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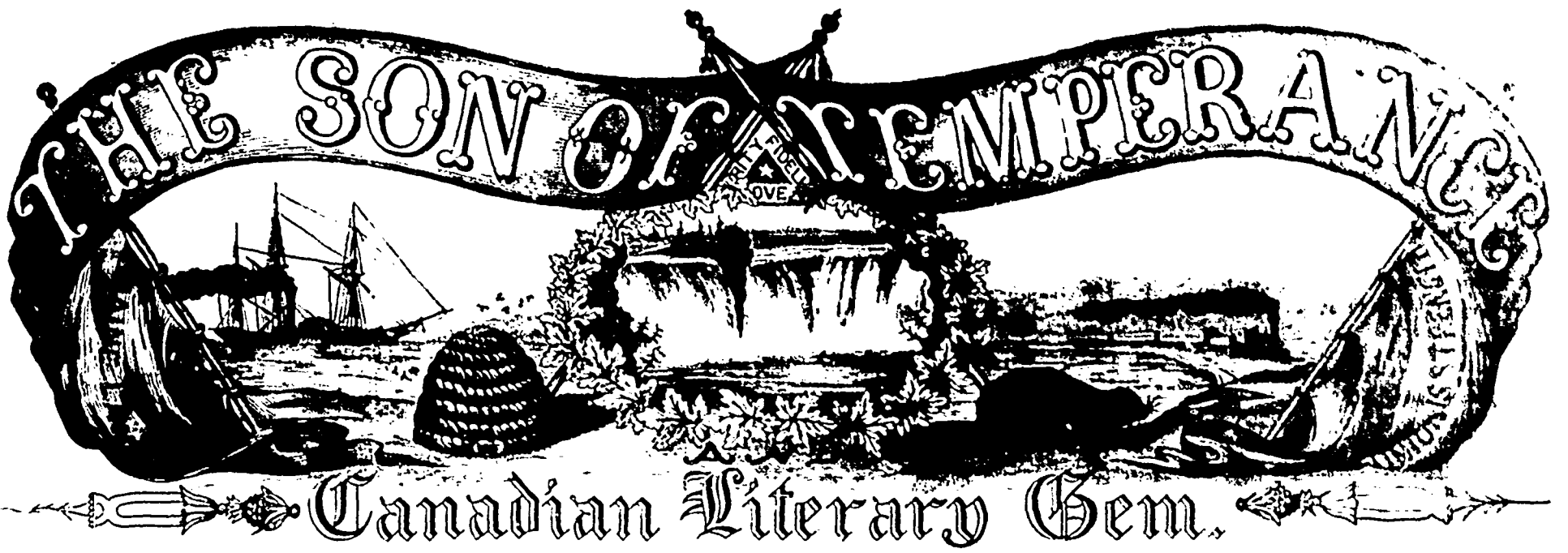
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. APRIL 29, 1854.

NO. 17.

THE LIFE-CLOCK.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mytic clock,  
No human eye has seen;  
That beateth on—that beateth on.  
From morning until e'en.  
And when the soul is wrapp'd in sleep,  
And heareth not a sound,  
It ticks and ticks the live-long night,  
And never runneth down.

O wondrous is the work of art,  
Which knells the passing hour,  
But art near formed, nor mind conceived  
The life-clock's magic power.  
Not set in gold, nor deck'd with gems,  
By pride or wealth possessed;  
But rich or poor or high or low,  
Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream 'mid beds of flowers  
All still and softly glides,  
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat  
It warns of passing tides.  
When passion nerves the warrior's arm,  
For deeds of hate and wrong,  
Though heed'd not the fearful sound,  
The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,  
And tender words are spoken,  
Then fast and wild it rattles on,  
As if with love 'twere broken.  
Such is the clock that measures life,  
Of flesh and spirit blended;  
And thus 'twill run within the breast,  
Till that strange life is ended.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There is much wisdom in the following remarks of an able American contemporary. Indeed want of Union is the chief defect of Canadian temperance men. The organization of the sons has done a great work and it was done by a united mode of action. Whilst they were united, the old Temperance Society kept aloof from them. There are hundreds of single stalks of corn standing in all of our cities and towns (in the shape of temperance men) who whilst pretending to wish for the Maine Law, will do nothing for it, no not even take a temperance paper.—(EDITOR SON.)

UNION IS STRENGTH.

A stalk of corn, standing alone in the field, is not able to keep its erect position for a single day—it falls before the gentle breeze—it is altogether without strength; but when the reaper binds a hundred or a thousand of them together, in bundles, and sets them up, so that they lean one against another, they defy strong wind. Individually, they have no strength—none to keep themselves from falling; and, of course, none to spare to their neighbors; but when they are associated—bound together by one of their own number, they become strong. Where does the strength come from? It is not in the individual stalks which compose the shock; where, then? We can't tell, unless it comes from the bond which holds them together. The fact, then, seems to be that affiliated weakness produces strength. It is not that the modicum of individual force is thrown into the aggregate, and then it is the strength of the whole that counts.

said *two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their labour—and a threefold cord is not quickly broken.* And, we guess, that this might be the meaning of Samson's riddle—*out of the eater (the carcase of the dead lion) came forth meat* (food enough to sustain many.) The dead lion is the individual standing alone, the swarm of bees, the emblem of associated strength. Should any one think it worth their while to attack our exposition, we shall not feel bound to go into any defence, as we do not profess to be so well skilled in that matter, as we ought to be.

There are plenty of dead lions in our cities and towns, who, standing alone, do but very little good. They would do much, if they were banded together: but as it is, the associated Bees bring about important results. "The staff of accomplishment" in their hands. True they go out, each from the hive individually, but they all return, laden with honey to cast into the common stock. And it may turn out that when the lions lack, there will be plenty of honey in the hive.

The thought is most happily illustrated by the Christian church. As an association of individuals of one heart and one mind, it has stood the shock of two worlds for eighteen centuries; and she is sure, remaining true to herself and her Lord, to gain a complete and a glorious triumph over all her enemies at last. Her members have been bound together by a mysterious band—in that her great strength lieth, and, unless she turns traitress to her Leader, and breaks the band herself, she must be invincible.

What could the One Hundred and Twenty or the Three Thousand early Christians have done, single handed, each on his own hook, without affiliation or mutual sympathy, against Judaism and Heathenism? or, rather, how could they have sustained themselves at all, in the midst of the ridicule and contumely of Greeks and Jews? They would have been scattered to the four winds, as they were; but, we think, they would have done but very little preaching, if they had not pledged themselves, as brethren of the same family, that they would, under all circumstances, adhere to the new faith, pray for one another, keep indissoluble the band of their union, and prove true to their great Leader. Man was not made with one hand, or one eye—he was not made to stand alone, an isolation—for, like the isolated stalk, he would bear but here and there a blighted kernel of grain, and fall to the ground before his fruit was ripened. No! Man was made with two hands and two eyes—he was made for Union—made to be fastened to somebody else by a bond which would make them both stronger and happier. "Out of the strong came forth sweetness."

