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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. NOVEMBER, 11, 1854.

NO. 45.

### THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

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The disembodied spirits of the dead,  
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And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell  
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Will thou not keep the same beloved name,  
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Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,  
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—  
The wisdom which I love—till I become  
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

### DEATH OF LORD DENMAN

A great light has been extinguished in England—Lord Denman is dead. A more sincere patriot, finer man, a nobler judge, never lived. He was the impersonation of justice and dignity, and he won his way to fame and fortune by means so honorable that his rise was the triumph of the great virtues. In his nature there was not a particle of egotism. There have been more impassioned speakers, more showy politicians, but for equanimity of mind, for largeness of heart, and for truthfulness of character, Lord Denman has no superior in his day. This distinguished man was one of whom his country had reason to be proud, and the genial appreciation of his many fine traits, now that he is no more, shows how generally he was understood and respected.

Lord Denman would have attained a position in any walk in life, but selection of his profession was the happiest perhaps that could have been made. He was something more than a mere lawyer. He held rise above technicalities and construe acts of Parliament, when necessary, in the spirit of a statesman. He was always the friend of the oppressed—the stern rebuker of wrong. In his first great contest in life he had a Queen for a client, and opposed the worst Sovereigns that ever held a scepter in his foe. But his courage was equal to the emer-

owner bearded the modern Sardanapalus. All the subsequent acts of his life were equally dignified and noble, and at the head of the Court of Queen's Bench he was a fitting expounder of that code of laws which he did his best to purify and improve.

The profession of the law is the high road to fame where there are talents equal to the conflict which the arena demands. But it is sometimes said that while the faculties are sharpened in the process, the feelings are blunted, and the moral perceptions impaired. If this be so as a rule, Lord Denman was at least a splendid exception. He was a lawyer possessed of a heart as well as a head—a man whose sympathies were ever with the poor and the wronged. All the great social ameliorations of the age found on him an earnest advocate, and while his abilities commanded respect on the bench his patriotism found occupation in Senate. There never was a man sprung from the people who more richly deserved his patent of nobility, and if all aristocratic honours were as judiciously bestowed a title would command unqualified respect.

The same system of fraud that caused the following terrible tragedy would have been engendered by the continuance of the Hincks regime in Canada. No doubt agents of the American government were indirectly implicated in the swindle. The Americans are putting down this corrupt office-seeking set of politicians as we were trying to do.—[Ed. Sox.

### THE GREAT FRAUD.

About ten years ago, a young man from the United States, by the name of G—, went to Mexico as a travelling Dentist. He was pleasing in his manners, and made friends and money wherever he went. The war which broke out between Mexico and the United States, I suppose interrupted his business, as it did the farming and mining operations of a number of Americans, who were obliged to abandon their farms and mines at a great sacrifice of property.

When the war closed, Congress put aside three millions of dollars to pay these men for their losses, and a committee was appointed to decide upon their claims and pay them their just dues. Among these claimants G— appeared, who came to Washington and set up a claim to nearly half a million of money, for the loss of a silver mine which he said he owned in Mexico. He brought able lawyers to manage the business. After examining his proofs, they said it was all right, and he was paid 420,000 dollars, G— was now a very rich man, he was young and handsome, and a great many I dare say, envied his good fortune. After dashing about in Washington and New York, leading a life of gaiety and fashion, he went to Europe to enjoy all that was to be enjoyed on the other side of the waters. Everything seemed prosperous and well with him, and his rise from a poor boy to a rich man was thought to be very wonderful.

All the papers relating to the Mexican claims had to be filed and put away for safe keeping in the State Department; and while G— was in Europe, it fell into the hands of a newly-appointed Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Davis, to do this work. This gentleman, it happened, had lived fifteen years in Mexico.—While examining G—'s papers

is said to be situated, and there is no such mine there! Here is a clear cheat; and perhaps there was no man in the United States, who was so well acquainted with that locality, and of course so able to expose the cheat, if there was one. Thus God by his providence unravels the designs of wicked men. But able lawyers had examined the matter, and pronounced it all right; the money had been paid out, and all the country knew about it: could he dare to rise up and call it all a cheat? "Yes," said Davis firmly, "I do dare; there is no such mine as G—lays claim to and government has been defrauded out of this great sum of money by a lie."

He wrote to the Attorney-general whose business is to look into such things but no notice was taken of his letter.—He then published his views in a newspaper, which President Fillmore saw; and he immediately sent for Davis to ask what he meant. Mr. Davis stated his suspicions, and, before all the Cabinet, persisted in his declaration. "There is no such mine," he said. The President immediately sent five gentlemen to Mexico to explore the country, and examine and ferret out the truth. They came back, and Davis was in the right.

And now how do you suppose G—felt; for he had got back from Europe, and a writ of prosecution was against him. Oh he made quite light of it; for he had powerful friends who had the utmost confidence in his integrity, and money enough to employ the ablest counsel in his behalf; and sure enough, the first trial acquitted him. But those who knew where the truth lay, determined never to give up.

Another delegation was sent to Mexico, and these confirmed what the other said, and brought fresh evidence against him. The case was in the court more than three years, and at last drew to a final close. This was last March. There must have been a terrible burden on his heart, although he kept up a good appearance laughed and talked, and was seen in the streets as usual; and besides, he was on the point of marrying a beautiful lady in Georgetown.

At last the case was given to the jury, and his friends waited with anxiety and impatience for their verdict. After twenty-three hours it came—GUILTY. O, what a change of hopes and prospects!—He was immediately taken into custody, and the next day was led out a prisoner to receive his sentence—the state prison. Clad in felon's dress, he was carried to his solitary cell; but no sooner had he entered it than he fell to the floor in the agonies of death.—Unable to meet his ignominious fate if the case went against him, he had provided poison beforehand, which he had taken, and thus murdered himself—adding suicide to forgery, and leaving an impressive confirmation of the Scriptures; 'The way of transgressors is hard.' "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." "He that persecuteth evil, persecuteth it to his own death."—[Child's paper.

### THE RAINING TREE.

The island of Ferro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and I conceive that name to be given it upon this account—that its soil, notwithstanding its aridity, is so fertile that it produces

well; but they lie at such a distance from the city that the inhabitants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience by a way so extraordinary, that a man will be forced to sit down and acknowledge that He gives in this, an undeniable demonstration of His goodness and infinite Providence.

For, in the midst of this island, there is a tree which is the only one of the kind, inasmuch as it hath no resemblance to those mentioned by us in this relation, nor to any other known to us in Europe. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in a constant verdure, winter and summer; and its branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but resolved into a moisture, which causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it, are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.—Mandelslo.

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There are few birds that have more deceived and puzzled the learned than this. Some have described it as an inhabitant of the air, living only on the dew of heaven, and never coming down to the earth. Others have acquiesced in the latter part of its history, they have represented it as feeding on flying insects. Some have asserted that it was without feet, and others have ranked it among the birds of prey.

The great beauty of this bird's plumage and the deformity of its legs, seems to have given rise to most of these erroneous reports. The savages of the Muluca Islands, of which it is an inhabitant, perceiving the inclination the Europeans had for this beautiful bird, carefully cut off its legs before they brought it to market. Thus concealing its greatest deformity, they considered themselves entitled to rise in their demands, when they offered it for sale. Deceit led to another. The buyer, finding the bird without any legs, naturally inquired after them, and the seller as naturally asserted that it had none. Thus far the European was imposed upon by others; in all the rest he imposed upon himself. Seeing so beautiful a bird without legs, he concluded it could only live in the air, where legs were unnecessary. The extraordinary splendor of its plumage assisted in this deception, and as it had heavenly beauty, it was asserted it had heavenly residence. Hence its name, and all the false reports that have been made concerning it.

Error, however, is short-lived, and time has discovered, that this bird not only has legs, but very large strong ones for its size. Soon after this discovery was made, this harmless bird was branded with the character of being rapacious, of destroying all birds of a smaller size, and from the amazing rapidity of its flight, well qualified for a vast deal of mischief. The real history of this pretty creature is tolerably well known; and found to be as harmless as beautiful.

There are several specimens of the Bird of Paradise. Some of them are as large as a pigeon though, in reality, the body is not much larger than that of a thrush. The tail which is about



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All the papers relating to the Mexican claims  
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the State Department; and while G— was in  
Europe, it fell into the hands of a newly-appointed  
Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Davis, to do this work.  
This gentleman, it happened, had lived fifteen  
years in Mexico.—While examining G— papers  
about his silver mine, in order to file them, he  
was extremely puzzled. "Why," he said, "I have  
lived for years at San Luis where this silver mine

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The island of Ferro is one of the most consider-  
able of the Canaries, and I conceive that name to  
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to be of iron; and, indeed, there is in this island  
neither river, nor rivulet, nor well, nor spring, save  
that only, towards the sea-side, there are some

wells, but they lie at such a distance from the city  
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But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, re-  
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There are several specimens of the Bird of Par-  
adise. Some of them are as large as a pigeon  
though, in reality, the body is not much larger  
than that of a thrush. The tail which is about  
six inches in length, is as long as the body. The  
wings are large, compared with birds of other di-  
mensions. The head, the throat and the neck,  
are of a pale gold color. The base of the bill and

the side of the head and throat, are surrounded by black feathers, which are as soft as velvet, and changeable like those on the neck of a blackbird. The hinder part of the head is of shining green mixed with gold. The body and wings are chiefly covered with a beautiful brown, purple and gold feathers. The uppermost tail feathers are of a pale yellow, and those under them white and longer than the former; for which reason the hinder part of the tail appears to be all white. But what chiefly excites curiosity, are the two long naked feathers which spring from the upper part of the rump above the tail, and which are usually about three feet long. These are bearded only at the beginning and the end; the whole shaft, for about two feet nine inches, being of a deep black, while the feathered extremity is of a changeable colour.

The bird, which for beauty exceeds all other species or genus, is a native of the Molucca Islands. There, in the delightful and spicy woods of that country, these beautiful creatures fly in very large flocks, so that the groves which produce the richest spices, produce the finest birds also. The inhabitants are perfectly aware of the great beauty of these birds, and give them the name of God's birds, as being superior to all others in existence. They live in large flocks, and at night perch upon the same tree.—They fly very rapidly, and are almost continually on the wing, in pursuit of insects which form their usual prey.



### Ladies' Department.

FROM THE SPANISH OF IGLESIAS

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Alexis calls me cruel:  
The rifted crags that hold  
The gathered ice of winter,  
He says are not more cold.

When e'en the very blossoms  
Around the fountain's brim  
And forest walks, can witness  
The love I bear to him.

I would that I could utter  
My feelings without shame;  
And tell him how I love him,  
Nor wrong by virgin fame:

Alas! to seize the moment  
When heart inclines to heart,  
And press a suit with passion,  
Is not a woman's part.

If no one comes to gather  
The roses where they stand,  
They fade among their foliage;  
They cannot seek his hand.

### A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following little story by Miss Bremer is torn from *Surtain's Magazine*. For its truth and reality she says she will be responsible:—

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor and without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him. His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great square of Upsala, prating away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a very young elegant lady who at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upland, living in the city, and the lady with her was the governess. She was generally known for

gazing at her as she passed on like a graceful vision one of them exclaimed:

'Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!'

The poor student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently on that pure and sweet face, exclaimed as if by inspiration, 'Well I think I could have it.'

'What!' cried his friends in a chorus, 'are you crazy? Do you know her?' &c.

'Not at all,' he answered; 'but I think she would kiss me now, if I asked her.'

'What in this place, before all our eyes?'

'In this place, before your eyes.'

'Freely?'

'Freely.'

'Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars,' exclaimed one of the party.

'And I!' And I! cried three or four others; but it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event; and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar ideas for believing that he was rather plain but singularly good-looking at the same time.)—our hero immediately walked off to the young lady, and said:— '(min froleen,) my fortune is in your hand.' She looked at him in astonishment but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition his aspiration, and related simply and truly what had just passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he ceased to speak, she said blushing, but with great sweetness:—'If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request;' and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to ask a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so. He received him with a scrutinizing brow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he offered him to dine at his table during his studies in Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar at the University. Three years were not passed after the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as to his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of Science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden in the present day and, whose wealth of fortune and high position in society are regarded as small things, compared with its wealth of goodness and love.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BIGAMY.**—Several months since, a Miss Wardwell of Otisfield, Me., became a resident in the family of Edwin Bates of Hingham, in this State, and subsequently removed with them to a town in the interior of New York, where Bates and his wife quarrelled and agreed to separate, the wife, whom we shall designate as wife No. 1, consenting that her husband should marry the Wardwell girl, who in due time became wife No. 2; wife No. 1 also agreeing to divide her own children, of whom she had two, with wife No. 2, retaining one to herself. The parties all eventually removed to this city, where Bates had been for some time an employee of the Western railroad. During their residence here, Bates with wife No. 2, with one of his children by wife No. 1, have resided together, while the latter has boarded elsewhere with her remaining child, their expenses being paid by Bates; and the two wives have been in the constant habit of visiting back and forth, as if nothing out of the common course of events had existed in their relations to each other.

