-slaveholding States, the former retrograde, are cruel and vicious, in comparison with the latter, which, apart from the foreign population, are exemplary and growing republics. Yet their connexion with the Southern States has corrupted them. Ah! how sickening it is to the son of liberty, in Europe, who sees the star-spangled banner, which should only wave over the happy and free, float above the bondage of 3,000,000 slaves, and over the heads of 22,000,000 of whites, who dare not throw this vile stain from their otherwise glorious country.

AND DRUNKENNESS, THE THIRD TYRANT, hath its army of hungry drinkers, men who see the gulph of ruin before them, yet, with eyes open, rush into it. Its army of dealers and sellers, who, for base lucre, ruin themselves and their fellow men, taking advantage of his weaknesses and his vices, to put out the peace of his mind, the light of his soul, and his physical energies. Behold! his throat is his idol. Swallow! swallow! swallow! is the cry from night to morn, until the grave covers up the bones of the poor drunkard. Male and female, ugliness and beauty, youth, manhood and gray hairs, are its blind victims.

The worship of the Roman Catholics as now carried out, has an evident tendency to idolatry. Go into one of their large churches. What do you see? Crucifixes and figures, and the figures of female and male saints. The virgin Mary represented by a beautiful veiled figure, looks down upon the females who bow beneath it in prayer, and ever and anon raise their eyes in worship,

The weak cannot see through it.

Slavery tramples upon every human right thought, and tie, that is dear to humanity. It takes from man his manhood, the labour of his hands—his ambition—his hopes—his virtue—his energies, and makes a dog of him. It is a cursed, wicked system, abhorrent to every pure, noble, free soul. No people, tolerating it, can be called free. Any government upholding it is a bastard republic. The federal government of the United States is not a free government; it is a grand sham, a sink of corruption, intrigue, and vicious ambition. It robs its own children of every right and justice and stinks in the nostrils of the world, as a harlot does in the presence of virtue. Why? Because it pretends to promote liberty—to be free, when it is striving to enslave millions of human creatures in generations present and to come.

DRUNKENNESS—This is a vice, like the others enslaving mankind. He who yields to it loses his manhood—his mind—sinks into the beast, despising himself, and despised by others. Millions have perished by it: hundreds of thousands are its slaves. Its foundation is selfishness, so are those of Jesuit, priestcraft, and slavery—a disregard of human well-being, and God's revealed and moral laws. Alas! alas! How like are these three curses of the world. Their foundation gross selfishness—and mental ignorance—their inner parts vice and corruption—their end ruin alike to their victims and promoters.

Reformers of the 19th century, behold your enemies, and whet your swords for their conquest. What shall be the instruments? A FREE PRESS. AGITATION—A BOLD AND HONEST VOICE.

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A woman and her child were lately drowned near Black Rock, and their bodies are expected to have gone over the falls.

Captain Dick is soon to set upon Lake Ontario, the materials to be brought from Scotland, a splendid new steamer similar to the Peerless. Louis H. McKinnon, Esq. launched a steamer at Niagara on the 15th inst. The Dundas Warbler is now published tri-weekly. A Bank has been established in St. Catharines, under the new banking law, called the "Niagara District Bank," Thomas C. Street, President. Belleville just now seems to be a very hot place in election matters, the three papers, the Intelligencer, Tribune and Chronicle, generally poorly edited, are pitching into each other at a great rate; the Tribune advocates Murney's claims, the Chronicle those of Ross. The candidates in the field are all the wrong ones, there is no truly independent man as yet started there, all the candidates are opposed to the Maine Law, as far as we can learn. The Perth Standard gives an account of a meeting of the Roman Catholic Institute of that town to protest against the present school law. The meeting was presided over by a Rev. Mr. McDonagh; Qy! is it he formerly of St. Catharines. Canadians will see that political societies presided over by Roman Catholic priests, called for deception sake, Institutes are springing up in their land. The objects of the societies are to amend the school act protect Catholic interests and put down socialism. It is a mighty fine thing for priests with harem's of nuns to talk about socialism! What sort of socialism is worse than the mixture of thousands of single women with thousands of single men, priests, surrounded with innumerable orphan children too? The movements of these institutes require close watching. We hope that neither Tory or Reform Protestants will be base enough to form a union with them. The Catholics have formed a Savings Bank in Toronto, next they will have a House of Industry, then we suppose a separate Jail, &c. &c. Protestants will by-and-bye treat them as a distinct people as enemies in their midst!!