In another illustration of the principle that "Union is strength," were needed, we would allude to the Temperance Society. What could have been accomplished without association and the pledge? What could John Tappan, and Lyman Beecher, and Hewett, Goodell, and Edwards, and other men like-minded, have done, without a common bond of brotherhood? Why, just what they had been doing, before the temperance society was formed—little, or nothing. Intemperance would have continued to pour its lava upon the people, and

of purpose which is created by union, those fathers of the Temperance reform could not have taken the first step—they could not have screwed up their courage to even the pledge of "moderate use." That was an important step,—honour to the men who took it. Important, because it led to another, more important still. We have seen the benefits of the pledge—the benefits of union in the cause of temperance, and we are destined to see more of them. Outsiders may wonder at unexpected results which have been reached—unexpected to them, but not to others. We hope that they will not share the fate of those who *Wonder*, in another connection; but rather that they would understand the "manifest destiny" of the temperance cause, and become its friends.—*Boston Life Boat.*

TECUMSEH'S HONOR

AN INDIAN'S WORD AND GRATITUDE.

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A correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press* gives some deeply interesting anecdotes of the great Indian warrior and prophet, Tecumseh:—

While the enemy was in full possession of the country around Monroe and Detroit, Tecumseh, with a large band of his warriors, visited the river Raisin. The inhabitants along that river had been stripped of nearly every means of subsistence. Old Mr. Rivard, (a Frenchman) who was lame, and unable by his labor to procure a living for himself and family, had contrived to keep out of sight of the wandering bands of savages a pair of oxen, with which his son was able to procure a scanty support for the family. It so happened, that, while at labor with the oxen, Tecumseh, who had come over from Malden, met him in the road, and, walking up to him, said:

"My friend, I must have those oxen. My young men are very hungry, and they have nothing to eat. We must have the oxen."

Young Rivard remonstrated. He told the chief that if he took the oxen, his father would starve to death.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "we are the conquerors, and everything we want is ours. I must have the oxen, my people must not starve; but I will not be so mean as to rob you of them. I will pay you \$100 for them, and that is far more than they are worth, but we must have them."

Tecumseh got a white man to write an order on the British Indian agent, Col. Elliot, who was on the river some distance below, for the money. The oxen were killed, large fires built, and the forest warriors were soon feasting on their flesh.

Young Rivard took the order to Col. Elliot, who promptly refused to pay it, saying "we are entitled to our support from the country, we have

In the morning he took young Rivard and went down to see the Colonel. On reaching him he said:

"Do you refuse to pay for the oxen I bought?"

"Yes" said the Colonel, "and he related the reason for refusal."

"I bought them," said the chief, "for my young men who were very hungry. I promised to pay for them, and they shall be paid for. I have always heard that white nations went to war with each other, and not with peaceful individuals, and they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not."

"Well," said the Colonel, "I will not pay for them."

"You can do as you please," said the Chief, "but before Tecumseh and his warriors came to fight the battles of the great King, they had enough to eat, for which they had only to thank the Master of Life and their good rifles. Their hunting ground supplied them with food enough, so that they can return."

This threat produced a sudden change in the Colonel's mind. The defection of the great chief he well knew, would immediately withdraw all the nations of the Red men from the frontiers, and, without them, they were nearly powerless on the frontier.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I must pay, I will."

"Give me hard money," said Tecumseh, "not rag money"—arroy bill.

The Colonel then counted out a hundred dollars in coin, and gave them to him. The chief handed the money to young Rivard, and then said to the Colonel, "Give me one dollar more. It was given, and handing that also to Rivard, he said, "Take that, it will pay you for the time you have lost in getting your money."

LOUIS BLANC—MARY HOWELL

As there have been so many attempts to catch the person of M. Louis Blanc, and as every one of the public must have a very curious idea of his person, I have had an etching of him, and perhaps I may be excused if I give you an etching. He is really the first I have ever seen, and I have heard it stated that he is a very tall man, with such symmetry that you soon forget his stature. His chest is full and fine, and his hands are peculiarly small. His complexion and hair are black. He has a clear and healthy color in his face. His face has a touch of the Hebrew, but perhaps it is derived from the Spanish. There is something stern at times in his expression, but when he smiles it wears a look of sympathy. I may say, it has a touching, child-like appearance. There is a strange tone in his voice that seems to vibrate about the heart as it is made of the finest of strings. It is only when you hear him speaking that he dilates into the man who could say a people and smilingly fold himself round with the Russian multitude as in a mantle. There is a strange fire in his dark eyes and his head is a feast for a phrenologist. M. Louis Blanc once said to me that the first of his countrymen whom he met arriving in England in 1848 was Louis Blanc, at Morley's Hotel, who related to him the story of his travels with these new ideas.



# Canadian Literary Gem.

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said *two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their labour—and a threefold cord is not quickly broken.* And we guess that this might be the meaning of Samson's riddle—*out of the eater (the carcase of the dead lion) came forth meat* (food enough to sustain many). The dead lion is the individual standing alone, the swarm of bees, the emblem of associated strength. Should any one think it worth their while to attack our exposition, we shall not feel bound to go into any defence, as we do not profess to be so well skilled in that matter, as we ought to be.

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purpose which is created by union, those fathers of the Temperance reform could not have taken the first step—they could not have screwed up their courage to even the pledge of "moderate use." That was an important step,—honour to the men who took it. Important, because it led to another, more important still. We have seen the benefits of the pledge—the benefits of union in the cause of temperance, and we are destined to see more of them. Outsiders may wonder at un-expected results which have been reached—un-expected to them, but not to others. We hope that they will not share the fate of those who *Wonder*, in another connection; but rather that they would understand the "manifest destiny" of the temperance cause, and become its friends.—*Boston Life Boat.*

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Young Rivard took the order to Col. Elliot, who promptly refused to pay it saying "we are entitled to our support from the country we have conquered. I will not pay it."

The young man, with a sorrowful heart, returned with the answer to Tecumseh, who said, "He won't pay it will he? Stay all night, and to-morrow we will go and see

In the morning, I will go down to see the Colonel. I will see if I can't get some money."

"Do you refuse to pay for the oxen?"

"Yes," said the Colonel, "but I will not pay for them. I bought them," said the chief, "for my young men who were very hungry. I promised to pay for them, and they shall be paid for. I have always heard that white nations went to war with each other, and not with peaceful Indians, that they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not."

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This threat produced a sudden change in the Colonel's mind. The object of the expedition, he well knew, would I have obtained the nations of the Red men from the hands of the British, and, without them, they were a useless force on the frontier.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I must pay, I will give me hard money," said Tecumseh, "I will give you rag money"—ratty bills.

The Colonel then counted out a hundred dollars in coin, and gave them to him. The chief handed the money to young Rivard, and then said to the Colonel, "Give me one dollar more. It was given me, and, handing that also to Rivard he said, "Take that, it will pay you for the time you have spent in getting your money."

## LOUIS BLANC—MARY HOWELL

As there have been so many attempts to do justice to the person of M. Louis Blanc, it may be said that the public must have a very correct idea of his character, him, and perhaps I may be excused if I send you an etching. He is nearly too good to be true. I have heard it stated that you are a man of great stature with such symmetry that you outstrip the stars. His chest is full and fine, and hand and feet are peculiarly small. His complexion is of a dark hue. He has a clear and healthy countenance. His face has a touch of the Hebrew, perhaps it is derived from the fact that he is a Jew. There is something in his eyes, something in his smile, which we are all so fond of, that I may say it has a tearful gleam in it. There is a strange tenderness about the heart as if it were the softest string. It is only when you look into his eyes that he dilates into the man whom the people and smilingly fold himself, and with the human multitude as in a mantle. There is a fire in his dark eyes, and his head is a flash of a phrenologist. M. Louis Blanc, who was the first of his countrymen whom I met on arriving in England in 1848, was born in Paris at Morley's Hotel, who rushed up to him, and embraced him with tears, saying, "I have long known you a Socialist, and would endeavor to realize the principles of M. Louis Blanc's social theory, and should attain the presidential power. I have redeemed his promise by the union of the friends of Louis Blanc's friends wherever he could be seen."

on them. However he goes his way, and it may chance that they too may meet again, as then, the one landing in exile, the other returning home, only the personal position may be reversed.