But this state of triple blessedness has at length experienced a reverse, for the father of wife No. 2, Zachariah Wardwell, of Otisfield, having recently ascertained that the parties were residing some where in this vicinity, sent the minister of his daughter and of Bates, with necessary information and instruction to officer Walker, of this city, who at once recognized Bates as the original of one of the miniatures, and promptly effected his arrest, the father of wife No. 2 claiming his detention only on the ground of damages, until arrangements are made for the institution of another

arrest has developed. But one of the most singular facts in this extraordinary case is, that wife No. 1 insists that the marriage of her husband to wife No. 2, whom she affectionately calls her sister, is all right in the sight of heaven, and that so long as they are all satisfied with the arrangement, they ought to be left unmolested.—[Springfield Republican, Tuesday,



### Youth's Department.

MAKE THE MOST OF LIFE.

Count not your life by time that lies  
Forgotten in the misty tomb,  
Which craving yawns as daylight dies,  
And twilight thickens into gloom—  
But number it by nobler deeds,  
By friendly words and actions lent.  
To elevate and bless the race,  
And hasten on the bright advent,  
When Truth triumphant shall unroll  
Its banner fair from pole to pole!

Tread boldly on through life's estate,  
And study it in every stage;  
Observe the pride that gilds the great,  
The meanness that bedims their age:  
Watch how the evanescent fame  
That once adorned the statesman's brow,  
Must now enwreath his rival's name,  
Till he, in turn, disgraced shall bow,  
And from it learn a people's praise  
Is as uncertain as their gaze.

Learn from the shifting scenes of life,  
Its disappointments and delays,  
Which seem to wage perpetual strife  
With expectation's plans and ways;  
That here no hope, however dear,  
Or safely nestled in the heart,  
Is hidden from the bitter tear  
Which may in any moment start,  
From sorrow's dark and unseen source,  
Or gall-fed fountains of remorse!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

**SELFISHNESS.**—There are many ways in which selfishness is manifested. The gifted genius who lavishes the wealth of endowments on sensual gratification is immensely selfish. He may affect the airs of generosity, may affect to dispise money, may affect to despise fame, and yet be supremely selfish. The close, saving and peccious man who passed through life, perhaps with the reputation of a miser may very possibly be far less selfish. The very sacrifice of reputation which the latter makes, is sometimes a real evidence of the absence of selfishness. Parents are sometimes most selfish when they seem, even to themselves, to be directly the reverse. They cheat themselves into the belief that they are considerate of the happiness of their children when it is in fact only their own selfish affections they are gratifying. When a wise and generous regard for the real good of their children clearly dictates one course to them they will many times, under the influence of their own selfish affections, pursue directly the opposite. Selfishness is subtle deceptive and dangerous; and yet selfishness is not altogether bad. It is in fact good,—under proper moral control. It has much to do in the formation of a good patriot, a good neighbour, a good citizen, a good philanthropist. Even in its most restricted sense it performs a great and most valuable function. If the benevolent Creator had first made men without it, and had then sought for some most efficient means to protect them, so that the vigilance, power and activity of men should be enlisted to take care of men, a more effective means than selfishness could not, probably, have been devised. There is no other of God's creatures whom each of us could so conveniently and so thoroughly take care of, as ourselves. But an excess or a perversion of selfishness plays the mischief. It then contracts instead of developing the sympathies. Germain says,—selfishness is benevolence shrivelled up.—[Daily Republic.

**CURRAN.**—It is not generally known that Curran the celebrated Irish orator was obliged to overcome great natural defects of voice and articulation. In his youth he was known as "stuttering Jack Curran." By long continued and patient efforts, he turned, says one of his friends, "his shrill and stumbling voice into a flexible, sustained and melodious

TAKE, FLA: E GLORY MORE.

BY W. C. BENNETT.

Write on your flags another name!  
The stirring ones they bear  
To-day shall see a newer fame  
Their ancient glory share;  
From Abraham's heights and Plessy's plain  
Right well-known words they bore;  
To-day another boast they gain,  
To-day, one glory more.

Stern rose the cliff; deep flowed the stream  
Above them thousands lay;  
And muskets' roll and bayonets' gleam  
Told they stood well at bay;  
A hundred guns the force had sent  
That through our rent ranks tore;  
Up—with the cold steel in we went,  
And won one glory more.

Then, flags, receive the Alma's fame!  
And shall that be the last?  
Shall you not show a prouder name,  
Ere Autumn's days are past!  
Sebastopol awaits the doom  
That Badajoz once bore;  
Flags, on your conquering folds keep room  
For yet one glory more.

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

**THE BEST RIGHT TO THE BED.**—One night a Judge, military officer and a priest, all applied for lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called in to decide which had the better claim of the three.

"I have lain fifteen years in the garrison of B," said the officer.

"I have sat as a judge twenty years at R," said the judge.

"With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N," said the priest.

"That settles the dispute," said the host. "You Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years, you Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years; but the aged pastor has stood five and twenty years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

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"He set his trap to catch a wolf,  
But caught two deers (deers) instead."

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pale yellow, and those under them white and longer than the former; for which reason the hinder part of the tail appears to be all white. But what chiefly excites curiosity, are the two long naked feathers which spring from the upper part of the rump above the tail, and which are usually about three feet long. These are bearded only at the beginning and the end; the whole shaft, for about two feet nine inches, being of a deep black, while the feathered extremity is of a changeable colour.

The bird, which for beauty exceeds all other species or genus, is a native of the Molucca Islands. There, in the delightful and spicy woods of that country, these beautiful creatures fly in very large flocks, so that the groves which produce the richest spices, produce the finest birds also. The inhabitants are perfectly aware of the great beauty of these birds, and give them the name of God's birds, as being superior to all others in existence. They live in large flocks, and at night perch upon the same tree.—They fly very rapidly, and are almost continually on the wing, in pursuit of insects which form their usual prey.



### Ladies' Department.

FROM THE SPANISH OF IGLESIAS

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Alexis calls me cruel:  
The rifted crags that hold  
The gathered ice of winter,  
He says are not more cold.

When e'en the very blossoms  
Around the fountain's brim  
And forest walks, can witness  
The love I bear to him.

I would that I could utter  
My feelings without shame;  
And tell him how I love him,  
Nor wrong by virgin fame:

Alas! to seize the moment  
When heart inclines to heart,  
And press a suit with passion,  
Is not a woman's part.

If no one comes to gather  
The roses where they stand,  
They fade among their foliage;  
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What I cried his friends in a chorus, 'are you crazy? Do you know her?' &c.  
'Not at all,' he answered; but I think she would kiss me now, if I asked her.'  
'What in this place, before all our eyes?'  
'In this place, before your eyes.'  
'Freely?'  
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'Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars,' exclaimed one of the party.  
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### Youth's Department.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

SONG OF FORSAKEN LOVE.

BY A. W. H.

A rustic cottage, crowned with trembling vine,
With clinging joy and pale jessamine,
Stood near the pathway of a running brook.

SWORD FISH.

The New Bedford Mercury says about forty sword fish were, a few days since, brought into that market. The capture of these fish is attended with much difficulty and danger.

in that it serves as a plug to keep the ship from leaking badly. Every student of geography and natural history is familiar with the manner in which the sword fish aids the thresher in killing the whale.

NOVEMBER:

ITS SCENES—THE BARED FORESTS—THE WHISTLING WINDS—THE DRIFTING LEAVES—THE LUSTY SQUIRRELS—THE NET—THE BLUE-JAYS.

The north wind whistling coldly moan,
The clouds rush swiftly o'er the sky,
And naked forests wildly green
Beneath the winds that boisterous fly.

\* It is a fact I have often noticed that the blue-jay, which remains with us all winter, is repeatedly seen flying high in the air in November, and seems very restless.

Sir E. W. Head has arrived at Quebec. The American Cabinet have consented to allow the reciprocity to go into force provisionally.

WAR NEWS.—The Allies have not yet succeeded in taking Sebastopol. They commenced storming it with land and naval batteries on the 17th October.

A newspaper, called the Commonwealth, is to be immediately issued in Whitby. Meagher, the Irish exile, was on board the Great Western Railroad cars when the late accident happened.

The Emperor and Queen of France are to visit England during the month of November, and the Queen of England and Prince Albert will return the visit next May.

The Alton Courier states that the Mormons contemplate forming a settlement in Kansas. A delegation from Alton, to be joined by others at St. Louis, making in all about two hundred families, was preparing to start.

TO RESCUATE PERSONS WHEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—This is the season when deaths from this source occur; and few, who do not look to the summary, know how many there are.



Agricultural, &c.

HOW TO TELL WHEN IT IS GOING TO RAIN.

The noted Dr. Jenner recapitulates the "infallible signs" of a coming storm:
The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look dark, the grass is low;

THE WEATHER.

From 4th to 10th November.

Friday evening, 3rd, turned quite cold; thermometer fell below freezing point—night beautifully light. Saturday, still cooler; wind north; thermometer at sunrise, 28—four degrees below freezing point—cloudy.

RECEIPTS.

Roll. McLennan Kenyon, \$1 on account of a paper, 1854. C. A. G., \$4 for 1853-4.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, 10th November, 1854.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A disgraceful riot occurred lately at or near Tharnesford in Nassau. The mob were opposed to the passage of a bill-law to build a road and when it was put by the Council to be passed, the people prevented it by force.

The usury laws have been entirely abolished in England. It is said Government intends raising a new regiment in Canada, called the Canadian Rifles.

The Frontenac Division, Kingston, the oldest in Canada, celebrated its anniversary on the 2nd inst. The Rev. J. E. Ryerson, lectured there on the 30th and 31st October.

The strange anomaly is seen in Canada of Government papers receiving Government patronage opposing the principal Government measure, viz. the Clergy Reserve Act.

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The Grand Divisions of Maryland and Virginia sat about the same time, and were well attended, more so than usual, and the Order in both places seems to be doing well.

The Port Dover Argus comes out against the secularization of the Reserve. Strange this for a paper professing to be on the reform side.



## THE LITERARY GEM.

### SONG OF FORSAKEN LOVE.

BY A. W. D.

A rustic cottage, crowned with trembling vine,  
With clinging joy and pale jessamine,  
Stood near the pathway of a running brook.  
On either bank a friendly Orange grew,  
Which, day by day, with fond and wedded arms,  
Crowned all its loves with coronets of bloom.  
Beside the porch a proud Momosa leaned,  
And bowed its plumage to the kissing wind;  
While farther on, and next within the gate,  
A tall Magnolia shook its emerald crest,—  
Sifting the moonbeams o'er the daisied grass.  
Slow from the door a wild-haired maiden came,  
(Fair as the Eglantine, when dimpled spring  
Wakes up its myriad blossoms to adorn  
The old gray garden wall,) dressed in a robe  
Of flowing white. Her eye went wandering  
Along the path which opened to the road,  
Where busy travel shook the trust dust,—  
As if bright expectation heard the throb  
Of some fond, kindred heart; but dark despair,  
With raven wings, lit on her marble brow,  
And hung sad melody upon her lips;—  
Such as forsaken love can only breathe  
From out the ruins of a broken heart;  
And, sitting down,—  
She trained her lute by the Linden tree,  
And sang this plaintive song to me:—

The Eagle stooped from the mountain crest,  
Where the sunbeams longest cling;  
With the brightest rays on his golden breast,  
And the azure on his wing.  
In his downward flight he met the dove—  
(All love and constancy.)  
And asked her to wander the clouds above,  
In the depths of the upper sea.

And the proud bird carried the trembling one  
Where the gray rocks pierce the skies;  
And he brought the dove to his dizzy throne,  
Where the angry mists arise.  
And he left her there, where the mad waves roll,  
And the storm King spends his breath;  
Where dark forms hiss and the demons howl;  
And her doom is a living death.

She sits all day with her languid eye  
Half hung on her careless breast;  
And asks, when the fitting shapes go by,  
How the weary one may rest?  
For the cruel bird comes not again  
To lighten her weeping soul;—  
He spreads his wings o'er the dusky plain  
Where the clouds of combat roll.

He called her heart from the humble vale,  
Where the day beams softest fell,  
To the desert rock, where the angry gale  
And the waning spirits dwell,  
When the shadowy wings of night float on,  
I list to that moaning dove;  
And my lute strings gather the ceaseless moan  
In a song of forsaken love.

### SWORD FISH.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says about forty sword fish were, a few days since, brought into that market. The capture of these fish is attended with much difficulty and danger. They are taken with a harpoon and line, as in the whale fishery, and the boats often get "stove" by the sword of the wounded fish, sometimes sinking them almost instantly, they being heavily ballasted sail boats. At Edgartown this is a regular and profitable business at this season. The boats leave early in the morning for the south side of the land of Martha's Vineyard, and return at night with about half a dozen fish, averaging over one hundred pounds each, in weight. Their liver produces a fair quality and quantity of summer oil, and the flesh is salted for the Southern market, where it obtains a ready sale at good prices. Their "meat" is the most closely compacted of any fish that swims, being about of the consistency of pork, and eaten fresh, is most delicious. This is the only fish of which we have any knowledge in which there are no bones. The sword is a continuation in a direct line from the head, from three to four feet in length—of the back bone, but there is no lateral bone. The sword of this fish is very hard, and is driven with such force into the mid timbers of a ship, that it can never be drawn out; it breaks square off, and is so tightly wedged

ITS WINDS—THE WINDS—THE WHISTLING—  
WINDS—THE DEPTING LEAVES—THE BUSY SQUIR-  
RELS—THE SUN—THE ELEGANT.