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Ministry have been defeated on a motion of Mr. Sicotte, censuring the Government for not bringing in Bills to secularize the Clergy Reserves and to commute the Seigniorial tenures of Lower Canada. The clause of the Clergy Reserves was introduced by Hartman. Several other amendments of censure were put in. A long debate followed, and the ministry were defeated; 29 nays, 42 yeas; majority against ministers, 13. The house then adjourned until Tuesday to enable ministers to consider what was best to be done.

Motions of various kinds were made by Sir Allan McNab, as to the various charges brought against Mr. Hinks in the public papers—about the Point L'wi Job—the issue of debentures, &c.

Various notices of Bills were given by members; but the defeat has, of course, for the present, stopped all these.

The House has been prorogued, and will immediately be dissolved, and an election will take place within two months. The ministry admit that the country is certainly against them. What will our enemies say to this? Are not our words coming true? We have for months told them so, and have by many time-serving men been blamed for it. The ministry richly deserve their fate. They turned traitors to the country, and deserve this great rebuke. Many men who supported them that year in their bad acts, afraid of the just indignation of the people, have turned round and voted against them.

Mr. Sherwood's motion to censure the Government for delaying the meeting of Parliament, was met by a vote of 40 yeas and 29 nays. Hartman, Wright (of East York), and White (of East Hants), in this case, voted for the ministry. The country must now go to work, select good men, and take immediate measures to do so.

Remember the great issues:—THE MAINE LAW—NON-ENDORSEMENT OF CHURCHES—SECULARIZATION OF THE RESERVES—ANTI-CATHOLIC MEASURES—ELECTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Patrick, of Prescott, supported the Ministry, and moved the answer of Parliament to the speech from the throne. He bespattered the Ministry with a good deal of uncalled for praise. We and all true Reformers are disappointed in him. We believe the country wants no such men in the next Parliament. We love the Maine Law, but we love also other great causes in the country, especially reform in its Legislators and Ministry; and would mark any man who acted the road to a man like Hinks.

PROROGATION.—The House is prorogued without doing anything. The Ministry are in effect politically dead.

The Railroad from Niagara to the Falls, (Canada side), was opened on the 22nd. It is a fine road, and a great addition to Niagara.

Remember the Unionville meeting, next Tuesday. Sons and Farmers turn out. The Editor of this paper will address the meeting.

Sir Peregrine Maitland is dead. The cholera is said to be in Buffalo. Do not fear: it is in a mild form.

FOREIGN NEWS—SEAT OF WAR.

70,000 English and French troops have gone to Silistria, to aid the Turks. Good! good! The Russians are advancing to meet the allies; and some bloody work is about to take place. Prussia and Austria are plotting. Fears of treachery are entertained. No news from the Baltic. Large bodies of troops had gone to Turkey from France. The next news will be exciting—terrible!

RECEIPTS, No. 25.

Jas A L, Simeoe, \$3 on account, leaving 3s 9d now still due on 1854. When a subscriber regularly commences a current year, according to our terms of last year and this year, we cannot stop a paper until he pays what the year calls for. We make a yearly contract with printers, and expect our subscribers, unless specially agreed to the contrary, to pay for the whole year. This has been frequently before mentioned. Upon receipts of the full sum, the paper will be stopped: if that is not paid, it will be collected. Thos W. Whitby, \$3,—pays 1854, and \$11 over W A G, Port Burwell, \$2 20c. A D, Temperanceville, \$11 for two subscribers,—the \$11 will be allowed him, and he will receive his copy free for 1854. We are very anxious that as many half-yearly subscribers as possible should be sent in. Persons taking a paper, should recollect that ours can be bound, and is printed on superior paper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Poetry from Oshawa is received. The letter from Omaha, from H, is received, and we are obliged to him for his kind feelings; but his letter is too late. The bound volume, to Mr. L, of Pelham, was duly sent,—enquire at the American Express. There are two Expresses in St. Catharines,—enquire at both: one has an office in Toronto,—that is the one. M B S, of Euphenia,—we are greatly obliged to him for his exertions,—two parchment deeds and a mortgage will cost —, upon receipt of which I will enclose them as he may direct. It is best to get persons, subscribing, to pay in advance,—otherwise mistakes and trouble occur. We also want the money. Poetry from Whitby, "The Fugitive Slave," is received. It is too long, and we do not like dividing it in two; but, if the author does not object, we will put it in two future numbers.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock, this season, will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

No Second Price. TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH. No. 67, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

DOGS! DOGS!!

WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have adopted a Resolution, requiring the Mayor to issue a Proclamation, calling upon the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in this City, to restrain them from running at large.

These are, therefore, to require the owners of all Dogs and Bitches, in the City or Liberties, to keep them properly secured, so as to prevent them from being, or running at large, in the streets; or the Dogs and Bitches so found at large in the streets, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October next, will be destroyed. J. G. BEARD.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,

KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business. GARDEN SEEDS;

Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING received his professional education, and being best qualified to attend to all cases of eye and ear diseases, may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One Hundred and Fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid. Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June. Do. do. Monday, 3rd July. Do. do. Monday, 21st July. Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June. Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June. Albion, Sunday, Friday, 23rd June. Streetsville, Saturday, 24th June.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE, WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from - - - - 3s. 6d.
Mushin dresses - - - - 2s. 6d.
Parasols - - - - 1s. 3d.
Bonnets Ribbons - - - - 1d.
Furniture Chintz - - - - 2s. 6d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast - 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes (Ginghams and Derricks (very heavy) 7s. 6d.
Fine printed Delaines - - - - 6s.
" " (double width) 7s. 6d.
Linen Handkerchiefs - - - - 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) - 9s.
Black and Colored Silks - - - - 2s. 6d.
Tweeds - - - - 10s.
8-4 Dugget - - - - 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz. - - - - 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " " - - - - 3s. 6d.
MORNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

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

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

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

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

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

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

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

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Vests and Mixed Millen Cloths, Kersymere, Bookings, new Fashioned Plain and Mixed Laces, Collars, Cuffs, and a variety of Fancy Trimmings, Groceries, Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c. &c.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Hunting for Sale, Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor. No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-4

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

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

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. ELGIN BUILDING, YONGE STREET, a few rods north from Ad Lamb Street.

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

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. QUEEN'S, 3rd May 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed.—Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

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

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN:

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

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

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at - - - - 10 20 A. M. Leave Hamilton at - - - - 12 50 P. M. Leave London at - - - - 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor at - - - - 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at - - - - 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at - - - - 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at - - - - 6 40 P. M. The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

CHARLES DALY, C. C. O. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Jan. 3, 1854. 17

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street. NEAR THE POST OFFICE, TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES

A gam invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.

Every kind of Dress Goods that can be wanted desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, (from 7d. per yard. Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.

President. Belleville just now counts to be a very hot place in election matters, the three papers, the *Intelligencer*, *Tribune* and *Chronicle*, generally poorly edited, are pitching into each other at a great rate; the *Tribune* advocates Murray's claims, the *Chronicle* those of Ross. The candidates in the field are all the wrong ones, there is no truly independent man as yet started there, all the candidates are opposed to the Maine Law, as far as we can learn. The *Perth Standard* gives an account of a meeting of the Roman Catholic Institute of that town to protest against the present school law. The meeting was presided over by a Rev. Mr. McDonagh; Q? Is he formerly of St. Catharines. Canadians will see that political societies presided over by Roman Catholic priests, called for deception sake, Institutes are springing up in their land. The objects of the societies are to amend the school act protect Catholic interests and put down socialism. It is a mighty fine thing for priests with harem of nuns to talk about socialism! What sort of socialism is worse than the mixture of thousands of single women with thousands of single men, priests, surrounded with innumerable orphan children too? The movements of these institutes require close watching. We hope that neither Tory or Reform Protestants will be hard enough to form a union with them. The Catholics have formed a Savings Bank in Toronto, next they will have a House of Industry, then we suppose a separate Jail, &c. &c. Protestants will by-and-by treat them as a distinct people as enemies in their midst!!

**PARLIAMENTARY.**

The Ministry have been defeated on a motion of Mr. Bricote, censuring the Government for not bringing in Bills to secularize the Clergy Reserves and to commute the Seigneurial tenures of Lower Canada. The clause of the Clergy Reserves was introduced by Hartman. Several other amendments of censure were put in. A long debate followed, and the ministry were defeated: 29 nays, 42 yeas: majority against ministers, 13. The house then adjourned until Tuesday to enable ministers to consider what was best to be done.