I presume that you will have Mary Howitt's recollection of her little affair with Miss Bremer. It seems a very unaccountable proceeding on the part of Miss Bremer, to have published her card in the way she did. To say the least, it was extremely ungenerous conduct toward Mary Howitt, but doubtless the Americans will see the matter in its proper light, and do the English lady ample justice. Mary Howitt is engaged in writing a popular history of America, intended to make the reading class of English Artizans, &c., better acquainted with the history of the United States than they have hitherto been. William Howitt is still travelling from one digging to another in search of nuggets of knowledge rather than of gold, collecting the fullest particulars of Australia in the present, and for prospects in the future. Some graphic letters of his have been in Household Words. I believe he intends to return shortly by the overland route, not to America, as stated in your paper. Their daughter the author of An Art Student in Munich who is a painter of great promise has finished her first picture in oil, intended for exhibition, being one of a series of five on that portion of Faust, which refers to Margaret. It is a composition of great power and originality.—London Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.



Ladies' Department.

THE GLOWWORM.

The following verses are very pretty:—

The lark she has sunk on her grassy nest, And all nature is hushed in a peaceful rest, When the light of the glow worm is seen from afar, As the silvery ray of some distant star:

By her light the nightingale tunes her song, In the sweetest melody, all night long, And those fair flowers their fragrance shed, From which the light of day has fled.

Sweet emblem of hope, that appears most bright, As it springs through the gloom of the darkest night, Such rays of joy unto man are given, To cheer through this vale of tears to Heaven.

And thus throughout nature there lies a spring, Of so pure a source, it will ever bring A fount of gladness, and peace, and love, Leading the soul to its home above.

It speaks in the sunset's dying glow, In the tiny streamlet's sparkling flow, On the mountain's height, in the flowery vale, In the balmy zephyr, the rushing gale.

And the flowers that scent the midnight air, They tell of the land so bright and fair, Where death ne'er enters the scene of bloom, Or the garland waves o'er the silent tomb.

And oh! how it soothes the sinking heart, When called from the fondly loved to part, It sheds through the cloud a cheering light, As the glowworm gives to the bird of night.—Maple Leaf. C. H., Fern Cliff, Rice Lake

A LUCKY IRISHMAN.—The Sultan of Turkey, having an abundant supply of divinities, in the shape of wives has, as matter of course, an abundant supply of daughters. Lately, a batch of them having come to years of puberty, he has been giving them husbands with the most generous liberality. Amongst the happy fellows who receive the hand of a Sultan's daughter, and the oldest one, we find a young Irishman, son of Raschid Pasha, a native of the county of Limerick. Ireland. Mrs. Power to the Pat. ...

Young Ruschid's wife must be a paragon of excellence. Here is the preface to the betrothal: Her highness the noble and chaste Fatma Sultan, of Imperial dignity, daughter of his Majesty the Emperor, distinguished for her modesty, and reared behind the select curtains of chastity, in the Harem of the Seraglio, being arrived at the resplendant age of puberty and discretion, and being in the flower of countenance, is prepared for legalized matrimony, the source of delight, and so on.—Pat, ma bouchal, you're a lucky dog. Morning Herald.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In the N. Y. Assembly, the Committee to whom was referred the "Woman's Rights" memorial, have made a report. They assert that the education and elevation of women, are not the offspring of legislation, but of civilization and Christianity; and the more she is elevated the greater will be the difference between the sexes. On the subject of matrimony, the Committee are very conservative, maintaining that it is not a mere contract. Other points are referred to in the report, and the Committee finally recommended the passage of the following bill:—

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2. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father that the mother of such child if she be living, shall in writing consent to such indenture, nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid, unless the mother of such child, if she be living, shall in writing consent to such appointment.

To WASH A BLACK LACE VEIL.—Mix bullock's gall with sufficient hot water to make it as warm as you can bear your hand in. Then pass the veil through it. It must be squeezed, not rubbed. It will be well to perfume the gall with a little musk. Next rinse the veil through two cold waters, tinging the last with indigo. Then dry it. Have ready in a pan stiffening, made by pouring boiling water on a very small piece of glue. Put the veil into it, squeeze it out, stretch it, and clap it. Afterwards pin it out to dry on a linen cloth, making it very straight and even, taking care to open and pin in the edge very nicely. When dry, iron it on the wrong side, having laid a linen cloth over the ironing-table blanket. Any article of black lace may be washed in the same manner.

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Half fare, ha ha. Why, do you take me for a girl?

"Certainly, Miss; unless your looks belie you very much."

"Well, then, if I do, I am married; and that suit all—I have got a baby six months old."

"Excuse me, madam; but it strikes me, that, whatever I may be to day, you are full up to the time table, if not just a little ahead. I'll take full fare, and no charge for the baby."

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How few women deal in more than the bare necessities of conversation.

There are minds, as well as streets that want draining.

The gloves that a duchess wears to day, may cover the hand of her house maid to-morrow, cleaning the grate.

The best word in a book is "Finis"

How few come within earshot of Fame! The tears of his hearers are the preacher's applause.

Macmonnies as many marriage-knots as Cupid.

What is given should be "not transferable."



Youth's Department.

HASTE NOT—REST NOT.

BY GORTHE.

Without haste! without rest! Bind the motto to thy breast! Bear it with thee as a spell; In storm and sunshine guard it well! Heed not flowers that round thee bloom, bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not—let no thoughtless deed Mar for e'er the spirit's speed; Ponder well and know the right, Onward, then, with all thy might; Haste not—years can ne'er atone For one reckless action done!

Rest not! life is sweeping by, Do and dare before you die; Something mighty and sublime Leave behind to conquer time; Glorious 'tis to live for aye When these forms have past away!

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait, Meekly bear the storms of fate; Duty be thy polar guide— Do the right whate'er betide! Haste not—rest not—conflicts past, God shall crown and bless at last.

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walk up stairs. Yesterday morning a person called to see him, and was directed to his room, which was situated at the bottom of an isolate corridor. To his astonishment he found him hanging by the neck by his cravat, to the handle of the door. He, it appeared, in trying to open the door, had slipped and his cravat, which he wore very loose, caught by the handle. The efforts he made to release himself, in his state of intoxication, were fruitless, and he remained hanging until he was completely strangled.

Humorous.

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

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There are those who have trembled when thunder Above them has harmlessly rolled: I only can shudder and wonder When hearing the tongue of a scold.

I fear not the elements warring, Nor shrink from the heat or the cold: What are these to the terrible jarring One feels in the den of a scold.

There are those, who, for dauntlessly bearing Their breasts, have won honors and gold, Who ne'er would be knighted for daring To live near the haunt of a scold.

I'd rather my life would be worn out Where sunshine I could not behold, Than know, I at last, must be borne out From under the roof of a scold.

Should I live (in much sorrow, I say it), I shall be both ugly and old, But Heaven preserve me I pray it, From ever becoming a scold.

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...of the select curtains of chastity, in the House of the Seraglio, being arrived at the splendid age of puberty and discretion, and being in the flower of comeliness, is prepared for legalized matrimony, the source of delight, and so on.—Pat, ma bouclial, you're a lucky dog. *Morning Herald.*

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The tears of his hearers are the preacher's applause.