The north wind whistling coldly mean,  
The clouds rush swiftly o'er the sky,  
And naked forests wildly green  
Beneath the winds that boisterous fly

The deep brown leaves are drifting 'fore us,  
And rustling crackle beneath the feet:  
The cawing crows are flying o'er us,  
And southward move their pious feet.

The busy squirrels their nests are storing,  
And fallen nuts do wisely gather;  
The blue jays, restless on wing, are soaring,  
As if to try the wintry weather.

The Sun looks down from his southern flight,  
His beams are slanting coldly now;  
The hare and weasel are turning white  
In sympathy with coming snow.

November's blasts are wildly moaning—  
The farmer's hearth how precious now;  
His beasts to fieldward cease their roving  
To sheltered barn yards wisely go.

In morning's frosts the sunbeams glisten,  
And welcome is the good wood-fire;  
To northern winds we careless listen,  
When warmed by forest's funeral pyre.

Drift on brown leaves, and moan ye winds,  
Ye crows and birds to the southward go:  
With snug warm homes, contented minds,  
We'll brave the blasts—no ills will know.

C. M. D.

\* It is a fact I have often noticed that the blue-jay, which remains with us all winter, is repeatedly seen flying high in the air in November, and seems very restless.

Sir E. W. Head has arrived at Quebec. The American Cabinet have consented to allow the reciprocity to go into force provisionally. The seat of government question at Quebec, at latest dates, had not been determined. The temperance candidate, Myron Clarke, is probably elected in New York.

WAR NEWS.—The Allies have not yet succeeded in taking Sebastopol. They commenced storming it with land and naval batteries on the 17th October. A great many Russians were killed; but no effect made on the fortifications. The Russians were being continually reinforced. The allies now number 110,000 men, and about 20,000 are immediately expected. The immediate commencement of war with Austria is expected. Canton has not fallen yet. There is imminent danger of war between England and France, on the one side, and the United States on the other.

A newspaper, called the *Commonwealth*, is to be immediately issued in Whitby. Meagher, the Irish exile, was on board the Great Western Railroad cars when the late accident happened, and rendered the passengers great assistance. Nearly all the Reform papers are out against the Clergy Reserve Bill. Hincks is helping the Tories; Rolph is away. George Brown and McKenzie are the real leaders of the true Reformers—Dorion and Holton in Lower Canada. Where is Sandfield McDonald? W. F. Coffin, of Montreal, and M. Crooks Cameron, of Toronto, Esqs., have been appointed to investigate the accidents on the Great Western. These gentlemen are both Tories. We, in Upper Canada (although two to one Reformers), are actually under a strict Tory regime, all through the TRAITOR HINCKS!

The Emperor and Queen of France are to visit England during the month of November, and the Queen of England and Prince Albert will return the visit next May.

The Alton *Courier* states that the Mormons contemplate forming a settlement in Kansas. A delegation from Alton, to be joined by others at St. Louis, making in all about two hundred families, was preparing to start. The spot selected for settlement is in the interior, about 100 miles from the town of Kansas. The object is to form a stopping place for the poorer classes of Mormon emigrants, where they may rest and recruit, before proceeding to Salt Lake City. The informant of the *Courier* thinks they will not be molested, as they are opposed to slavery, and their influence will be in favor of making Kansas a free State.

TO RESUSCITATE PERSONS WHEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—This is the season when deaths from this source occur; and few, who do not look to the summary, know how many there are. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning, use cold water for hours; don't be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but persevere, and if, after three or four hours drenching animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the showering, which is rendered colder by the saline mixture. If possible, administer the douch on the head and along the spinal column. Persons who have fallen senseless under a stroke of lightning when alone, have recovered in the rain; and Mr. Merriar, the weather-sophist, relates a case where a victim was recalled to life by dashing cold water on him several hours after apparent death.—*Paper July.*

## Agricultural, &c.

### HOW TO TELL WHEN IT IS GOING TO RAIN.

The noted Dr. Jenner recapitulates the "infallible signs" of a coming storm:

The hollow winds begin to blow,  
The clouds look dark, the grass is low;  
The soot falls down, the sparrows creep  
And spiders from their cobwebs creep.  
Last night the sun went pale to bed,  
The moon in halos hung her head;  
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,  
For see, a rainbow spans the sky.  
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,  
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernell.  
Hark! how the chairs and table crack,  
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;  
Her corns with shooting pains torment her  
And to her bed untimely sent her,  
Loud quack the ducks and sea-fowls cry,  
The distant hills are looking nigh.  
How restless are the snorting swine;  
The busy flies disturb the kine.  
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,  
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings,  
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,  
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws,  
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,  
Then spreading, back to earth it bends.

The wind unsteady veers around,  
Or settling in the east is found.  
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,  
And nimble catch the incautious flies.  
The glow-worms numerous clear and bright,  
Illumed the dewy dell last night.  
At dusk the squallid toad was seen,  
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.  
The whirling wind the dust obeys,  
And in the rapid eddy plays.  
The frog has changed his yellow vest,  
And in a russet coat is dress'd,  
The sky is green, the air is still,  
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.  
The dog, so altered in his taste,  
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast.  
Behold the rooks how odd their flight;  
They imitate the gliding kite,  
And seem precipitate to fall,  
As if they felt the piercing ball;  
The tender colts on back do lie,  
Nor heed the traveller passing by;  
In fiery red the sun doth rise,  
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies.  
Twill surely rain I see't with sorrow,  
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

### THE WEATHER.

From 4th to 10:h November.

Friday evening, 3rd, turned quite cold; thermometer fell below freezing point—night beautifully light. Saturday, still cooler; wind north; thermometer at sunrise, 28—four degrees below freezing point—cloudy. The thermometer stood below freezing point all of the 4th. The night was splendidly moonlit—so light that one could see to read by it. The thermometer stood at 19, that is 13 degrees below freezing point at 9 o'clock; at night; wind north; but air very still. Sunday, 5th, wind still north; thermometer 19 still, at noon 48; at night 48; wind south, blowing over the lake. Monday morning cloudy; wind very high, south-west; thermometer, 45; at noon 48; at night 46. It rained this afternoon from the south. Tuesday, a fine sunny day; wind west; thermometer 28 in the morning; at noon, 50; rained in the afternoon; at night, at 10 o'clock, 32. Wednesday, cloudy; wind north-west; thermometer in the morning, 33. This autumn has been unusually dry. At present the ground is as dry as in August—many wells being dry. We have not had our usual fall rains. At noon it rose to about 45; at night fell to 32. Thursday, quite cool, cloudy; wind south-east; thermometer 31 in the morning; at noon, 35; at night, 37; wind still east. Snow fell to the depth of three inches at Barrie on the 4th. Friday cloudy; wind still east, thermometer 35 in the morning.

### RECEIPTS.

Rodk. McLennan Kenyon, \$1 on account of a paper, 1854. C. A. G., \$4 for 1853-4.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, 10th November, 1854.

A good deal of Pork coming in—sells from \$4 1/2 to \$5 1/2; Wheat 7s 6d to 7s 8d; Hay \$20 to \$27 per ton; Beef, average, \$4 1/2 to \$5; Mutton 4 1/2 per lb. per qr; Hides per 100 lbs \$5; Fowls per pair 1s 3d to 1s 6d; Geese 1s 10d a-piece; Turkeys 3s 9d; Ducks 1s; Butter, fresh, 1s—tub, 9d to 10d; Potatoes 2s 6d; Oats 2s 6d. English markets firm, rather rising.

Mr. Poley has introduced a Bill to amend the Jurisdiction of County Courts. Mr. Brown of the *Cayuga Chief*, Albany, has been lecturing in various parts of New York on Temperance. Douglass is becoming very popular in the United States. Boston is now the most popular man. Bayard Taylor is lecturing in Lower Canada, and it is said will soon visit Toronto. The State election in Pennsylvania, by a small majority, went against the Abolition Law. This is owing to the great German population in that State, who are inveterate beer drinkers. Dr. Faust has been elected to Congress from Philadelphia. He is an eminent Temperance man and Son. It is said that eating oysters in New York has caused cholera. A person named Charles Robinson has been banished in a mysterious way at Port Dalhousie. Judge Macaulay has given a long and very learned charge to the Grand Jury at Chatham, respecting the recent terrible accident there. A sharp correspondence is going on in the *St. Catharines Post* against and for the Good Templars. The opposer alleges that the meeting of women with men has a bad tendency. We fear this prejudice will injure the Good Templars. Why do women go to prayer meetings and service at night in churches? Why do they go to confession in Catholic Churches late and early? Answer, ye opposers! The people of Haldimand have offered \$1000 reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Government, for the arrest of the infamous murderers of Mr. Nelson on the Grand River. It is said three men are implicated. Three men have been arrested near Buffalo on suspicion. General Houston is to give a lecture in Boston during the coming winter against slavery. The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad is doing a great business just now. Bulwer the novelist says he has written his last novel, and seems thoroughly disgusted with life.

The usury laws have been entirely abolished in England. It is said Government intends raising a new regiment in Canada, called the Canadian Rifles. Captain Throop, of the Steamer Ontario American, has in contemplation, to build a splendid summer hotel on one of the thousand islands. The Sons and Templars of Weston had a soiree yesterday at that village. It is said, Gortschakoff is at Sebastopol. The Russians have invaded the Principalities again, and if the Austrians are honest, they will declare war against Russia. It is supposed they mean to attack Varna. This will prevent Omar Pacha from going to help the Allies in the Crimea. The Semi-annual session of the League, will be held at Hamilton next Wednesday the 15th.

The Frontenac Division, Kingston, the oldest in Canada, celebrated its anniversary on the 2nd inst. The Rev. J. E. Ryerson, lectured there on the 30th and 31st October. The Americans intend to send out a large expedition of soldiers to punish the Indians for recent murders in the West. John Van Buren has returned from Europe. Barnum proposes holding a national baby show in his museum, New York. Potatoes sell in Chicago for 3s. 1d. currency; in St. Louis for 6s. 6d. currency per bushel. On Monday the 6th, the thermometer was 22 below the freezing point in New York city.

The strange anomaly is seen in Canada of Government papers receiving Government patronage opposing the principal Government measure, viz, the Clergy Reserve Act. We find the *British Canadian* (Cayley's organ) doing so, also the *Colonist*. The Tory papers, in many instances, have changed their tune since Bishop Strachan came out with his thunder against the act. It is a pitiable thing to see Tories have no minds of their own. Nearly every Tory paper in Canada is now opposed to the Ministry. This is at least consistent.

The Grand Division of Western New York met on the 25th October at Ithica, N. Y. One hundred representatives were present. All spoke with much confidence of the election of Myron H. Clarke as Governor. Resolutions to support him were passed. Daniel H. Marsh of Oswego is elected G.W.P. We believe that Seymour will be defeated, but it is very doubtful. All the rowdies, Irish, and rum advocates support him.

The Grand Division of North Carolina met on the 26th October at Raleigh. The Order is doing well. The Grand Division disapproval of admitting females to Divisions. Ungallant this!

The Grand Divisions of Maryland and Virginia sat about the same time, and were well attended, more so than usual, and the Order in both places seems to be doing well. The Cadets are flourishing in Virginia.

The Grand Jury at Chatham have indicted two of the conductors on the gravel train that caused the disaster on the Great Western. So it is, a few careless, worthless conductors refuse to obey orders, and fifty-four human beings are killed! The punishment of the murderers, may be a few years in the penitentiary.

The Port Dover *Argus* comes out against the secularization of the Brevets. Strange this for a paper professing to be on the reform side. What has been the effect on churches in past times, where they have held large tracts of land or money or funds, monasteries, &c. &c.? Has it not been to corrupt them? Let the Christian churches depend upon their flocks—then you will have parity.

The Division of Sons in Port Dover has gone down, and a very inferior order, the Good Samaritans, taken its place. It will not stand half as long as the Division did.

**TIMES OF SITTINGS OF DIVISION COURTS IN YORK AND PEEL IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.**

Toronto,.....	November, Saturday, 18.
".....	December, Wednesday, 6.
".....	" Friday, 29.
Weston,.....	November, Wednesday, 29.
Barwick,.....	December, Friday, 1.
King,.....	" Saturday, 2.
Richmond Hill,.....	" Friday, 15.
Unionville,.....	" Saturday, 16.
Newmarket,.....	" Monday, 18.
Derry West,.....	" Thursday, 21.
Brampton,.....	" Friday, 22.
Sandhill,.....	" Saturday, 23.

The York County Court and Quarter Sessions will sit at Toronto on the 21st November.