Motions of various kinds were made by Sir Allan McNab, as to the various charges brought against Mr. Hincks in the public papers—about the Point Levi Job—the issue of debentures, &c.

Various notices of Bills were given by members but the defeat has, of course, for the present, stopped all these.

The House has been prorogued, and will immediately be dissolved, and an election will take place within two months. The ministry admit that the country is certainly against them. What will our enemies say to this? Are not our words coming true? We have for months told them so, and have by many time-serving men been blamed for it. The ministry richly deserve their fate. They turned traitors to the country, and deserve this great rebuke. Many men who supported them that year in their bad acts, afraid of the just indignation of the people, have turned round and voted against them.

Mr. Sherwood's motion to censure the Government for delaying the meeting of Parliament, was lost by a vote of 40 nays and 29 yeas. Hartman, Wright (of East York), and White (of East Hallowell), in this case, voted for the ministry. The country must now go to work, select good men, and take immediate measures to do so.

Remember the great issues:—the MAINE LAW—NON-RECOGNITION OF CHURCHES—SECULARIZATION OF THE RESERVES—ANTI-CATHOLIC MEASURES—ELUCIDATE PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Patrick, of Prescott, supported the Ministry, and moved the answer of Parliament to the speech from the throne. He bespattered the Ministry with a good deal of uncalled for praise. We and all true Reformers are disappointed in him. We believe the country wants no such men in the next Parliament. We love the Maine Law, but we love also other great causes in the country, especially rent in its Legislators and Ministry: and would mark any man who acted the road to a man like Hincks.

Prorogation.—The House is prorogued without doing anything. The Ministry are in effect politically dead.

Major Kirby died of Cholera Morbus, at Fort Erie, on the 21st instant.

The cholera is said to be in Buffalo. Do not fear: it is in a mild form.

**FOREIGN NEWS—SEAT OF WAR.**

70,000 English and French troops have gone to Silistria, to aid the Turks. Good! good! The Russians are advancing to meet the allies; and some bloody work is about to take place. Prussia and Austria are plotting. Fears of treachery are entertained. No news from the Baltic. Large bodies of troops had gone to Turkey from France. The next news will be exciting—terrible!

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**COMMUNICATIONS.**

Poetry from Ottawa is received. The letter from Omaha, from H, is received, and we are obliged to him for his kind feelings; but his letter is too late. The bound volume, to Mr L., of Pelham, was duly sent,—enquire at the American Express. There are two Expresses in St. Catharines,—enquire at both: one has an office in Toronto,—that is the one. M. B. S., of Euphemia,—we are greatly obliged to him for his exertions,—two parchment deeds and a mortgage will cost —, upon receipt of which I will enclose them as he may direct. It is best to get persons, subscribing, to pay in advance,—otherwise mistakes and trouble occur. We also want the money. Poetry from Whitby, "The Fugitive Slave," is received. It is too long, and we do not like dividing it in two; but, if the author does not object, we will put it in two future numbers.

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To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

**TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.** JNO. CHARLESWORTH. No. 63, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1851.

**DOGS! DOGS!!**

WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have adopted a Resolution, requiring the Mayor to issue a Proclamation, calling upon the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in this City, to restrain them from running at large. These are, therefore, to require the owners of all Dogs and Bitches, in the City or Liberties, to keep them properly secured, so as to prevent them from being or running at large, in the street; or the Dogs and Bitches so found at large in the streets, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October next, will be destroyed.

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**GARDEN SEEDS;**

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

Dr. Caswell's... TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854. City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June. Do. do. Monday, 3rd July. Do. do. Monday, 21st July. Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June. Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June. Alton, Sandhill, Friday, 23rd June. Streetsville, Saturday, 24th June.

**THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET.**

Daily the tidings are brought from afar Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war; And the tapers now leant in the parlour and street Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet. But Britain decides, and decides not in vain— That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain. That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar, Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore. And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined, Their armies united, and their fleets are combined, And the sons of each nation in this awful strife Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.