Marathon ties as many marriage-knots as Cupid.

A heart once given should be "not transferable."

He that says "I know a secret," will tell it if pressed.

Friendship often ripens from the seed of intimacy.

into love.—*Diogenes.*

### Youth's Department.

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BY GOETHE.

Without haste! without rest I bind the motto to thy breast I bear it with thee as a spell; In storm and sunshine guard it well! Heed not flowers that round thee bloom, bear it onward to the tomb!

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An unchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of ginger-bread:—"Siss, take half up dis cake to keep to afternoon, when I get cross." This is nearly as good as the child that bellowed from the top of the stairs:—"Ma, Hannah wont pacify me."



### Ladies' Department.

#### THE GLOWWORM.

The following verses are very pretty.—

The lark she has sunk on her grassy nest, And all nature is hushed in a peaceful rest, When the light of the glowworm is seen from afar, As the silvery ray of some distant star!

By her light the nightingale tunes her song, In the sweetest melody, all night long, And those fair flowers their fragrance shed, From which the light of day has fled.

Sweet emblem of hope, that appears most bright, As it springs through the gloom of the darkest night, Such rays of joy unto man are given, To cheer through this vale of tears to Heaven.

And thus throughout nature there lies a spring, Of so pure a source, it will ever bring A fount of gladness, and peace, and love, Leading the soul to its home above.

It speaks in the sunset's dying glow, In the tiny streamlet's sparkling flow, On the mountain's height, in the flowery vale, In the balmy zephyr, the rushing gale.

And the flowers that scent the midnight air, They tell of the land so bright and fair, Where death ne'er enters the scene of bloom, Or the garland waves o'er the silent tomb.

And oh! how it soothes the sinking heart, When called from the fondly loved to part, It sheds through the cloud a cheering light, As the glowworm gives to the bird of night.—*Maple Leaf.*

C. H.,  
Fern Cliff, Rice Lake.

A LUCKY IRISHMAN.—The Sultan of Turkey, having an abundant supply of divinities, in the shape of wives, has, as matter of course, an abundant supply of daughters. Lately, a batch of them having come to years of puberty, he has been giving them husbands with the most generous liberality. Amongst the happy fellows who receive the hand of a Sultan's daughter, and the oldest one, we find a young Irishman, son of Ruschid Pasha, a native of the county of Limerick, Ireland. More power to you, Pat; may you be Sultan yet, and your Princess Saltana Queen of your Seraglio; and may you have lots of little Princesses to bestow on the friends at home,



THE LITERARY GEM.

'TIS FAIR BEYOND THE CLOUD.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

When the dark mantle of the cloud Oershades the glowing sky; And earth wrapt, in gloom profound The tempest arrows fly; How sweet the glance we sometimes gain Between the sever'd cloud, And learn though great the turmoil here, 'Tis fair beyond its shroud!

We gaze upon that space serene, With holy thoughts imprest, (Resembling 'mid a billowy sea Some quiet isle of rest); And long to leave the shores of Time. The strife and peril here, Were it permitted us to dwell With peace and glory there!

When grief the flood-gates of her wrath, Like mountain torrent pours; And Disappointment! Child of Earth, Her gloomy shadow hovers; Do not some moments now and then, Like sun-bursts breaking through, Reveal some scene of future peace Like that sweet Isle of Blue?

As friends the loved, the lost, are gone! None left, our hearts to cheer And hopes, like broken vases, lie In scatter'd fragments here; When cherish'd dreams of manhood's pride An adverse fate enshrouds, How sweet to think—like yon blue spot, 'Tis fair beyond the clouds!

Like mariners upon the sea— Who stormy billows ride; Now, fav'ring gales assist, and now By boist'rous winds defied! Deep through the gloom the vessel heaves, Borne by her sea-wet shrouds, But well the seaman knows 'tis fair— 'Tis fair beyond the clouds!

So many a heart with grief beset— With care and sorrow worn, Whilst sin its tempest waves doth roll. On clouds of passion borne; May find that more than midnight gloom A temporary shroud— But veils the smile of heavenly love— 'Tis fair beyond the cloud!

Westport, C.W., 3rd March, 1854.

THE GROUND SPARROW

Is one of four varieties in Canada that visit us very early in spring—the reed or ground sparrow comes in March—the ground sparrow that may be seen in fields and dry roads, always keeping on or near the ground, comes early in April; the smaller kind of twittering sparrows or chickbirds come to Canada about the middle of April. The two first sing very prettily; the reed sparrow on fences and trees in gardens, and the little ground sparrow, while standing on the grass or dry ground. The chickbird has a twittering chirp, does not sing at all, and builds on trees. I saw the latter kind for the first time on the 23rd instant. The song of the ground sparrow is very pretty. It is very fond of wallowing in the dry dust, and will fly along the roads before teams, or on the ground before foot passengers. Its nest is built on the ground and is rather difficult to find, composed of dry grasses. This bird lays four, sometimes five eggs, in May and June, of a blueish white colour spotted with brown. The male and female are alike. Alar extent, 10 1/2 inches; length of body, including tail, 6 1/2 inches; bill thick and pointed, 3/4 of an inch; long black nostrils covered with hair. It has four toes on each foot; number of tail feathers 12, of a brown colour, two of them with a little white, shown when it flies; length of tail, 2 1/2 inches, a little forked. The plumage is of a mottled brown, black and white, or pepper and salt colour; under parts of wings lightish. These little birds use a good deal of ingenuity to draw

and in our fields, just when the grass assumes its new mantle of green, when the little violets and dandelions peep flowery from the ground. The food of this bird consists of insects and seeds.

THE CANADIAN FIELD MOUSE

Is a very common little animal, entirely different from the house mouse or the jumping wood mouse, it inhabits fields—can be found under logs and fence. Cats and small dogs were used by me, when young, to catch them. The cat or dog would stand quiet at a distance, until some large log or stump was turned over, and then seize the mice. The length of this animal, including the tail which is 1 inch and 1/2 long, is 6 1/2 inches. The back, top of the head, and upper parts are of a blackish brown colour, and the abdomen and under parts of a whitish dun colour. The legs like those of the mole are hardly visible, nothing but the feet seen; they burrow in the ground. The hind feet are 3/4ths of an inch long, the fore feet 1/2 of an inch, covered with short whitish hair; the hind feet are armed with five toes, three long and two short, with hair between them; the fore feet have four similar toes; the jaws are each armed with two cutting teeth of a yellow colour; ears large, covered with hair; eyes small, black and protrusive; nostrils very small; long hairs in the form of whiskers, extend from the region of the nose; the head is large, going to a point; the weight is from two to three ounces. They bear four young ones, and some times more, which when first brought forth are entirely without hair, the brood is brought forth generally in the spring. These animals subsist on grain in the fields, in which they are often very numerous; sometimes they approach barns. Their form is thick and heavy. Owls and hawks devour large quantities of these animals. Their colour and location in the fields of Canada render them a very visible prey. This mouse does very little harm to farmers.

THE CANADIAN CUCKOO'S NEST.

On looking over my memoranda about birds, made in 1831, I find that I was informed by a Mr. Wallace that he once found the nest of the American Cuckoo, near the borders of Canada, in the State of New York, it was built of twigs and grass, lined with hair, contained three eggs, white, spotted with brown, about the size of those of a robin.

GULLS NESTS AND EGGS.

He also informed me that the Canadian White Gulls make their nests on the islands in Lake Erie; they lay white eggs on the sand, without much care, and numerous nests are placed together.