**SUBSCRIBER'S NOTICE!**

We are sending circulars to subscribers in arrears at this office. Many of these owe for 1853; some still for 1851-2; and nearly half for 1854. Remember our charge for 1851-2, each year, is \$1; at this length of time. For 1853-4, paper being weekly, the charge is \$2 each year. Money duly mailed in presence of Postmasters is at our risk. Old accounts not paid will be immediately collected in the Division Courts.



**The Son of Temperance.**

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color 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, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

The following lines were taken from an old "Washingtonian," a paper printed at Windsor as long ago as 1812:

**"THE WORM OF THE STILL."**

I have found what the learned seemed puzzled to tell  
The true shape of the devil, and where is his hell;  
Into serpents of old crept the author of ill,  
But Satan now works as a Worm of the Still.  
Of all migrations this last he likes best;  
How the arrogant reptile here raises his crest!  
His head winding up from the tail of his plan,  
Till the worm stands erect o'er the prostrated man.  
Here he joys to transform, by his magical spell,  
The sweet milk of the earth to an essence of hell;  
Fermented our food, and corrupted our grain,  
To furbish our stomachs and madden the brain,  
By his water of life, what distraction and fear!  
By the gleam of its light, what pale spectres appear  
What orgies the nights of the drunkard display!  
But how black with ennu! how benighted his day!  
With drams it begins, and with drams it must end,  
A dram in his country, his mistress his friend;  
Till his ossified heart hates itself at the last,  
And a dram nerves his hand for the death-doing blast.  
Then think not that Satan, still plotting our harm,  
Has ever forsaken his serpentine form;  
Ah! this serpent will never want poison to kill,  
While the fat of our fields feeds the Worm of the Still

**SOUTH OXFORD, BEHOLD YOUR TEMPERANCE MAN!!**

Hincks betrays his temperance dupes in South Oxford as he has betrayed his political friends and his country. Read what follows:—

McKenzie and others went to South Oxford in July to try and convince the people that Hincks was a political cheat. He advocated the interest of Carroll, a plain honest man. The miserable dupes (temperance men included,) actually disbelieved what honest men said, and trusted to the HYENA OFFICIAL, whose whole life has been office-seeking and political trickery. Temperance men who knew Hincks to be a notorious wine-bibber, like asses believed him when he said he would support the Maine law!!

On the second reading of the Maine Law Bill now before the House, hear what he says. One thing, he confesses, which should sink any man below the station of any honorable man. We mean the admission on his part that, when in Maine last year, or the past summer, he actually bought two bottles of wine for beverage purposes, contrary to the laws of the State in which he was—knowingly breaking the laws of a land that was trying to put down intemperance, and, with a couple of Buffalo winebibbers actually soaked under the smuggled liquor. A pretty man this to vote for the Maine law! Did he call and see Neal Dow and tell him of it? Not he: the company of Neal Dow is not congenial to such a character. Chiselling in debentures, in wine bottles; or in selling a parcel of traitorous reformers to McNab, Caley and McDonald, is much more agreeable work for so base and time-serving a politician. Mr McKenzie, on the other hand, in this matter, as on all other points,

use. Why should not the liquor business be stopped as well as lotteries and gaming? The law, with a slight modification, was in force in New Brunswick, and why should it not be here? Eating too much did not produce evil results to a community by the action of the few, but drinking did. The State of New York carried the measure last year, but Governor Seymour had vetoed it, and therefore could not be re-elected. The licensing system was founded upon error, and it was necessary, for the welfare of the human race, that the traffic, manufacture and sale of liquor should be forever abolished. He would vote for the Bill."

It is true, as Mr. Cameron says, a defective law has been on our Statute Book such as he describes, and the moment the township councils attempted to enforce it, the law courts prevented it by construing the law so as to render the municipal acts void.

"Mr. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto, said that for two years an act had been on the statute books, giving the township municipalities of Upper Canada similar powers to those demanded by this bill. Yet not a dozen had made use of it; and he looked upon that as a proof, that the country did not want it, notwithstanding what hon. gentlemen might say to the contrary. It seemed to him there was a fallacy at the bottom of all the arguments urged in favor of the bill—in that they would punish the sober man to get at the drunkard. Now, there was nothing wrong in the moderate use of strong liquors; it was permitted by scripture, and the practice had existed in all ages, and was sanctioned by the best of men. Prohibitory laws like this demanded, had been found not to work well; and experience had shown that they could not be carried. This bill makes a sumptuary law; and the legislature might just as well prescribe what kind of garments he should wear, or what he should eat or drink; but he did not deny the power of the legislature to make sumptuary laws. He did, however, deny their utility. He did not doubt that if men were not permitted the use of liquors, that they would resort to opium or other pernicious stimulants. He was in favor of making the law more stringent against the drunkard himself, and trying the effects of that.

Mr. RANKIN, in view of the great evils of intemperance, would vote for the principle of the bill.

Mr. HINCKS, said:

"If the hon. member for Lambton thought that the Bill before the House contained absurdities, let him bring one that did not contain them, before the House. He (Mr. H.) thought that the course proposed, of allowing this bill to pass a second time, there being a Committee already appointed by whose means he hoped that we should get a desirable Bill passed, was a proper one. Though he (Mr. H.) was opposed to this Bill in substance, he thought that if a reasonable Bill were brought forward that he might vote for it; but he had not yet seen any one that he thought he could support. He looked upon the Maine Liquor Law as a great absurdity.

Mr. MACKENZIE, wanted to know why?

Mr. HINCKS—The hon. member for Haldimand should say he did not know why. The hon. member had discussed this question with him (Mr. H.) before his (Mr. B.'s) constituents. The State of Maine had no control whatever over the importations, which in the United States are regulated by the Federal Government, but it was not so here. Some hon. members wanted however to go further than the people of Maine had gone, and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in every shape.

Several Members—Yes! yes!

**THE STORY OF THE SMUGGLED WINE BOTTLES—AN APOTHECARY CHEATED.**

"Mr. HINCKS—Continued then it was inconsistent. Now he did not pretend to be a teetotaler, for he was always ready to take a glass of wine when he was asked; but he would tell an anecdote to illustrate the state of things in Maine. He happened to be stationed at one of the teetotaler's establishments where there was no liquor allowed as it was said, to be used. He was called upon while there, by two or three gentlemen belonging to Buffalo, and was invited by them to take a glass of wine, but he told them that he regretted it was impossible to get wine there. Oh? said they, "there is no difficulty about it at all." It turned out that there was an apothecary's store next door, and there was a door opening into this hotel where he (Mr. Hincks) was staying, and he (Mr. H.) sent down and obtained a couple of bottles; but he must beg honorable gentlemen here to understand, that they were not such bottles of wine as were recognised in Canada as such, but the bottles were put up in

it was very evident, that the law was intended to operate against the poor, and not against the rich. All he could say was [as regarded himself] if that he was sick he should be his own medical attendant and know what he should prescribe. [Laughter.] Now, if the House went so far as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, a system of immorality would be brought about in this country, far beyond our conception. It would appear that all lessons of experience had been lost upon hon. members if they thought that they could prevent the importation and manufacture of the article."

Here we have a genuine wine-bibber in Maine, by his example undermining the laws of a country that sheltered him,—he, the prime minister of Canada, actually violating the laws of a friendly State.

Many members bore testimony to the evils of intemperance, and we are happy to say a majority did so.

It will be seen from the above sample of Hincks' teetotalism how much reliance can be placed on it. He is one of the greatest enemies the law has. His example in private is ruinous to all who associate with him, in a temperance point of view. His political ideas are mercenary, degrading; yet, at the South Oxford election, hundreds of teetotalers gaped in astonishment! after this great humbug! Alas for the credulity of mankind!

**A GREAT POLITICAL TEETOTALER.**

As we have given the sentiments of some of our Canadian legislators, we might as well give those of one of the greatest American statesmen. If such a man can pass through the highest political offices, the most fashionable American society, act as foreign Ambassador, why cannot our gentry do so, and remain teetotalers? General Houston is a similar man.

"A GOOD WITNESS.—THE HON. LEWIS CASS, of Detroit, one of the oldest men in his country's service, having been for many years an officer both, in civil and military departments, gives this valuable testimony:

"I have never tasted ardent spirits in my life, and therefore know they can be dispensed with. Probably few men have undergone more fatigue than I have. The more active portion of my life was passed in a country, on the very verge of civilization, and much of it beyond, and I have had my full share of exposures, exertions, privations, in peace and in war. I have had, too, my full share of health. I might almost say that I have enjoyed uninterrupted health: and I am therefore a living proof that ardent spirits are not necessary for physical endurance, under any circumstances of toil and trial. It was this conviction which led me, when Secretary of War, to authorize the commutation of the ration of ardent spirits previously issued to the troops, for its equivalent in coffee or sugar, which has since made part of the supplies furnished to our army."

**ENFORCING THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.**

It is altogether likely that we will obtain a Maine law or some very strong restrictive measure against the license system. Now the obtaining this law is perhaps easier than its due and continued enforcement. This has been found to be the case in many parts of Massachusetts, in Michigan, and would be in New York. The country towns and villages and rural districts would probably generally enforce the law; but not so the large cities. It is important for all of our temperance bodies to consider how they are to enforce the law. Our land, like the American States, is much influenced by popular opinions. Officials are too often corrupt here as there. They will be often slow to enforce a Maine law. Means should be adopted to make them do so, and organizations formed in every community on the principle of the Carson League, with funds to prosecute, if necessary, all offenders. Our Courts of Justice, as in the United States, are generally adverse to the Maine Law, although the Judges are continually harping upon the mighty evils of drunkenness. They preach up moral suasion and drink themselves—often to excess—do nothing by example for temperance, yet cry up moral suasion. If all were like them, who would the moral suasion be? There is not a Judge on the Upper Canadian Benches of Superior Courts in favour of the Maine law, that we are aware of. Judge Macaulay may be. At their hands it will receive a strict construction. Temperance men in enforcing this law in our Province have more before them than in obtaining it. We warn all of this in law, that the

are much inclined to believe the measure will pass the House of Assembly, and we do not see why it should be thrown out in the Upper House. It may be, however, through the influence of the Ministry, who are adverse to it. McNab, Caley, and McDonald are not friendly to such a law. They will burk it any way if they can. Hincks, their ally, is bitterly opposed to it.

Canada is slow to obtain and enforce any great reform. The history of the Clergy Reserves question proves this. The Maine Law would create a mighty moral revolution in Canada. All deep thinkers know this. It is the mightiest question that ever agitated our country, and its honest enforcement would do the most good. Is the moral tone of society, especially of the official and general classes sufficiently high to enforce it? We confess we doubt it. Yet the country wants, cries! weeps! for it; and it is a thing which the longer it is delayed, the more difficult it will be to obtain it.

Should BREWERS and DISTILLERS receive compensation? is another important question. We cannot see upon what ground they should. There is no vested right in their business. It is one carried on upon a mere contingency of the continuance of the license system. But more anon on this point.

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"It appears that there are 9,895 grog shops in the city, of which 3,917 are licensed, and 2,978 unlicensed. Thus it is seen that more than one third of the liquor sellers in New York sell without license.

"Of the 6,865 places where liquor is sold, 3,087 are kept open on Sunday. Just think of it, in the city of New York, here has 6,895 breathing places, and that 3,087 are open, pouring the atmosphere of hell upon the community on Sunday, while the ministers of the gospel are preaching. Now look at the crimes that have been committed within the six months covered by the report. There were apprehended for felonies and other crimes 21,125 persons of all classes

"There were 9,723 persons lodged in the several Station Houses during the six months. Of this number 5,117 were born in sweet Ireland. Thus it is seen that more than one half of the persons lodged in the Police Station Houses were Irish. Is not this a significant fact. Of the remainder 2,857 were from other foreign countries, leaving only 1,759 of the whole number who were born in the United States. Thus it is seen that less than four-fifths of all were of American birth.

"There is not another such a country in the world, where so large a proportion of criminals and paupers are of foreign birth."

**GOOD TEMPLARS, CUMMINSVILLE.**

SIR AND BROTHER.

I am satisfied that any thing emanating to the overthrow of the destroyer of King Alcohol will be hailed by you with pleasure and delight—because whatever organization may be established if they have only that one great object in view for which we have been contending for years—then I say the cause will be safe in their hands, and we should hail them as coworkers together with us by giving to them the right hand of fellowship and bid them God speed in the cause of our common humanity.

You will perceive that the above remarks apply to the I. O. of G. Templars who are making such rapid strides throughout our Province and as you observe unless the Sons wake up to duty and to diligence they will take the wind out of their sails.

In connection with the order we had a visit from Bro. Murrell D. D. G. W. T. on the 17th ult, who delivered one of his soul stirring strains on the occasion against the insidious destroyer and the host of evils that follow in the train—on the evening following he formed a lodge of G. Templars numbering between twenty and thirty to be entered on their Charter they meet in the Temperance Hall by permission of the Sons.—Night of meeting Tuesday.—In conclusion I would state that the Sons and G. Templars have commenced to work hand in hand together.

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Cumminsville Oct 30th. 1854.