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**M. PEARSON** Having made extensive purchases for the **SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,** WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from 3s.
  - Muslin dresses 2s. 6d.
  - Parasols 1s. 3d.
  - Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2d.
  - Furniture Chintz 5 1/2d.
  - Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
  - Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
  - Ginghams and Dories (very heavy) 5 1/2d.
  - Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
  - " " (double width) 7 1/2d.
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  - Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
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  - 8-4 Drugget 1s. 6d.
  - Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d.
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- MORNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

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- Mantle Pieces, &
- Marble Furniture,

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PLAIDS, FLAIDS, FLAIDS! An Assortment of good Plaids, ready for sale, and ready to be made into coats, frocks, &c. by the tailor. Also, a large stock of new Custom House Coat Buttons, &c. will be put into any part of the Province, by **CHARLES BAKER** Merchant Tailor. No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1851.

**WHITTEWASHING & COLORING.**

**JAMES BAKER** respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITTEWASHING and COLORING in the most and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness. **RESIDENCE** at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1851.

**REMOVAL.**

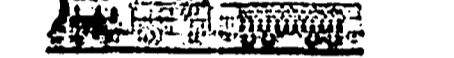
**W. P. MARSTON,** MANUFACTURER OF **GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.** ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few rods north from ALFRED STREET.

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

**NOTICE.**

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1854. THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed.—Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet. **W. B. LINDSAY,** Clerk of Assembly.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!**



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

**GOING EAST:**  
**EXPRESS TRAIN:**  
Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M.  
Leave London at 2 30 A. M.  
Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M.  
Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M.  
**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:**  
Leave London at 7 00 A. M.  
Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M.  
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**C. J. BRYDGES,** Managing Director. Hamilton, April, 1851.

**APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.**

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

**HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,** 10, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street. NEAR THE POST OFFICE, TORONTO, C. W.

**SAMUEL HEAKES**

A gain invites Public attention to one of the best Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d. per yard. Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited. **S. HEAKES**

R. H. BRETT, 161 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Civil Engineer, Land, House, and Fire Insurance, and Surveyor.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor. Manufactures 2500 pieces per week.

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business.

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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.

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

DR. BUCHAN'S Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public.

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

S. F. URQUIHART, General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture."

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself.

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

S. F. URQUIHART'S Eclectic Institute, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, April 8, 1854.

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

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c. will attend to any legal business.

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

Committee Room, Toronto, 25th March, 1854.

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

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

J. CALL AND SEE, No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."

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.

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



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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.

EXCELLENT OINTMENT. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy in use in CASE OF ACCIDENT.

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

HATS AND CAPS. OF every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of S. DADSON.

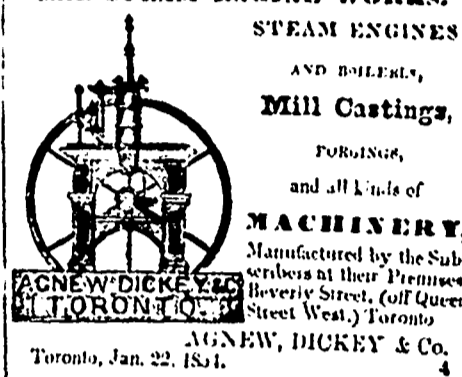
A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED SURVEYOR.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT-LAW. He has resumed his professional Residence at the Office of Mr. Hutchinson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nassau Streets.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork. HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Barrels, Mathams, Farming Implements, Coppers, Carpenters' Squares, and other Tools.

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



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

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE. 50 HUGSBY'S EIGHT FOR TORICO and CUBA SUGARS.

2500 lbs. Choice Sugar, 2000 lbs. Choice Sugar, 1000 lbs. Choice Sugar, 500 lbs. Choice Sugar.

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

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS.

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE 51, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well-assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.

Toronto, April 1st, 1854. NO SECOND PRICE!

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch.

Table with columns for Men's, Boy's, and Men's items and their prices. Includes items like Men's Be'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole skin Trowsers, etc.

Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Towels and Towels.

A CARD. JAMES TYNER, LICENSED SURVEYOR.



HAT AND FUR STORE.

**HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE.** Messrs. Mills & Watson, 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, 21 Jan. 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

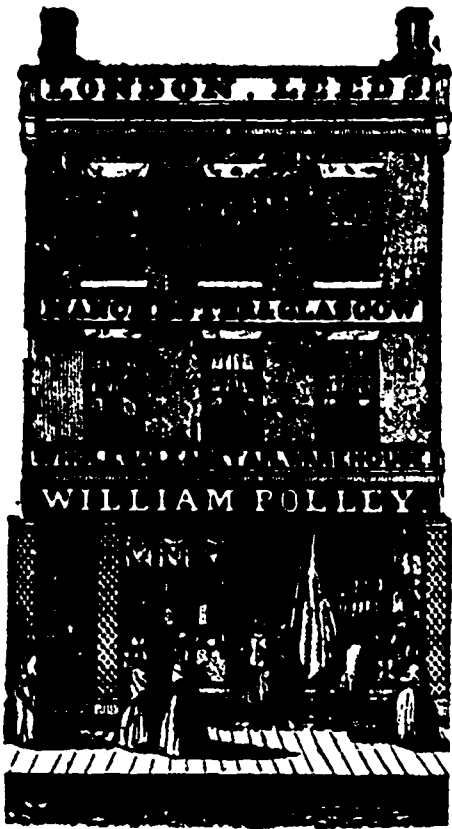
NOTICE.

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

ROBERT BEARD,  
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.

Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Mour Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves. (all sizes) Saranets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Lawns, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroos, Tweeds, Duckings, Cloths, Cambrics, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counting-houses, Capets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade. Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags.—warranted first quality.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, KING STREET.

STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

To be sold by Public Auction, at the above Rooms if not previously disposed of on **MONDAY, 20th day of May Inst.**, that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

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

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Galenough, St. Andrew's, W.M. NASON, Weston.

Sale at 1 o'clock. **WAKEFIELD & COATE,** Auctioneers. Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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

GILBERT PEARY.

Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



**ROBERT SIMPSON,** Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c., At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Brought. Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

**BOOTS and Shoe Establishment.** W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street. Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

**MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.** THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 85, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 30.00 subs best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places. Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

W. STEWARD,

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

A CARD.

**CHARLES COCKBURN,** (Bailiff 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.

HEARN & POTTER,

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL.

**JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,** No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c., Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Posters and General Stationery.—N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jolley's Pills, Farre's Arabian Liment, &c., &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual. Toronto, January 21, 1854.

**JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,** Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Copper, Brass, Lead Iron, or Galva Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c., &c. supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. Toronto, January 21, 1854.

**PRATT'S Temperance House,** 1, DAVENPORT STREET, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d 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.** **GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER,** and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Duckings, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Bachelors' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

**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, PRESSED, 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; Fluxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures. **PATTON & CO.** No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

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

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

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

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

Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted

**Winter Stock of Groceries.** He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Browns, 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-musket balls, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

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

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3. These wanting bound volumes of this work for the seven years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 15 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, with bound \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

**Spring Importations.** ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. BEG to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their **SPRING IMPORTATIONS,** Which will comprise a large assortment of **FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,** personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most liberal Terms. Toronto, March 8, 54.

**Protection from Lightning,** BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 30 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 30, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

Agents for 1854.

**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamburgh; John Lynet, Cumminsville; Robert Balmur, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Miller, Whitechuck; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Palgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davidson St. Vincent, A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton, John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo, John Munlock, Aylmer; Elgin, L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. W. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; W. H. Fanning, Nepean; D. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Cobourg; 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; Rev. J. Moxon, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Funn, Unionville—John Holt, Evesqueing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cayuga—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tant, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thomas Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. South, Zone Mills, James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property. The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening. Advertisements will be inserted upon contract.



partments from New York, a large supply of Fresh Geese within their line. They would an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854.

**PRIVATE BILLS.**

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

**W. B. LINDSAY,**  
Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

**NOTICE.**

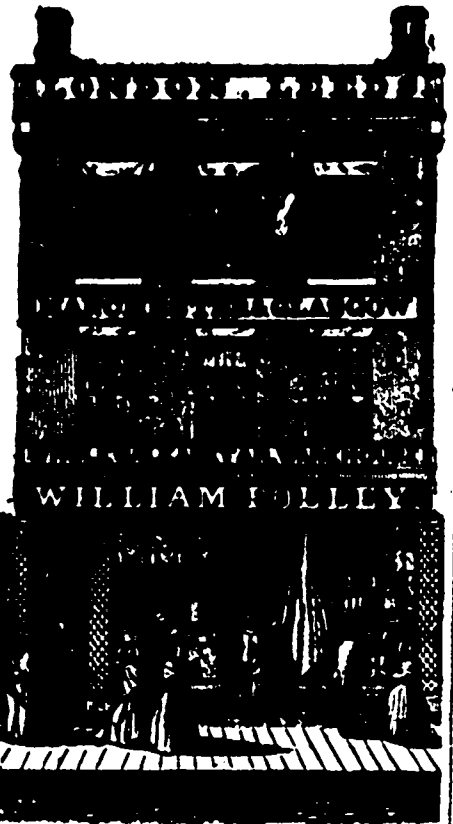
**WHEREAS** by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."