BUTTERFLIES

How soon the sun brings to life the numerous species of this insect. I saw a beautiful variety last Sabbath. It was of a medium size, dark-winged, the outer edges being whitish, dotted with reddish and blueish spots; the body large and black. I saw large numbers in couples, sporting together in the air and on the ground. The sun heat brings them forth in beauty, and they dance on the air like living flowers, which indeed they are. The first species seen in Canada by me, has always been a diminutive white butterfly, of the moth species. I saw some early in March last. I do not know the exact number of the butterflies of Canada, but would suppose, when the moth species is included, that there must be near 100 varieties. The largest and most beautiful are the black, yellow and red butterflies. The size and shape of these three varieties is alike, and in breadth of wing would measure from four to five inches—in length of body about an inch and a half. I think the black variety the most beautiful. Its wings are bespangled with golden tints, bright blue and green lustrous, with deep black and yellow tinges. The ground on the 22nd and 23rd April, inst., was covered with flies and insects. A few days of warm weather, with rain, always bring forth animal and vegetable life in abundance.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

The Lake Superior Journal publishes several particulars with regard to the mines in that district, including a statement of copper, iron, and silver ores received at Sault Ste. Marie during the past year from which we find that the enormous quantity of 1251 tons 326 lbs. was taken from the Cliff mine alone, while the average yield is only about 30 tons.

Of 34 Lake Superior copper mines we find that the proprietorship average in shares from \$6000 to \$100,000, some yet disposed of by the company, making on the whole \$220,000, and the amount of paid-up capital averages about 12 per cent of that sum. The value of the Boston and Pittsburg mine is estimated at by far the largest figure, viz: \$870,000, while the lowest is the iron city mine, stated to be worth \$30,000. The total value of all the mines is put down at \$7,033,300.

The whole amount paid in on the 34 mines of the Lake Superior Copper region, enumerated

product of the Lake Superior district for the year 1854 will exceed 3600 tons, which, at the present price of copper, will amount to nearly \$2,000,000 or one-third as much as the product of all the English mines.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

It is estimated that the annual aggregate value of the boots and shoes manufactured in the State of Massachusetts amounts to \$47,000,000, which equals the manufacture in all the other States combined. In the town of Lynn with a population of 14,277, the number of pairs made annually is 4,633,900.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June 1850, not including any establishments producing less than the annual value of \$500, amounted to round numbers to \$340,000,000.

Twenty-one millions of people (the population of Great Britain), brought together would cover a space of seven square miles, allowing a square yard to each person.

The number of miles of railway now in operation on the surface of the globe is 34,770, of which 16,180 are in the Eastern Hemisphere and 18,590 in the Western. In the United States there are 17,317 miles, in Great Britain 7,970, in Germany 5,340, in France, 2,480, and in the British North American Provinces, 823. The 17,317 miles of railway in the States were constructed at a total cost of \$49,960,125, being an average of about \$28,000 a mile.



Agricultural, &c.

THE BREATHINGS OF SPRING.

How sweetly they come, how blandly are felt, Like wand of magician, her smile bringeth joy, On the calm, balmy air, how joyously melt Creation's waked voices, in life's bright employ

Lo! millions of creatures—the birds in the air Insects that crawl, that swim, and that fly, Golden-tinted fishes, in the sun's morning glare That turn their bright sides to the light in the sky; Sweet lambs on the hills, the fox near his hole, The squirrels that skip on the just budding trees; The pine-sheltered owls, with callings of dole, And the sighs in the air of the soft passing breeze,

Are breathings and signs of life-giving spring, As onward in beauty creative she flows; Crowned with flowers, her whisperings bring The loves of the birds, and beauties disclose The sounds of the barn-yard, the peacock's shrill voice The low of the kine, as woodward it goes; The bleatings of lambs, as they bounding rejoice, The bursting of flowers, the beauteous rose

Spring, lovely Spring are breathings of thee, And herald thy coming with whisperings of love; Oh, let us then mingle with life's ecstasy, Near rivers, on mountains, in forests, go rove.

Spring, lovely Spring, bright emblem of childhood, Again art thou welcome with bloom on thy face; We'll feast on thy riches in sweet scented wild wood, There drink in thy breathings, and feel thy embrace. April 25, 1854. C. M. D.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Saturday, 22nd, weather cloudy and wet, wind east. There was a fine warm rain all day. The roads sang last evening, in their usually soft humming tone. Sunday, weather sunny and fine; rain ceased; wind north-west. This was a most lovely spring day seldom is such a one seen in April. The birds were singing beautifully. The thermometer would stand during the day, at about 60. Numerous beautiful butterflies were flitting about. Monday was cooler, wind east. The day, upon the whole, very fine. Tuesday, another lovely spring day, very warm; thermometer stood about 60 all day. Towards the evening a heavy thunder-storm, with vivid lightning, passed over the city, from the west. Wind most of the day in the east. Wednesday cloudy. The birds have started very much; wind west. A fine rain again occurred to-day; thermometer about 60 all day. We have now to chronicle a very sudden change. The wind, in the night, shifted to the north-east, and a snow-storm came on, on the morning of Thursday. It snowed several inches. The thermometer, in the wind, was sometimes at freezing point. Icicles were formed, and the trees were laden with wreaths of snow. Everything wore a wintry appearance for one day. Towards night, the wind shifted to the west—it became mild, and the sun sat in loveliness. The grass, from the rain, looks very green. This sudden change is a striking instance of the spring weather of Canada. March, April and May, are always very variable. Friday, the sun arose clear and fine, but a north-west wind blew strong and cooled the air. It froze a skin over the water, last evening. The pools were covered with a thin skin.

TO KENTUCKY MARKETS. FROM APRIL 23, 1854.

Flour per barrel \$1.00... Corn per bushel 30c... Wheat per bushel 40c... Pork per barrel 12c... Bacon per barrel 10c... Lard per barrel 8c... Sugar per barrel 15c... Coffee per barrel 12c... Tea per barrel 10c... Rice per barrel 8c... Beans per barrel 6c... Peas per barrel 5c... Potatoes per bushel 4c... Apples per bushel 3c... Butter per pound 15c... Eggs per dozen 12c... Hides per head 10c... Tallow per barrel 8c... Soap per barrel 6c... Candles per barrel 5c... Oil per barrel 4c... Salt per barrel 3c... Iron per barrel 2c... Lead per barrel 1c... Copper per barrel 1c... Tin per barrel 1c... Zinc per barrel 1c... Nickel per barrel 1c... Silver per ounce 1c... Gold per ounce 1c... Platinum per ounce 1c... Steel per barrel 1c... Glass per barrel 1c... Paper per barrel 1c... Cloth per barrel 1c... Linen per barrel 1c... Cotton per barrel 1c... Wool per barrel 1c... Hops per barrel 1c... Spices per barrel 1c... Dyes per barrel 1c... Perfumery per barrel 1c... Stationery per barrel 1c... Books per barrel 1c... Maps per barrel 1c... Globes per barrel 1c... Toys per barrel 1c... Games per barrel 1c... Amusement per barrel 1c... Miscellaneous per barrel 1c.

Market... The wheat trade of New York... The provision Market...

Market... The wheat trade of New York... The provision Market...

MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES

While on this subject, we may as well give those of our readers who wish to cultivate a bed of strawberries, the following mode of manuring them, as practiced by a cultivator in Philadelphia, and communicated to the Friends' Review published in that city by Friend Loomis—The writer had a very productive bed thirty by forty feet. I applied, says he, about once a week for three times commencing when the leaves first began to start, and made the last application just before the plants were in full bloom. The following preparation—nitrate of potash (saltpetre) 20 lbs., or salt, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, each one pound, rate of ammonia, one quart, of a pound, dissolving them in thirty gallons of water or rain water. One-third of this applied at a time; and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless supplied with water they will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, making the application towards evening. Managed in this way, and the weeds kept out, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting out new. Beds of ten years are not only as good but better than those two or three years old.

SINGULAR CASE.—Henry Maister, of Stark, suffered from a disagreeable sensation in his stomach, and a tickling in his throat for a year or longer, and occasionally raised blood. It was supposed that the sensations were produced by worms. One morning recently, Mr. Maister feeling this tickling in the upper part of his throat, and something biting him there, got his wife to look into his mouth. To her astonishment she plainly saw the head and eyes of a lizard. She screamed. On telling her husband what she had seen it alarmed him much. He took some vermifuge, and shortly obtained relief by the expulsion of the tenant of his stomach. The lizard was six inches in length. Mr. Maister three years ago drank at a brook in which he observed numerous little lizards. He thinks he must have swallowed it at that time.—Leicester Farmer.

In relation to the foot-rot in sheep the Wool Grower says.—There has been much said lately of the foot-rot in sheep, and as I have had it in my flock and effected a cure by a very simple method, I will state it for the benefit of your readers. I put salt between the hoofs, and rubbed them together until they were quite chafed, and then put plenty of salt between the hoofs, and the cure was certain. I have told some of my friends and they have tried the plan with the same success.

Robert Scott, Esq., a farmer of Woodford Co. Ky., has a large pool of water upon his domain, by which he has half domesticated a flock of wild geese he first procured eleven and cropped their wings, and retained them for a season. They migrate northward in the spring and return in the fall, with their full-sledged young. The flock now numbers two hundred and eighty and it increases annually.

You can't prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests there.—Oriental Proverb.

Cranes are killed in California by sinking a block one foot from the surface of a river, and fastening to it a fish. The crane dives for the fish, and breaks his neck against the block.

The bones of a bird are hollow and filled with air. If a string be tied tight round the neck of a sparrow so that no air can enter its lungs, and its legs broken it will live. Respiration will take place by means of the broken bone.

CHARCOAL.—The preservative qualities of charcoal are not so generally known as they should be, and I hope you will tell your readers that if they will imbibe their smoked beef and pork in pulverized charcoal they may keep it as long as they please, without regard to weather.

Tell them also that if they will take about a pint of charcoal, also pulverized and put it in a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider it can never ferment, and will never contain any intoxicating quality, and will become more and more palatable the longer it is kept. Further take a piece of charcoal of a surface equal to a cube, wrap it in a clean cotton cloth two thicknesses, and work about one pound of butter which has been once rancid and it will restore it perfectly.—Mr. J. G. Farmer.

NEW TABLE.—Dr. E. I. Russell of Lowell.







The Son of Temperance.

My... At the last it biteth like a serpent.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF CITY FEMALE VICE?

Exertions are now being made, on a large scale, to induce our citizens to give money to the following institution.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Managers of this Institution have resolved to purchase two houses in George Street, near the Upper Canada Bank, instead of building at present.

We would ask what is the object of this movement? For whose relief is it got up, and what causes the vices and miseries it is intended to remedy?

Read in connection with this the following melancholy history of a London Lady:—

A DRUNKEN LADY.—AN AFFECTING CASE.

LAMBETH ENGLAND.—Mrs. Mary Ann Prinna, whose eyes were frightfully blackened, her right cheek shockingly swollen, her truly scanty and threadbare black garment covered with mud, and presenting altogether the most lamentable spectacle of misery and dissipation, was placed at the bar before the Hon. G. C. Norton on a charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself.

The wretched prisoner, when Miss Healey, was one of the most admired actresses and vocalists on the British stage.

sufficient to keep her in comfort. Her extravagance in gin, however, became so excessive that she soon began to neglect her person, and got from bad to worse.

Mrs. Prinna.—I have burst a blood-vessel, and I thought I should have died in the station last night.

Mr. Norton.—When a person feels grateful for being sent to prison it bespeaks the last stage of misery, and, as it is your wish, I shall send you there for 21 days.

Mrs. Prinna.—Thank you, Sir: I am very much obliged to you.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE ABOVE.

"I thank your mercy—yonder prison walls, "A felon's scanty fare, a felon's bed, "Will save me for a time from a worse fate.

"There came a change. "I was a wedded wife, and had a home; "And might have been most happy: might have been, "But was not! O'er my restless spirit came

—British Temperance Herald.

CAUSE IN BYTOWN.

BYTOWN, April 13, 1854.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Divisions of Sons, Union of Daughters, and Cadets are in a healthful state in this town; and the old Division increasing with amazing rapidity.

I am glad to see that you endeavour to keep up the advocacy of this law. Go on. You will yet see the accomplishment of your wishes; and your efforts crowned with success, despite of all the efforts of your and our enemies.

I beg leave to enclose also a programme of a musical concert given in aid of the Protestant Hospital here—an institution which is an ornament to the town, and a great blessing to the sick and afflicted amongst us.

It is the first of the kind that I ever attempted; but from the great success that attended my humble efforts, it will not be the last.

Believe me yours with respect,

JAMES FRASER.

SONS OF PIETON.

April 17th, 1854

Mr. Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.—Permit me to furnish you with a few lines for insertion, comprising a list of the officers of Prince Edward Division, No. 11 S of T

Charles Wart, W.P., Robert Mitchell, W.A., John Twigg, R.S., William Vandusen, A.R.S., Edward Morse, F.S., Moses W. Morse, T., John Boyle, C., Paul Marian, A.C., R.H. Babbitt, J.S., David Young, O.S., Calvin Pier, P.W.P., Josiah Withersill, D.G.W.P. acting

Prince Edward Division is in a very prosperous condition at present men of influence and talent are seeking admission into our order; and we hope to see that day soon dawn in upon us, when the voice of the poor, deluded drunkard, will be heard no more in our streets.

We next give you a list of the officers of Maple Leaf Section of Cadets of Temperance, No. 84, located in Pieton.

Bro. James F. Wright, Worthy Patron, R. H. Nettleton and D. Young, Worthy Associates; G. Clark, Chaplain, D. W. Morse, D.G.W. Patron, Robert Babbitt, W.A., T. N. Smith, V.A., A. Coppinger, T. Wm. Carter, A.T.; John Wicher, G.; H. Wilcox, U.; John Carter, W.; John McLoud, J.W.; John S. Clute, acting P.W.A.

The Section is doing well at present, and we expect to have a large Section in time. We have had one open meeting, and the brethren spoke several dialogues on the occasion, and got great credit for themselves, and initiated quite a number in their ranks, since.

I beg leave to intimate to you, that Prince Edward Division has appointed a committee to make preparations for the next meeting of the Grand Division, in Pieton, of the Sons of Temperance.

Where is the next meeting of the Grand convention to be held? Is it to be in Pieton, when the Grand Division meets, or at some other time and place?

A PIETON SON, AND CADET. THE MAINE LAW TRIUMPHANT IN PELHAM.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—It affords me exceeding pleasure to be able to inform you that Pelham has nobly acquitted herself by sustaining the By-law of the Council prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within this municipality.

The election came off on the 4th and 5th of the present month; and never before did any one question in this township, meet the prompt and energetic support accorded to this honoured measure by the staunch men of Pelham.