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How striking are the following statistics. They are borne out by experience every where. At Cornwall in Canada where the Cholera raged badly only one Son of Temperance died. In Kingston only two died out of some three hundred Sons. In Toronto only one died out of 500. Health and long life are the fruits of total abstinence.—ED SON.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE MORTALITY.—The reports made to the National Division show a member-



Unionville, Saturday, 16.  
Newmarket, Monday, 18.  
Derry West, Thursday, 21.  
Brampton, Friday, 22.  
Sandhill, Saturday, 23.

The York County Court and Quarter Sessions will sit at Toronto on the 21st November.

**SUBSCRIBER'S NOTICE!**

We are sending circulars to subscribers in arrears at this office. Many of these owe for 1853; some still for 1851-2; and nearly half for 1854.

Remember our charge for 1851-3, each year, is \$15 at this length of time. For 1853-4, paper being weekly, the charge is \$2 each year.

Money duly mailed in presence of Postmasters is at our risk. Old accounts not paid will be immediately collected in the Division Courts.



**The Son of Temperance.**

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color 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, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

The following lines were taken from an old "Wasbingtonian," a paper printed at Windsor as long ago as 1812:

**"THE WORM OF THE STILL."**

I have found what the learned seemed puzzled to tell  
The true shape of the devil, and where is his hell;  
Into serpents of old crept the author of ill,  
But Satan now works as a Worm of the Still.  
Of all migrations this last he likes best;  
How the arrogant reptile here raises his crest!  
His head winding up from the tail of his plan,  
Till the worm stands erect o'er the prostrated man.  
Here he joys to transform, by his magical spell,  
The sweet milk of the earth to an essence of hell;  
Fermented our food, and corrupted our grain,  
To furnish our stomachs and madden the brain,  
By his water of life, what distraction and fear!  
By the gleam of its light, what pale spectres appear  
What orgies the nights of the drunkard display!  
But how black with enmity! how benighted his day!  
With drams it begins, and with drams it must end,  
A dram in his country, his mistress his friend;  
Till his ossified heart hates itself at the last,  
And a dram nerves his hand for the death-doing blast.  
Then think not that Satan, still plotting our harm,  
Has ever forsaken his serpentine form;  
Ah! this serpent will never want poison to kill,  
While the fat of our fields feeds the Worm of the Still

**SOUTH OXFORD, BEHOLD YOUR TEMPERANCE MAN!!**

Hincks betrays his temperance dupes in South Oxford as he has betrayed his political friends and his country. Read what follows:—

McKenzie and others went to South Oxford in July to try and convince the people that Hincks was a political cheat. He advocated the interest of Carroll, a plain honest man. The miserable dupes (temperance men included) actually disbelieved what honest men said, and trusted to the HYENA OFFICIAL, whose whole life has been office-seeking and political trickery. Temperance men who knew Hincks to be a notorious wine-bibber, like asses believed him when he said he would support the Maine law!

On the second reading of the Maine Law Bill now before the House, hear what he says. One thing, he confesses, which should sink any man below the station of any honorable man. We mean the admission on his part that, when in Maine last year, or the past summer, he actually bought two bottles of wine for beverage purposes, contrary to the laws of the State in which he was—knowingly breaking the laws of a land that was trying to put down intemperance, and, with a couple of Buffalo winebibbers actually soaked under the smuggled liquor. A pretty man this to vote for the Maine law! Did he call and see Neal Dow and tell him of it? Not he: the company of Neal Dow is not congenial to such a character. Chiselling in debentures, in wine bottles, or in selling a parcel of traitorous reformers to McNab, Caley and McDonald, is much more agreeable work for so base and time-serving a politician. Mr. McKenzie, on the other hand, in this matter, as in all he does, is straightforward and true to his country.

Mr. McKenzie said that metal station was of no

be re-elected. The licensing system was founded upon error, and it was necessary, for the welfare of the human race, that the traffic, manufacture and sale of liquor should be forever abolished. He would vote for the Bill."

It is true, as Mr. Cameron says, a defective law has been on our Statute Book such as he describes, and the moment the township councils attempted to enforce it, the law courts prevented it by construing the law so as to render the municipal acts void.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto, said that for two years an act had been on the statute books, giving the township municipalities of Upper Canada similar powers to those demanded by this bill. Yet not a dozen had made use of it; and he looked upon that as a proof, that the country did not want it, notwithstanding what hon. gentlemen might say to the contrary. It seemed to him there was a fallacy at the bottom of all the arguments urged in favor of the bill—in that they would punish the sober man to get at the drunkard. Now, there was nothing wrong in the moderate use of strong liquors; it was permitted by scripture, and the practice had existed in all ages, and was sanctioned by the best of men. Prohibitory laws like this demanded, had been found not to work well; and experience had shown that they could not be carried. This bill makes a sumptuary law; and the legislature might just as well prescribe what kind of garments he should wear, or what he should eat or drink; but he did not deny the power of the legislature to make sumptuary laws. He did, however, deny their utility. He did not doubt that if men were not permitted the use of liquors, that they would resort to opium or other pernicious stimulants. He was in favor of making the law more stringent against the drunkard himself, and trying the effects of that.

Mr. RANKIN, in view of the great evils of intemperance, would vote for the principle of the bill.

Mr. HINCKS, said:

"If the hon. member for Lambton thought that the Bill before the House contained absurdities, let him bring one that did not contain them, before the House. He (Mr. H.) thought that the course proposed, of allowing this bill to pass a second time, there being a Committee already appointed by whose means he hoped that we should get a desirable Bill passed, was a proper one. Though he (Mr. H.) was opposed to this Bill in substance, he thought that if a reasonable Bill were brought forward that he might vote for it; but he had not yet seen any one that he thought he could support. He looked upon the Maine Liquor Law as a great absurdity.

Mr. MACKENZIE, wanted to know why?

Mr. HINCKS—The hon. member for Haldimand should say he did not know why. The hon. member had discussed the question with him (Mr. H.) before his (Mr. H.) constituents. The State of Maine had no control whatever over the importations, which in the United States are regulated by the Federal Government, but it was not so here. Some hon. members wanted however to go further than the people of Maine had gone, and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in every shape.

Several Members—Yes! yes!

**THE STORY OF THE SMUGGLED WINE BOTTLES—AN APOTHECARY CHEATED.**

Mr. HINCKS—Continued then it was inconsistent. Now he did not pretend to be a teetotaler, for he was always ready to take a glass of wine when he was asked; but he would tell an anecdote to illustrate the state of things in Maine. He happened to be stationed at one of the teetotaler's establishments where there was no liquor allowed as it was said, to be used. He was called upon while there, by two or three gentlemen belonging to Buffalo, and was invited by them to take a glass of wine, but he told them that he regretted it was impossible to get wine there. Oh? said they, "there is no difficulty about it at all." It turned out that there was an apothecary's store next door, and there was a door opening into this hotel where he (Mr. Hincks) was staying, and he (Mr. H.) sent down and obtained a couple of bottles; but he must beg honorable gentlemen here to understand, that they were not such bottles of wine as were recognised in Canada as such, but the bottles were put up in paper like medicine and labelled. [Laughter.] The wine though was tolerably good [Hear, hear.] Now

the manufacture and sale of liquor, a system of immortality would be brought about in this country, far beyond our conception. It would appear that all lessons of experience had been lost upon hon. members if they thought that they could prevent the importation and manufacture of the article."

Here we have a genuine wine-bibber in Maine, by his example undermining the laws of a country that sheltered him,—he, the prime minister of Canada, actually violating the laws of a friendly State.

Many members bore testimony to the evils of intemperance, and we are happy to say a majority did so.

It will be seen from the above sample of Hincks' teetotalism how much reliance can be placed on it. He is one of the greatest enemies the law has. His example in private is ruinous to all who associate with him, in a temperance point of view. His political ideas are mercenary, degrading; yet, at the South Oxford election, hundreds of teetotalers gaped in astonishment! after this great humbug! Alas for the credulity of mankind!

**A GREAT POLITICAL TEETOTALLER.**

As we have given the sentiments of some of our Canadian legislators, we might as well give those of one of the greatest American statesmen. If such a man can pass through the highest political offices, the most fashionable American society, act as foreign Ambassador, why cannot our gentry do so, and remain teetotalers? General Houston is a similar man.

"A GOOD WITNESS.—THE HON. LEWIS CASS, of Detroit, one of the oldest men in his country's service, having been for many years an officer both, in civil and military departments, gives this valuable testimony:

"I have never tasted ardent spirits in my life, and therefore know they can be dispensed with. Probably few men have undergone more fatigue than I have. The more active portion of my life was passed in a country, on the very verge of civilization, and much of it beyond, and I have had my full share of exposures, exertions, privations, in peace and in war. I have had, too, my full share of health. I might almost say that I have enjoyed uninterrupted health: and I am therefore a living proof that ardent spirits are not necessary for physical endurance, under any circumstances of toil and trial. It was this conviction which led me, when Secretary of War, to authorize the commutation of the ration of ardent spirits previously issued to the troops, for its equivalent in coffee or sugar, which has since made part of the supplies furnished to our army."

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SONS OF TEMPERANCE MORTALITY.—The reports made to the National Division show a membership of 150,000. This does not include the following jurisdiction, from which reports were not received, viz: Delaware, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, Minnesota, and East Tennessee, the Cherokee Nation and the

British Province of N. Brunswick. This would give the number of contributing members to near 200,000.

Of the number reported, viz: 150,090, thirteen hundred and forty eight have died within the year, or an average of about one in one hundred and twelve. The largest mortality has been in Louisiana where they have lost one of every thirty six; Maine is the next on the list, having lost one out of thirty-seven. The least mortality has been in Iowa; but one out of each 301 has died. Vermont has only lost one out of every 300 members. We have no bills of mortality of any other association or society, but we do not believe that as favorable a report can be shown, taking the statistics of several years in succession.

OUR TRIP TO BYTOWN CONTINUED—ITS INCIDENTS—NOTES BY THE WAY—BROCKVILLE—ITS GREAT TUNNEL—AMERICAN STEAMER, "ONTARIO"—MOON LIGHT ON THE LAKE—THE PENITENTIARY—DR. WORKMAN AND THE ASYLUM.

BYTOWN

Is situated on the Grand or Ottawa River, a little more than a day's journey, as the navigation now is, from Montreal. Many rapids intervene between it and Montreal. Staging across the carrying places is resorted to. A railroad is now in course of erection along the southern shore of the Ottawa to connect Bytown with Montreal, partly finished. This, when completed, will be a great aid to the city. Its population, about 10,000, consists of almost every nation. The English, Irish, Scotch, Yankees, Upper and Lower Canadians. It has somewhat of a French appearance, so far as language is concerned. Thousands of French boat and raftsmen come to and go from it during the year. Many of the hackney coachmen are Canadian French. We found an American keeping a lively stable here. The Scotch form an influential part of the trades-people and merchants. The Irish element is strong. Small parties of French Canadians get together at night and sing songs in French. It is rather an immoral place. The buildings are of three materials—brick, stone, and wood, in almost equal proportions. Wood is, of course, cheap. Very superior stone is plentiful. The buildings most noticeable are the Regiopolis Roman Catholic College of stone, with tin roof, and by it two large buildings—the Roman Cathedral and Nunnery. The Court House is of stone. The city is irregularly built—scattering. A mile down the river towards Montreal are the celebrated falls which many think almost equal to those of Niagara. Americans have already availed themselves of the water-power to build mills. There is a very strong feeling among the Scotch and Irish Protestants against the Romanists here.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Whilst we are writing this, the discussion of this subject is perhaps going on at Quebec. Bytown lays claim to it. We cannot see on what ground. Why should the capital be in the coldest part of Canada West? Why should it be located in a place at least sixty miles out of the way? As for warlike defences it has none. Kingston has. It is far less defensible than Kingston—could be easily taken by land from Prescott. Its soil is not good.

COUNTRY ABOUT BYTOWN.

We stated in our last that the Prescott and Bytown railroad passes through a very poor country. But we must not suppose there is no good land in its vicinity, that is, townships at a short distance. We are told there is excellent land in Nepean, Pakenham and Gloucester. Kingston is more central for all Canada than Bytown. It must be remembered that the bulk of western population lies west of Kingston. In five years there will be near a million and a half of people west of Kingston, and not as great a number east of it. The four greatest Canadian cities lie west of Bytown. Brockville would be more central than Bytown; yet Bytown is a fine growing place, destined, by the lumber business alone, to be an important point.

BROCKVILLE—ITS TUNNEL.

Brockville is a very beautiful little town. A railroad from it to the Ottawa, some fifty miles above Bytown, is being built. A very stupendous work is going on there. The town is situated on a hill near a hundred feet (perhaps more) above the river. The Railway Company, to avoid the hill, are tunnelling it. The tunnel will be a mile long, and passes through solid rock. They have just commenced to blast. The undertaking is a stupendous one. This is a delightful healthy town in the summer. No case of cholera happened here last summer.