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

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

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To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in  
Rich Fancy Dress Silks,  
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,  
Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins,  
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,  
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,  
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,  
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Skirts,  
Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;  
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.,  
With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves,  
(all sizes) Saracots, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts,  
Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.  
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Duckings, Cloths, Cambrics, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.  
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.  
Superior Cotton Warp. (all Nos.) a prime article in Spanish Bags, warranted first quality.  
Toronto Cash. No Abatement.  
**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
Third door West of Church St.  
No. 106, King St. East.  
Toronto, April 18, 1854.

**WEDNESDAY, 23rd day of May 1854.**

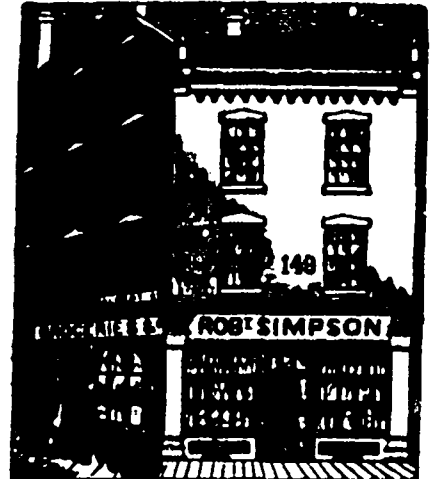
that vacant lot East of the Mill and Dressing House, with about Three Acres of Land in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

The Mill is a frame building with two run of French Butt Stones, and Machinery for Bolting Chests and Screens, and all necessary machinery complete, and the whole new and well fitted up. The situation cannot be excelled for producing grain.  
Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Galenough, St. Andrew's.  
**WM. NASON,**  
Windsor.

Sale at 1 o'clock.  
**WAKEFIELD & COATE,**  
Auctioneers.  
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**



**ROBERT SIMPSON,** Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c., At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Brought.  
Toronto, 31 January, 1854.

**W. HAMILTON,**  
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.  
**BOOT and Shoe Establishment.** W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, 21 January, 1853.

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

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

**A CARD.**  
**CHARLES COCKBURN,** (Barrister at Law, 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.

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

**TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,**  
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.  
**ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,**  
of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.  
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

**Messrs. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL,**  
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to  
**No. 4, King Street East,**  
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.  
Toronto, March 10th

JOHN PARKIN, PEPPER & CO. FILTERS, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, &c. Percolating Filters, &c. up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Cisterns, &c. supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 21, 1854.

**PRATT'S, Temperance House,**  
1, Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Grand Stabling attached.  
Cobourg 2d 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.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT,** TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel's Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Assameres, Duckings, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the latest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspender, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General, Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.  
**G. HARCOURT.**  
Toronto, January 21, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

**BOUND Volumes of the son of TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3. These wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1831 bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1831, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at 22 G. St.

**STRING IMPORTATIONS.**  
Which will comprise a large assortment of  
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
persons selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most liberal terms.  
Toronto March 8, 54.

**Protection from Lightning,**  
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.  
**JOHN NG ROCDS** manufacturer by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 20, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.  
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
**E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER.**  
Agents wanted.  
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Bahmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Ralph, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; John Davidson St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; George Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Frayer, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin, L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarvis; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. W. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambley, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stratford; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; W. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Cobourg; D. M. Guire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youngie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Dalling, Oweida; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent; Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. McMor, Watford; T. Fenn, Chouville; John Holt, King; M. L. Burnham, Sombra; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Finney, Cavan; Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek; E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thomas Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills; James Dunlop, Spencerville.

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with 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, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.  
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.  
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—  
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.  
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.  
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.  
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.  
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The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Sunday evening.  
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.  
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