When it first became known that Pelham was to decide for herself whether she would have License or No License, we had no fears for the result; but, when, just at the eve of the election, it became generally known that we required not a majority of the votes polled, but, most absurdly, a majority of the total number of qualified electors in the township, many began to doubt the possibility of carrying such a measure under such circumstances, even in Pelham.

But, notwithstanding the disadvantages thus imposed upon her, Pelham has clearly sustained the By-law; and, by so doing, has not only sustained her moral character, but has set an example that does honour to her name—has freed herself from the deep responsibility that rests upon any man or set of men that legalize the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and has put in the hands of our M.P.P. (will he use?) one of the most potent arguments in favour of the Maine Liquor Law.

This is the third year we have had no license in this township; but this is the first opportunity the township has had of giving a direct approval or

the result of this election proves the contrary. It is true, the majority, as required by the law, was not large, but we maintain, that viewed upon the ground of common sense and equal justice, we have an overwhelming majority.

I have something to say upon the justice and consistency of this measure, which I will defer for another time.

Yours truly, AN ELECTOR

THE MAINE LAW VETO

The arbitrary character of the New York liquor law is now spoken of frequently, yet we find that the following law has for a long time been sanctioned by the American Congress, is still in force and more stringent than any Maine Law ever passed in our country.

In June, 1834, Congress passed another act which must fall under the ban of Gov. Seymour from which we extract the following:—

"If any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as will be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, bounts packages and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his licence shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies as mentioned in this section.

"And be it further enacted, That if any person whatever, shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distilling for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; AND IT SHALL BE LAWFUL TO EMPLOY THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXECUTING THAT DUTY."

Q.—How much more valuable is the life of an Indian, than that of a white man?

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Maine Law, as amended, after the late decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has passed the House of Representatives by 152 votes to 124. The popularity of the measure is thus fully shown. The Grand Division of Western New York met last Tuesday. The Temperance men of New York are going to work with great enthusiasm determined to carry all the fall elections. Dr. Jewett has gone to Illinois to lecture. It is said there will be a majority of 100 in favour of the Maine Law in Connecticut. In Michigan, the people are greatly troubled by the decision of the Courts. One half of the Judges of the Supreme Court declare the Law Constitutional and the other half were of a different opinion, thus in some parts of the State the law is enforced and in others not. It is a shame to see the manner in which some Judges explain away the law. Judge Robinson in Canada is famous for his special pleading against the laws made to curtail the traffic.



TORONTO, SATURDAY APRIL 29, 1854.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF CITY FEMALE VICE?

Elections are to be made, on a large scale, to order out citizens to give money to the following institution. The movement in itself, if joined with another would be highly commendable.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Managers of this Institution have resolved to purchase two houses in George Street, near the Upper Canada Barracks, instead of building at present.

We would ask what is the object of this movement? For whose relief is it got up, and what causes the vices and miseries it is intended to remedy? The object is, to reclaim abandoned women—the victims of drunkenness and seduction.

Why commence at the wrong end of the business? Why turn doctresses to the victims of 200 or 300 inns in Toronto, without first stopping the fountain? Why not get up a petition signed by a thousand women, and present it to the council, to put down low and unqualified inns?

A DRUNKEN LADY.—AN AFFECTING CASE.

LAMBETH ENGLAND.—Mrs. Mary Ann Prinna, whose eyes were frightfully blackened, her right cheek shockingly swollen, her truly scanty and threadbare black garment covered with mud, and presenting altogether the most lamentable spectacle of misery and dissipation, was placed at the bar before the Hon. G. C. Norton on a charge of being drunk and unable of taking care of herself.

The wretched prisoner, when Miss Healey, was one of the most admired actresses and vocalists on the British stage. Mrs. Healey was married to Mr. Prinna, an accomplished Musician, and one of the best organists of his time.

She has been brought to the court at least 50 times on charges similar to the present. On the last occasion when found lying in the kennel, a wine-bottle half full of gin was found under her head. At that time she begged hard to be discharged as she did on all occasions, promising that she would at once start for Dover, where she had an old friend under whose care she should place herself, and never more taste gin.

Mrs. Prinna.—I have burst a blood-vessel, and I thought I should have died in the station last night. I wish to go to prison, Sir, and I wish you to send me there.

Mr. Norton.—When a person feels grateful for being sent to prison it bespeaks the last stage of misery and, as it is your wish, I shall send you there for 21 days.

Mrs. Prinna.—Thank you, Sir; I am very much obliged to you.

Lines suggested by the above.

"I thank your mercy—yonder prison walls, A felon's scanty fare, a felon's bed, "What save me for a time from a worse fate. "Know ye my name? I once was young and gifted, "The idol of the pleasure seeking world "In this great city. Throgs hung upon my lips, "Nay, as in beauty proud I trod the stage, "Ere I could sing or smile, from eager hands "Showered garlands of bright flowers, and praise "Pealed forth its thousand voices; gold was poured "Into my lap. E'en then I was not happy. "Fervish with daily, nightly, toil, I quaffed "The intoxicating draught."

—British Temperance Herald.

CAUSE IN BYTOWN.

Bytown, April 13, 1854.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Divisions of Sons, Union of Daughters, and Cadets are in a healthful state in this town; and the old Division increasing with amazing rapidity. Meetings are held almost nightly; and every effort used to have the Maine Law passed in Parliament, if possible, this first session.

I am glad to see that you endeavour to keep up the advocacy of this law. Go on. You will yet see the accomplishment of your wishes; and your efforts crowned with success, despite of all the efforts of your and our enemies.

I beg leave to enclose also a programme of a musical concert given in aid of the Protestant Hospital here—an institution which is an ornament to the town, and a great blessing to the sick and afflicted amongst us.

It is the first of the kind that I ever attempted; but from the great success that attended my humble efforts, it will not be the last. The audience, composed of the most respectable, was very numerous, and highly satisfied. The proceeds—£15.

Believe me yours with respect, JAMES FRASER.

DEAD.—The Cayuga Chief publishes the following obituary under its editorial head:—"Died, (politically) in Albany, March 31, Gov. Seymour."

Prince Edward Division is a very prosperous condition of present men of influence and talent are seeking admission into our order, and we hope to see that day soon dawn upon us, when the voice of the poor, deluded drunkard, will be heard no more in our streets.

We next give you a list of the officers of Maple Leaf Section of Cadets of Temperance, No. 84, located in Picton.

Bro. James F. Wright, Worthy Patron, R. H. Nettleton and D. Young, Worthy Associates, G. Clark, Chaplain, D. W. Morse, D.G.W. Patron, Robert Babbatt, W.A.; T. N. Smith, V.A., A. Coppinger, T. Wm. Carter, A.T. John Wicher, G. H. Wilcox, U. John Carter, W.; John McLeod, J.W.; John S. Clute, acting P.W.A.

The Section is doing well at present, and we expect to have a large Section in time. We have had one open meeting, and the brethren spoke several dialogues on the occasion and got great credit for themselves, and initiated quite a number in their ranks, since the Section have taken a deep interest in the temperance cause and are determined to prosecute their journey on till the evils of intemperance, through the liquor traffic, are forever destroyed by that strong double bolt of law, which we call the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

I beg leave to intimate to you, that Prince Edward Division has appointed a committee to make preparations for the next meeting of the Grand Division, in Picton, of the Sons of Temperance. The committee are vigorously engaged in making the necessary preparations for the members and representatives to the Grand Division, and also for the meeting of the Grand Section of Cadets; and we hope and trust that the temperance army, at its next meeting in Picton, will leave such an impression on the minds of the people there, and surrounding country, that, at the next election, we may have a majority returned, in favor of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Where is the next meeting of the Grand convention to be held? Is it to be in Picton, when the Grand Division meets, or at some other time and place? It is highly necessary, temperance men and brethren, that we should use means, whereby the Prohibitory Liquor Law League men can influence votes for the right question, next fall, to return true temperance representatives to the next Assembly.