THE OLDEST LIVING SETTLER

Of this section of country, is Adiel Sherwood, Esq., the Sheriff of Leeds County. He is over seventy-five years old—very hale, intelligent, and likely to live twenty years yet. Temperance has been the rule of his life. He told us that he saw the first tree cut in the township in which he is, seventy years ago, and is the only living survivor of that period there. He and his cousin, the late Judge Sherwood of

that he and his deceased cousin were carried on the back of a faithful old Negro slave, belonging to the father of the Sheriff, on foot, past the St Lawrence rapids, through the woods. What a change he has since seen! What a mighty change has come over the world in seventy years! Like most of the revolutionary race of men, loyal and rebel, he is of a robust constitution.

THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ONTARIO."

We got on board of her at Brockville, and went up on the American side, partly by night. She is a noble boat—a paradise as compared with our river boats. Why are the Canadian river boats so mean! The attendance and meals on this boat were very superior. The company consisted of a large bevy of American girls, travelling for pleasure. It is strange to contrast their open, free manners with the reserved and staid manners of Canadians. The American ladies are exceedingly lively—all fun and laughter. On this evening they carried their romping to rather an extreme. We were exceedingly fatigued, and could not, of course, enjoy it. The next morning the girls were up, and looked at breakfast, as bright as new pins.

THE SOCIALISTIC TENDENCY OF AMERICANS.

It is said that socialism among men and women in the United States is greatly increasing. We are somewhat inclined to think it is in some parts. There is a pleasant open-heartedness, a smiling good humour, a sunny look about the generality of American women, which is very pleasing. So long as this does not descend to rudeness, it is commendable. As we entered this boat, every thing was sunshine and comfort, laughter and joy. The American women, when young, are generally very pretty. Their busts, however, are not so full as the British ladies, and they do not wear so well.

The men are adopting the moustache a good deal. [To be continued next week.]



We recommend Canadian politicians of the Hincks school to read this:—

RANDOM RHYMES FOR POLITICIANS.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

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

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

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

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

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

The constitution of the State, Becomes a fruitful text for him, While he neglects his own, to prate On politics to Jack and John.

THE ROMAN CHURCH PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA—ITS POSITION—THE POWER AND SUPREMACY IT GIVES THE PRIESTHOOD THERE AND IN CANADA GENE RALLY—SHOULD IT FALL?

There is a question looming up in the distance in Canada. The black clouds are now to be seen afar off. Why should Romanism be supplied with a treasury from lands in Lower Canada, to spread its poison and propagandism over Canada and America. Canada seems the rallying-point of this curse of the human race. Romanism is quite as bad as Paganism. Its breathings, its torments, are all pagan, and Mahomet's religion is more liberal and enlightened. Yet this huge nuisance, that curses every nation of Europe, but England and Scotland, is fed in our midst by immense revenues from lands from Lower Canada. It is the great fester sore on the great republic of America, upholding everything bad there—slavery, the rum trade, the ignorance and bigotry of classes. The time is coming when the Legislature of Canada will enquire by what tenure this church holds its lands in Lower Canada. We pronounce no opinion on that subject just now. We see, however, that there is a great struggle coming between Romanism and Protestantism in Canada, between priest aristocracy and enlightened Christianity.

BISHOP STRACHAN'S SUMMER WORK.

This aged prelate is now over 80 years old. Most of this life has been spent in the cold climate of Canada, and during its earliest history. Such a man, to do what he has done, and is still doing, must have an iron constitution and a great mind. Hear what he says of his Summer's work! Pretty well for an octogenarian:—

"I conclude this portion of my address with nothing the general result of my summer's operations,—

Pious confirmed	2635
Confirmations held	108
Sermons and addresses	216
Days occupied	28
Miles travelled	2705

On a view of these total results from the visitation of the Western Division of the Diocese, we have great reason to offer up our devout prayers to Almighty God, for the measure of success with which he has vouchsafed to bless our exertions in extending the kingdom of his own dear Son."—[Address to Synod, October, 1854.]

Bishop Strachan is a man of great moral courage and indomitable energy. He is too amazingly selfish in a religious point of view. We will do him the justice to say we think him sincere in his opinions; yet he is wrong in a country like Canada to attempt to erect or sustain a national church. He owes his great bodily strength and health to temperance.

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It may turn out that, after all, the true cement of the present coalition between Hincks and McNab is the Grand Trunk Railroad. Hincks is the secret spy, the real tool of this road. McNab's politics are railroads, and hence the Cabinet rests on this question.

HIGH TAXES.

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Some terrible events have happened or come to light within a very short period. It shows we are, as we always were, frail and wicked creatures. These are—the fate of Franklin and his crew; the recent terrible massacre of Oregon emigrants by Indians; the melancholy fate of the Arctic; the loss on the battle-field of Alma of thousands of brave men; the still more recent murders on the Great Western Railroad of 54 human beings and the Illinois accident.

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The Bill before the House will probably pass as it is, owing to Hincks and the rail, or consular corporations which follow him. This bill is represented by such persons as Patrick, the Smiths, Roblin, the Morrisons, &c. The truth is, the settlement the present bill gives, is downright robbery to the Voluntaries. The Church of England, like a vampire, has been feeding on these reserves for over 25 years, and now, at last, will get really the best part of them. Our doctrine is that this Church has had the funds and use too long already. It was unjust in the Imperial Legislature to make us pay the incumbents for life. Either the Church of England should have all the lands or be at once choked off. Mr. Price, in his resolutions, is somewhat to blame for this. After all, the Province will benefit little by the Imperial act. We have been humbugged by it, and the present Government Bill will further humbug us. The following will show what the Colonial's correspondent at Quebec thinks of the state of the measure and facts—7th November, 1854.

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they have lost one of every thirty six; Maine is the next on the list, having lost one out of thirty-seven. The least mortality has been in Iowa; but one out of each 301 has died. Vermont has only lost one out of every 300 members. We have not the bills of mortality of any other association or society, but we do not believe that as favorable a report can be shown, taking the statistics of several years in succession.

### OUR TRIP TO BYTOWN CONTINUED—ITS INCIDENTS—NOTES BY THE WAY—BROCKVILLE—ITS GREAT TUNNEL—AMERICAN STEAMER, "ONTARIO"—MOON LIGHT ON THE LAKE—THE PENITENTIARY—DR. WORKMAN AND THE ASYLUM.

#### BYTOWN

Is situated on the Grand or Ottawa River, a little more than a day's journey, as the navigation now is, from Montreal. Many rapids intervene between it and Montreal. Staging across the carrying places is resorted to. A railroad is now in course of erection along the southern shore of the Ottawa to connect Bytown with Montreal, partly finished. This, when completed, will be a great aid to the city. Its population, about 10,000, consists of almost every nation. The English, Irish, Scotch, Yankees, Upper and Lower Canadians. It has somewhat of a French appearance, so far as language is concerned. Thousands of French boat and raftsmen come to and go from it during the year. Many of the hackney coachmen are Canadian French. We found an American keeping a livery stable here. The Scotch form an influential part of the trades-people and merchants. The Irish element is strong. Small parties of French Canadians get together at night and sing songs in French. It is rather an immoral place. The buildings are of three materials—brick, stone, and wood, in almost equal proportions. Wood is, of course, cheap. Very superior stone is plentiful. The buildings most noticeable are the Regiopolis Roman Catholic College of stone, with tin roof, and by it two large buildings—the Roman Cathedral and Nunnery. The Court House is of stone. The city is irregularly built—scattering. A mile down the river towards Montreal are the celebrated falls which many think almost equal to those of Niagara. Americans have already availed themselves of the water-power to build mills. There is a very strong feeling among the Scotch and Irish Protestants against the Romanists here.

#### THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Whilst we are writing this, the discussion of this subject is perhaps going on at Quebec. Bytown lays claim to it. We cannot see on what ground. Why should the capital be in the coldest part of Canada West? Why should it be located in a place at least sixty miles out of the way? As for watlike defences it has none. Kingston has. It is far less defensible than Kingston—could be easily taken by land from Prescott. Its soil is not good.

#### COUNTRY ABOUT BYTOWN.

We stated in our last that the Prescott and Bytown railroad passes through a very poor country. But we must not suppose there is no good land in its vicinity, that is, townships at a short distance. We are told there is excellent land in Nepean, Pakenham and Gicouster. Kingston is more central for all Canada than Bytown. It must be remembered that the bulk of western population lies west of Kingston. In five years there will be near a million and a half of people west of Kingston, and not as great a number east of it. The four greatest Canadian cities lie west of Bytown. Brockville would be more central than Bytown; yet Bytown is a fine growing place, destined, by the lumber business alone, to be an important point.

#### BROCKVILLE—ITS TUNNEL.

Brockville is a very beautiful little town. A railroad from it to the Ottawa, some fifty miles above Bytown, is being built. A very stupendous work is going on there. The town is situated on a hill near a hundred feet (perhaps more) above the river. The Railway Company, to avoid the hill, are tunnelling it. The tunnel will be a mile long, and passes through solid rock. They have just commenced to blast. The undertaking is a stupendous one. This is a delightful healthy town in the summer. No case of cholera happened here last summer.

#### THE OLDEST LIVING SETTLER

Of this section of country, is Adiel Sherwood, Esq., the Sheriff of Leeds County. He is over seventy-five years old—very hale, intelligent, and likely to live twenty years yet. Temperance has been the rule of his life. He told us that he saw the first tree cut in the township in which he is, seventy years ago, and is the only living survivor of that period there.

He and his cousin, the late Judge Sherwood of Toronto, (father of Henry Sherwood), came with their parents during the American Revolutionary war to Canada, and settled near Brockville in the wilderness. He was then only five years old. He recollects

#### THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ONTARIO"

We got on board of her at Brockville, and went up on the American side, partly by night. She is a noble boat—a paradise as compared with our river boats. Why are the Canadian river boats so mean? The attendance and meals on this boat were very superior. The company consisted of a large body of American girls, travelling for pleasure. It is a strange contrast their open, free manners with the reserved and staid manners of Canadians. The American ladies are exceedingly lively—all fun and laughter. On this evening they carried their romping to rather an extreme. We were exceedingly fatigued, and could not, of course, enjoy it. The next morning the girls were up, and looked at breakfast, as bright as new pins.

#### THE SOCIALISTIC TENDENCY OF AMERICANS.

It is said that socialism among men and women in the United States is greatly increasing. We are somewhat inclined to think it is in some parts. There is a pleasant open-heartedness, a smiling good humour, a sunny look about the generality of American women which is very pleasing. So long as this does not descend to rudeness, it is commendable. As we entered this boat, every thing was sunshine and comfort, laughter and joy. The American women, when young, are generally very pretty. Their busts, however, are not so full as the British ladies, and they do not wear so well.

The men are adopting the moustache a good deal.

[To be continued next week.]



We recommend Canadian politicians of the Hincks school to read this:—

#### RANDOM RHYMES FOR POLITICIANS.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

off Why should Romanism be supplied with a treasury from lands in Lower Canada, to spread its poison and propagandism over Canada and America. Canada seems the rallying-point of this curse of the human race. Romanism is quite as bad as Paganism. Its breathings, its forms, are all pagan, and Mahomet's religion is more liberal and enlightened. Yet this huge nuisance, that curses every nation of Europe, but England and Scotland, is fed in our midst by immense revenues from lands from Lower Canada. It is the great fester sore on the great reputation of America, upholding everything bad there—slavery, the sum trade, the ignorance and bigotry of classes. The time is coming when the Legislature of Canada will enquire by what tenure the church holds its lands in Lower Canada. We pronounce no opinion on that subject just now. We see, however, that there is a great struggle coming between priest aristocracy and enlightened Christianity.

#### BISHOP STRACHAN'S SUMMER WORK.

This aged prelate is now over 80 years old. Most of this life has been spent in the cold climate of Canada, and during its earliest history. Such a man, to do what he has done, and is still doing, must have an iron constitution and a great mind. Hear what he says of his Summer's work! Pretty well for an octogenarian:—

"I conclude this portion of my address with nothing the general result of my summer's operations:—

Persons confirmed . . . . .	2635
Confirmations held . . . . .	106
Sermons and addresses . . . . .	216
Days occupied . . . . .	98
Miles travelled . . . . .	2705

On a view of these total results from the visitation of the Western Division of the Diocese, we have great reason to offer up our devout prayers to Almighty God, for the measure of success with which he has vouchsafed to bless our exertions in extending the kingdom of his own dear Son."—[Address to Synod, October, 1854.]

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The English Parliament is prorogued until the 6th November. The celebrated Lord Denman, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench is dead. Robberies and thefts are very common in Toronto, and about the head of the Lake.

A meeting was held to take into consideration the enormous taxes of this city on Monday last, and adjourned until Thursday. The rates of Toronto are becoming enormous.

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Then the Church of England, after all, will receive one-fourth of all the Clergy Reserve fund. The Bill proposes to give a slice off the loaf to the Roman clergy, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians. Probably one-half will thus be frittered away. What then have we gained in principle?—only £1,000,000, supposing that to be made of the residue of the Reserves, whilst the principle of funding the priests from the public crib is, in effect, left.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS IN THIS WORK?

A band of unprincipled men, elected under the guise of reformers!

Dr. Rolph, too, where is he just now? His salary of £800 is stopped,

The whole fund is only worth £200,000. Canada, that is the Volunteers, are swindled in the whole affair.

It seems two of the gang who murdered Mr. Nelson, on the Grand River, recently robbed a young man named Gainer, in Pelham, of \$25.

Cuba—ITS TERRORS.—The last accounts go to say that the United States, taking advantage of the present position of the Europe an affair,

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Patrick, the tool of the Government, has moved that the seat of Government be hereafter stationary.

Fifty criminals were tried at our late sessions.—Crime is increasing in Canada.

Maclean's Almanac for 1855, on the plan of Scoobie's Almanac, is received. This is a very valuable manual, containing various information of use to every one.

The Life-boat, of Montreal, comes to hand much improved. A new volume is to be commenced in January next.

Maclean's Anglo American Magazine for November is received. We are glad to hear that this work is paying the proprietor better than it was.

Mr. Ferres, by late accounts from Quebec, had moved for a Committee to investigate charges against McGuire, the celebrated corrupt police magistrate of Quebec.

Rheanne, the roudy Frenchman who abused Cauchon, is also to be tried for riot.

The correspondent of the Colonist, Mr. Hogan, says McNab, Cayley, and McDonald are mere puppets in the hands of Mr. Hincks.

A meeting has been held in Toronto to protest against the enormous taxes paid by Toronto citizens.

A commission to inquire into the circumstances of the accident on the Great Western has just been appointed by the Government.

Hogan, correspondent of the Colonist, says that Drummond's Seigniorial Bill will take £450,000 out of the consolidated revenue of Canada to pay the signiors.

Mr. Gayet, a French importer, one of the ill-fated passengers on the Arctic, is said to have had with him jewellery worth \$150,000.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.

REV. J. E. RYERSON, of St. Catharines, will under the auspices of the League, lecture in the following places, at the dates specified:

Table with 3 columns: City, Day, Date. Includes Whitby, Cobawa, Prince Albert, Urbridge, Brooklyn.

Branches of the League, or Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, desirous of having lectures within their respective localities, will be pleased to communicate with the Secretary without delay.

G. P. URE, Secretary. Toronto, Nov. 3, 1854.

BOARD OF WORKS.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be for the same.

CHANGE OF TIME

STEAMER WELLDAND



CAPTAIN DONALDSON.

WILL, on and after Monday, the 18th instant, leave Port Dalhousie, at 8 a. m., for Toronto.

Returning, leave Toronto at 12 a. m., for Port Dalhousie, connecting at St. Catharines with the Great Western Express.

Office East side Church, near Front street. Agents: J. CUMMINGS and S. GARSIDE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW. WILLIAM POLLEY. 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

DEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustres, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS. A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamps Lanterns, Chimmings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods; papier Machie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store.

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant Brand Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS Burning Fluid, and camphene.

SELLING OFF!

No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!! As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same.

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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:—

Table listing various goods and prices: Shawl Scarfs, Blankets, Flannel, Cobourgs, Printed Delains, Heavy Gingham, Mauchester Striped Shirtings, Gala Plaids, 8-4 Drugget, Silk and Satin, Ladies Cloaks, Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush Bonnets.

With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Merinoes, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street.

MILINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO.

NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.

THE TORONTO HOUSE No. 60 KING STREET EAST J. CHARLESWORTH.

J. C. would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has completed a very large addition to his Store, thereby securing one of the largest shops in the City, and for Quality and Cheapness second to none in the Province of Canada.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala Plaids, Cobourgs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggets, Quills and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satins and Satinets, Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirtings and Sheatings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Shirtings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarns and Battings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool Sleeves and Collars.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Caps, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Tabs, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles. An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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

AN ACT

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

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

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000.

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

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

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

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

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

STEAMER PEERLESS THROUGH FROM Toronto to Rochester, in 7 hours. Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours. Toronto to New York, in 22 hours. Toronto to Boston, in 27 hours. Toronto to Philadelphia, in 26 hours. Toronto to Chicago, in 30 hours. Toronto to Detroit, in 15 hours. Toronto to Cincinnati, in 20 hours. The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route. The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat. R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Alteration of Time.

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store. JOHN HISCOCK

THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES. Also, with a good stock of

his attendance at Quebec. Now is the time for all true men to be there.

The whole fund is only worth £200,000. Canada, that is the Voluntaria, are swindled in the whole affair. Blamo Hincks and the Roman priests for this. — **KURTON BOX.**

It seems two of the gang who murdered Mr. Nelson, on the Grand River, recently robbed a young man named Gainer, in Pelham, of \$25. Being followed by a constable and some other persons to Port Robinson, they were there overtaken by them in a tavern. The constable, a person named Richards, suspecting the two persons in the tavern to be those who had robbed Gainer, attempted to arrest one of them, and was shot through the head. He died in a few minutes. The person who murdered him is named Townsend, for whom a reward of \$1000 is offered. He has since been arrested, but the other has escaped. What wretches we have in our midst! Two horrible murders have thus been committed by them.

**CUBA.—THE TERRATINGS.**—The last accounts go to say that the United States, taking advantage of the present position of the Kurpe an affairs, seem disposed to insist on taking Cuba by purchase or by force. This must not be done, nor will the best part of the Americans allow it. Pearce and his slave-ridden cabinet want it done. Such a demand enforced would involve us in war.

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—Patrick, the tool of the Government, has moved that the seat of Government be hereafter stationary. Brown has moved very wisely, and justly, that it remain four years in Toronto, and then be located according to the wishes of the whole province. The Government is pledged to this course.

Fifty criminals were tried at our late assize.—Crime is increasing in Canada.

**Maclean's Almanac** for 1855, on the plan of Scobie's Almanac, is received. This is a very valuable manual, containing various information of use to every one. Every family should have a copy.

**The Life-boat**, of Montreal, comes to hand much improved. A new volume is to be commenced in January next.

**Maclean's Anglo American Magazine** for November is received. We are glad to hear that this work is paying the proprietor better than it was. It is a truly valuable periodical.

Mr. Forres, by late accounts from Quebec, had moved for a Committee to investigate charges against McGuire, the celebrated corrupt police magistrate of Quebec.

Rheanna, the roudy Frenchman who abused Cancho, is also to be tried for riot.

The correspondent of the **Colonist**, Mr. Hogan, says McNeil, Cayley, and McDonald are mere puppets in the hands of Mr. Hincks. He says that Hincks is the secret (no doubt, paid agent) of the Grand Trunk Railroad. A pretty state of things this for Canada, certainly.

A meeting has been held in Toronto to protest against the enormous taxes paid by Toronto citizens.

A commission to inquire into the circumstances of the accident on the Great Western has just been appointed by the Government. The coroner's jury at Osham could not agree as to their verdict.

Hogan, correspondent of the **Colonist**, says that Drummond's Seigneurial Bill will take £450,000 out of the consolidated revenue of Canada to pay the seigniors. McDonald of Kingston last year opposed this, now, it seems, he acquiesces. It is a most iniquitous thing. Why not charge the purchase money on the Lower Canada lands themselves?

Mr. Gayot, a French importer, one of the ill-fated passengers on the **Arctie**, is said to have had with him jewellery worth \$150,000. Another passenger, Mr. Sykos, had over \$500,000 in money and bonds. One passenger offered a sailor £30,000 if he would save him.

**PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.**

**REV. J. E. RYERSON**, of St. Catharines, will under the auspices of the League, lecture in the following places, at the dates specified:

EIGHTH WEEK.		
Whitby, - - - -	Monday, November 13th.	
Oshawa, - - - -	Tuesday, " 14th.	
Prince Albert, - -	Wednesday, " 15th.	
Uxbridge, - - - -	Thursday, " 16th.	
Brooklin, - - - -	Friday, " 17th.	

Branches of the League, or Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, desirous of having lectures within their respective localities, will be pleased to communicate with the Secretary without delay, before the arrangements for Mr. Ryerson's present course are completed.

G. P. URE, Secretary.  
Toronto, Nov. 8, 1854.

**BOARD OF WORKS.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.  
By Order,  
**JOHN CARR,** Chairman.  
Board of Works Office, }  
Toronto, October 28th, 1854. } 45

**CAPTAIN DONALDSON.**

**WILL.**, on and after Monday the 18th instant, leave Port Dalhousie, at 8 a. m., for Toronto.

Returning, leaves Toronto at 12 a. m., for Port Dalhousie, connecting at St. Catharines with the Great Western Express.

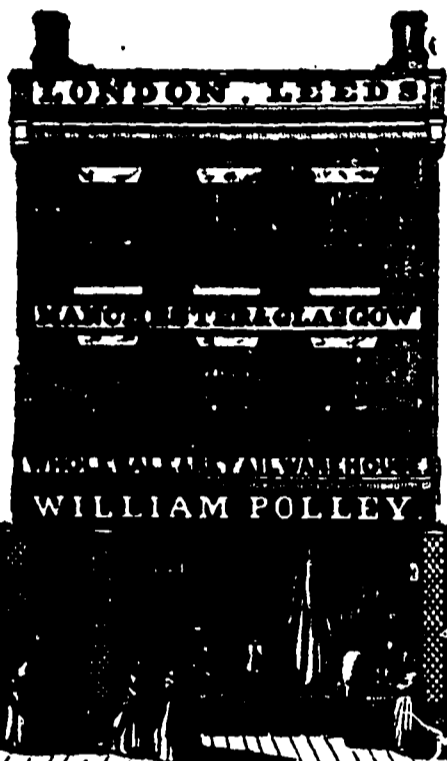
going East at 4 p. m., connecting at the Suspension Bridge with the New York Central, N. Falls, Canadianaigwa & Elmira, and New York & Erie Rail Roads for New York.

Passengers taking the **"WELLAND"** at Toronto, at 12 a. m., will reach New York at nine next morning, at the same hour as if they connect at the N. Falls with the 2 o'clock Mail Trains for New York.

Office East side Church, near Front street.  
**J. CUMMINGS** and  
**GARSDIE,**  
Agents.  
Toronto, Oct. 8th 1854. 45

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

**BEGS** leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses,
- French Merinos,
- Rich Brocaded and Check Silks,
- Cobourgs, Lustres,
- All Wool Plaids, DeLaines,
- Shawls, Polkas,
- Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers,
- Habit Shirts, Sleeves,
- Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size). Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lambs' Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade; and for style, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

Every article warranted—the lowest Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made.  
**WILLIAM POLLEY.**  
Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse,  
66, King St. East  
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

**LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.**

**A** LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamps Lanterns, Chimings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co.  
**J. BRIGGS**

**JUST RECEIVED** a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Machie Ware, and Paris Oil Paint ings at the Boston Lamp Store.  
**J. BRIGGS.**

**FOR SALE** at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal Oils Burning Fluid, and camphene.  
**J. BRIGGS**

**THERE** is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see.  
**J. BRIGGS.**  
Toronto, October 25, 1854. 44

received since he commenced business. He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!**

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same.

As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

**WILLIAM CREIGHTON.**  
Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

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

Office, in the New Court House next to the County Council Office.  
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

**THE LARGE 100, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.**

**M. PEARSON**, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:—

Shawl Scarfs, from	s. d.
Blankets, per pair	8 9
Flannel, per yard (all wool)	0 12 1/2
Cobourgs, (all colors)	0 8
Printed Delains	0 6
Heavy Gingham and Derries	0 8 1/2
Manchester Striped Shirtings, very heavy	0 7
Gala Plaids	0 9 1/2
8-4 Drugget	1 5
Silk and Satin	2 6
Ladies Cloaks	11 3
Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush	
Bonnets	5 0

With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Merinoes, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 100, Yonge Street.

**M. PEARSON**  
Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 44.

**MIL LINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**THE TORONTO HOUSE,**  
No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO.

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

**J. CHARLESWORTH.**



**J. C.** would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has completed a very large addition to his Store, thereby securing one of the largest shops in the City, and for Quality and Cheapness second to none in the Province of Canada.

**DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.**  
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala Plaids, Cobourgs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satins and Satinets, Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Shirtings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarns and Battings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool Sleeves and Collars.

Together with a General Assortment of Goods too numerous to mention, suitable for Domestic and Family Furnishing.

**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.**  
Capes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Tabs, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles. An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

**JNO. CHARLESWORTH.**  
Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

**CHARLES DURAND, Esq.**

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

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

**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. Bedy & Kay.**  
Toronto, March 6th 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

**STEAMER PEERLESS,**  
THROUGH FROM

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

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

The **Peerless** leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past eight o'clock A.M., for **Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.**

**POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.**

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

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

**R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.**  
**J. B. GORDON,**  
Agent.  
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

**Alteration of Time.**

**COMMENCING** on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854, the **Peerless** will make one trip each day, leaving Toronto at 8 o'clock, a.m. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 12, noon, and Niagara at 1, p.m.  
**J. B. GORDON, Agent.**  
August 21st, 1854.

**FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.**

**Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store,**  
**JOHN HISCOCK**

**THANKFUL** for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

**GROCERIES.**  
Also, with a good stock of **DRY GOODS.**  
Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c.  
Also, with a cheap assortment of **SHOES.**  
Remember **JOHN HISCOCK'S** Yorkville Grocery.  
October 20, 1854. 42

**Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,**  
 A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.  
 The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.  
 For Sale by Butcher & Son, Cheapside London, at  
**S. F. URQUHARTS**  
*Eclectic Institute,*  
 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.  
 Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

**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. 1-1f

**MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
**THE Cheapest in Canada: BROWN & CHILDS,** 83, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places.  
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**J. B. RYAN,**  
 Importer of English and American **HARDWARE.**  
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE,** consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.  
 Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f


**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS,** Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.  
 B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of  
**Stationery,**  
**School Books,**  
**Blank Books,**  
**Writing Paper,**  
**Paper Hangings,**  
 &c. &c. &c. &c.  
 To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**  
**THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.**  
 During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—  
 Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.  
 Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.  
 Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.  
 Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.  
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.  
 History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.  
 Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.  
 Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
 Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.  
 Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.  
 Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.  
 Parliament Buildings,  
 Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.  
 Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.  
 The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.  
 Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 33

**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**


**W. HAMILTON,**  
 Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.  
**BOOT and Shoe Establishment.** W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
**Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.**  
**THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.**  
 Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.  
 Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
 General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.**  
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.  
**GUNS** re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browne'd, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.  
 Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

**DR. CADWELL,**  
  
**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,**  
**HAVING** concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.  
 N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's **TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR,** containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.  
 Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

**The Oldest Establishment in the City.**  
**SPRING GOODS.**  
**THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseys, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.**  
 ALSO,  
**FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!**  
 An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Pro-

**A. M. SMITH,**  
**OFFERS FOR SALE,**  
**At 104 Yonge Street,**  
**50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS,**  
 75 barrels do do do  
 30 barrels Lowson and Dutch Crushed Sugar.  
 250 Half-chests Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong.  
 184 Cabbes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.  
 59 bags Rice, Patna,  
 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,  
 50 dozen Patent Pails,  
 25 crates assorted Crockery.  
 ALSO:  
 Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Starch, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,  
 With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.  
 ALSO,  
 200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
 With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-1f

**THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.**  
 He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trousings; together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.  
 The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.  
 He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.  
 The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, a every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
**Men's Over Coats,**  
 Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, and other Cloths.  
**Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.**  
**Men's Shooting Coats,**  
 Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Ettoffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.  
**Men's Vests,**  
 Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.  
**Men's Trousers,**  
 Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Ettoffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.  
**Boy's Coats,**  
 All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.  
**Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.**

**NO SECOND PRICE.**  
**M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,**  
 Dundas Street,  
 LONDON, C. W.

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!**  
**S. SHAW & SON,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,**  
 AND  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,**  
 SIGN OF THE AXE,  
 CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,  
 TORONTO, C. W.  
 Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods.

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

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
 81, YONGE STREET TORONTO.  
**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

**SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**  
**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, PUMPS, and all kinds of MACHINERY.**  
 Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West,) Toronto.  
**AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.**  
 Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

**HENRY LATHAM,**  
**BARISTER AT-LAW** &c., &c., has resumed his professional Business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.  
 Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

**ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF DRY GOODS**  
 Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	3d. per yard, worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	6d. " " 9d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	7d. " " 10d.
100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	9d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5yd. (yard wide) - - - - -	" " 7d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7yd. (yard wide) - - - - -	" " 10d.
50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) - - - - -	6d. " " 1s. 1d.
100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. - - - - -	" " 4d.
500 " " " 3d. - - - - -	" " 6d.
100 " White Cotton - 4d. - - - - -	" " 5d.
100 " " " 5d. - - - - -	" " 7d.
100 " " " 7d. - - - - -	" " 10d.
50 " Striped Shirting 4d. - - - - -	" " 6d.
100 " " " 8d. - - - - -	" " 10d.
500 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - - -	4s. 6d.
100 Filled Shawls - - - - -	from 12s. 6d.
500 Scarf Shawls - - - - -	" 11s. 3d.
300 pairs Blankets - - - - -	" 11s. 3d.

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

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

**MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOGS, BINGERS, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELKCTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.**

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

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

For Sale by **BUTLER & SON**, Chesapeake London, and at

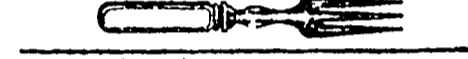
**S. F. URQUHARTS**  
Eclectic Institute,  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.  
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

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

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

**J. B. RYAN,**  
Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE.**  
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,  
(Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**HAS** constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Cooper's, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f



**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS**, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.  
B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of  
Stationery,  
School Books,  
Blank Books,  
Writing Paper,  
Paper Hangings,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.  
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.  
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**  
**THE** Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.  
During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—  
Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.  
Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.  
Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.  
Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.  
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. O'Brien, M.A.  
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.  
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.  
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.  
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.  
Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

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

The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.  
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 33

**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.

the Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots all in the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**

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

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

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.  
**THIS** Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGESTION** and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.  
Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.  
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON**, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.**  
ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.  
**GUNS** re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Broward, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.  
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

**DR. CADWELL,**  
**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,**  
**HAVING** concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.  
N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's **TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR**, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.  
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**ALSO,**  
**FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!**  
An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by  
**CHARLES BAKER,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 25, 1854. 17

**250** Hides of Choice Canned Sugar  
**250** Hides of Choice Tea, comprising fine and extra  
The Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong.  
**154** Cases of put up for family use, in 6, 10, 13 lbs. each.  
**59** bags Rice, Patna.  
**230** boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,  
**50** dozen Patent Pails,  
**25** crates assorted Crockery.  
**ALSO,**  
Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue Indigo Starch, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,  
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.  
**ALSO,**  
**200** bags Liverpool Salt,  
**130** barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-1f

**Mill Castings,**  
FOUNDRIES,  
and all kinds of  
**MACHINERY,**  
Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Foundry, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto.  
**AGNEW, DICKNY & Co.**  
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

**HENRY LATHAM,**  
**BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c.** has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.  
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**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
**ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF DRY GOODS**  
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

**Men's Over Coats,**  
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etoffe, and other Cloths.

**Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.**  
**Men's Shooting Coats,**  
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etoffe, Casimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

**Men's Vests,**  
Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

**Men's Trousers,**  
Of Cloth, Casimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Etoffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.

**Boy's Coats,**  
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.

**Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.**

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.  
**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open! with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the **CASH SYSTEM**, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**  
**CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
Toronto, April 15, 1854. **NO SECOND PRICE!**

# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

### A CARD.

**YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto.**  
 JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white locking trash made in some places.  
 January 21, 1854.

**WANTED,** two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.  
 Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.  
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

**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 Resin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.  
**GARDEN SEEDS;**  
 Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.  
 Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

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

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

**CANADA vs. THE WORLD.**  
**READER,** if you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the **LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST** Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:  
 Monuments,  
 Obelisks,  
 Tomb-tables,  
 Head-stones,  
 Ornamental Inclosures,  
 Mantle Pieces, &  
 Marble Furniture,  
 of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money; do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
 "Marble Works," *St. Catharines, N. Y.*  
 N. B.—Any responsible person who can act as Local Agent for this establishment, will be rewarded, his address, be supplied with a certificate 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

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hang-**  
 ing.—**GILBERT PEARCY** begs to return his sincere thanks to 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., doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.  
**GILBERT PEARCY.**  
 Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

**MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
 Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
**FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.**

No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.  
**BEG** to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Betley & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
 And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.  
 Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.  
 Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal,  
 1000 Buffalo Skins,  
 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats,  
 300 Buffalo Coats,  
 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,  
 800 Boas and Victorines,  
 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves,  
 And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.  
 Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854.

**MONARCH**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,  
 And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.  
 CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.  
 ESTABLISHED 1835.  
 Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
**TRUSTEES:**  
 Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald.  
 G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq.  
 J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
 Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.  
 J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.  
 John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq.  
 C. S. Butler, Esq. John Laurie, Esq.  
 J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq.  
 J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edw. Huggins, Esq.  
 W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.  
**ACTUARY:**  
 J. T. Clement, Esq.  
**MANAGER:**  
 George H. Jay, Esq.  
 IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.  
 The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.  
 All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
 Accountant, Notary, &c.,  
 Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.  
 Corner of King and Church Streets,  
 Toronto, 7th October 1854.  
 ALSO,  
 Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Munlock, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Fara Lawrence, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Ruthersford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Dailing, Oneida; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Robertson, *Stouffville, Ontario.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW HARDWARE STORE,**  
 Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets.  
**THE undersigned** having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. 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 Japanned Ware,  
 Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.,  
 WM. BLIGHT.  
 Toronto, January 2, 1854.

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
 Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and **THREE TIMES A-WEEK,** between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**MAPLE LEAF,**  
 CAPT. ROBERT KERR,  
**LEAVES** Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.  
 Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

**THE STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
 CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,  
**WILL** leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.  
 Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**G. B. HOLLAND,**  
 Agent.  
 Steamboat Office,  
 Toronto, September 16, 1854.

**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

**HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,**  
 40, 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, Tucan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.  
 Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d. per yard.  
 Joyles 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.**

**ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.**  
**OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**

**ON** and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
 Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.  
 Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.  
 At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.  
 Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.  
**J. SPAULDING,**  
 Engr. and Supt.  
 Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

**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 an eminently a home and family paper, filled with it 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.



have done so at a... supplied with... Bronze Glass, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trunks made in some places.  
January 21, 1854.

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

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

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

**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 Resin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.  
GARDEN SEEDS;  
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.  
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

**THE ORIGINAL GREAT**  
**ENGLISH REMEDY,**  
FOR CURING  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,**  
**CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
"SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CONDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS."  
THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as it acts speedily and certainly for the cure of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of  
S. F. URQUHART,  
**WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA.**  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Consumers' Gas Company.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 30 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 18s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854.

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By order of the Board of Directors.  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
Toronto, Aug. 1, 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," Toronto.  
N. B.—Any responsible person acting as Local Agent for this establishment, will, in forwarding his address, be supplied with a concise of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sale.  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
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"Marble Works," Toronto.

**MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
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And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.  
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300 Buffalo Coats,  
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,  
800 Boas and Victories,  
1000 Pair of Gaunletts and Gloves,  
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.  
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,  
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.  
CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.  
ACCOMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.  
ESTABLISHED 1833.  
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
**TRUSTEES:**  
Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald.  
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq.  
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.  
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.  
John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq.  
C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq.  
J. Dublin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq.  
J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edw. Huggins, Esq.  
W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.  
**ACTUARY:**  
J. T. Clement, Esq.  
**MANAGER:**  
George H. Jay, Esq.

**IN introducing the above highly respectable Com-**  
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The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.  
All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
Accountant, Notary, &c.,  
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.  
Corner of King and Church Streets,  
Toronto, 7th October 1854.  
ALSO,  
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.  
**W. STEWARD,**  
**PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.,**  
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalage, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Fans Lawrence, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; J. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Esqueping—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Greenwood, Kempville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dundas, Spencerville.

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**DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!**  
**SAMUEL WOOD, Surgeon Dentist** 2 doors  
Sweat from corner of Bay and King Streets Toron-  
to.  
Toronto January 2nd 1851. 1-1f

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

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

**CROCKERY! CROCKERY!**  
**THE Subscriber have just received a large assort-**  
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-  
WARE, to which they invite the attention of Country  
Merchants and others.  
—ALSO—  
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of  
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-  
WARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA  
Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,  
**CUT AND PLAIN**  
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers,  
Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.  
**Porcelain Statuettes:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.  
D'Ora's Bust of Wellington.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety  
of other figures.  
**PATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Building,  
King Street, Toronto,  
Jan. 2, 1854 6-w.

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

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and  
**THREE TIMES A WEEK,** between Presque  
Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Graf-  
ton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for  
Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**MAPLE LEAF,**  
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,  
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and  
Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely,  
for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby,  
Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Co-  
bourg.  
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight  
o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,  
WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester,  
commencing on Monday, the 25th September;  
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at  
Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port  
Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and  
Port Hope, with the steamer *Maple Leaf*, for Toronto  
and Hamilton; and with the mail steamers for King-  
ston and Montreal.  
Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at  
Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will  
connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers  
for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**G. B. HOLLAND,**  
Agent.  
Steamboat Office,  
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

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

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE**  
**AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the in-  
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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 an  
eminently a home and family paper, filled with it  
choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854  
are as follows:—  
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the  
city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.  
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six  
months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s.  
cy. These sums will be considered as due and col-  
lectable at the end of these respective periods.  
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy. in advance, and  
\$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.  
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these in-  
ducements:—  
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books  
in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy.,  
in advance, will be charged.  
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscri-  
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names, sending the money to us during the year, at  
regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.  
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscri-  
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Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address  
for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In  
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Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual pri-  
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and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise,  
whose names do not appear regularly as such in this  
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The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued week-  
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**ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.**  
**OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**

**ON** and after Wednesday, June 28th, (until farther  
notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays ex-  
cepted):—  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 25,  
Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension  
Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to  
take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge  
at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa  
at 10 5, A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 25,  
Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3,  
and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the  
afternoon boat for Toronto.  
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension  
Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive  
at Chippawa at 6, P. M.  
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the  
Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the  
New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and  
from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and  
Boston.  
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Peerless*  
will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours  
from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time  
in returning.  
**J. SPAULDING,**  
Engr. and Supt.  
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

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