A PICTON SON, AND CADET. THE MAINE LAW TRIUMPHANT IN PELHAM.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—It affords me exceeding pleasure to be able to inform you that Pelham has nobly acquitted herself by sustaining the By-law of the Council prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within this municipality.

The election came off on the 4th and 5th of the present month; and never before did any one question in this township, meet the prompt and energetic support accorded to this honoured measure by the staunch men of Pelham.

When it first became known that Pelham was to decide for herself whether she would have License or No License, we had no fears for the result; but, when, just at the eve of the election, it became generally known that we required not a majority of the votes polled, but, most absurdly, a majority of the total number of qualified electors in the township, many began to doubt the possibility of carrying such a measure under such circumstances, even in Pelham.

But, notwithstanding the disadvantages thus imposed upon her, Pelham has clearly sustained the By-law; and, by so doing, has not only sustained her moral character, but has set an example that does honour to her name—has freed herself from the deep responsibility that rests upon any man or set of men that legalize the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and has put in the hands of our M.P.P. (will he use?) one of the most potent arguments in favour of the Maine Liquor Law.

This is the third year we have had no license in this township; but this is the first opportunity the township has had of giving a direct approval or disapproval. It has heretofore been argued by those wanting license, that they were deprived of it by arbitrary measures of the Council, that would not be sustained if submitted to the people. But

who voted against it. Now, when it is considered, that those who voted against us, and those who did not vote at all; and even those of our own voters who were attending court, or other wise necessarily absent, all told, and considered by the law as voting against the measure, still have a majority of twelve. We maintain we have a good majority. And it is but justice to the township to say, that notwithstanding this contest was conducted with a good degree of interest, it was done in an orderly and quiet manner. On the great question Pelham may be said to have one opinion. It is true there was a good deal of strife, but it was not a strife arising from a party being fairly outvoted, but to meet the exigencies of the case—to overrule a formidable antagonism existing in the shape of an unjust law. To accomplish this, it was expected would require zealous exertion, and it was nobly put forth. The result is one that does credit to the hearts and hands of its supporters, and is hailed with delight by more than one that suffered the bitter consequence of intemperance.

I have something to say upon the justice and consistence of this measure, which I will defer for another time.

Yours truly, AN ELECTOR THE MAINE LAW VETO

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In June, 1834, Congress passed another act which must fall under the ban of Gov. Seymour from which we extract the following:—

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And be it further enacted, That if any person whatever, shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distilling for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; AND IT SHALL BE LAWFUL TO EMPLOY THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXECUTING THAT DUTY."

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AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Maine Law, as amended, after the late decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has passed the House of Representatives by 152 votes to 124. The popularity of the measure is thus fully shown. The Grand Division of Western New York met last Tuesday. The Temperance men of New York are going to work with great enthusiasm determined to carry all the fall elections. Dr. Jewett has gone to Illinois to lecture. It is said there will be a majority of 100 in favour of the Maine Law in Connecticut. In Michigan, the people are greatly troubled by the decision of the Courts. One half of the Judges of the Supreme Court declare the Law Constitutional and the other half were of a different opinion, thus in some parts of the State the law is enforced and in others not. It is a shame to see the manner in which some Judges explain away the law. Judge Robinson in Canada is famous for his special pleading against the laws made to curtail the traffic. If there is any hole in the law or a bye-law made under it the liquor dealers are sure to get the benefit of it. We do not say that he may not be technically right, but think he STRAINS THE LAW

VERY HARD to destroy the efforts of good men. A strong prohibitory liquor law has passed the House of Representatives in Minnesota by a vote of 10 to 1. We have in the case of MISSIE Little Sister Rhea a law which has just done the same. The New York Temperance press comes out very severely against Governor Seymour. It seems he is a democrat and was ten years ago a temperance lecturer probably of the CAMERON School, all things for political influence. The Prohibitionist is also out against the veto. This paper is not edited it seems by Delevan. The Boston Life Boat comes out very severely against the Prohibitionist and Delevan, and says the April number is entirely silent on the subject of Governor Seymour's veto, but we think this a mistake, for we see a long and able article from it, copied into the Utica Totaliter against the veto. The New York Senate have by a vote submitted the Anti-Liquor Law to the people to come up at their next elections. It is said a recent decision has been made by the Supreme Court of Michigan entirely favourable to the people's Maine Law.

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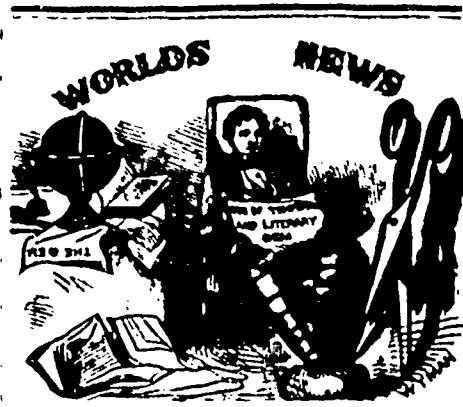
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A movement is commenced there, to raise funds for a vigorous campaign for the war against the liquor traffic, and annual hundred pound (\$500) subscriptions are rapidly coming in. The Maine Law movement is now fairly before Parliament, under very favourable auspices.—Maine Journal.



A RAILROAD GOVERNMENT

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office the president's chair is held by John Ross a charming lawyer of Belleville who is perhaps keeping it warm for Hincks, the salary of which is about \$12,000 per year. Some of his political views are the consulted Council and Lawyers. We would ask if the Canadian Government is to guarantee the payment of the interest on this railroad why it should not have something to do in appointing its officers, in fixing the salary to be paid them? But this would not do. Every thing connected with it is to be done with a lavish hand—no parties comes test with it. EXCEPT THE CANADIAN TREASURY are to be paid in an ENGLISH and PRINCELY STYLE. To quiet the country we are told, that we have the appointment of some of the directors and that by no other means could the road be built except by JACKSON Peto & Co. Who are these directors? The very men who are filling their pockets through the concern—Hincks the leader, and his political friends. Did common sense ever see such a humbug? If the road is built by the aid through the means of Canadian credit and debentures why do we want a foreign company concerned with it at all? Why not build the road ourselves? It may be supposed from the foregoing remarks that we are opposed to railroads. This is quite a mistake—no one can be more in favour of legitimate railroad and corporation enterprises generally. We believe in encouraging all useful Railroads and the Grand Trunk Railway (although we contend it should have gone through the interior of the country) is yet of itself a grand line. General Jackson one of America's greatest Presidents when he withdrew the government deposits from a GREAT POLITICAL MAMMOTH BANK, got up and maintained by Aristocrats and Political schemers, did not do so because he opposed Banks, on the contrary he favoured well conducted Banks. But he would rather crush a MONIED MONSTER IN POLITICAL INFLUENCE or it overpowered the nation's liberty than let it grow still stronger. Time has proved him right. So we here in Canada, on a smaller scale, should not sell ourselves to unprincipled Politicians and Office-Seekers, to a foreign speculating Company, but awake politically in time. Let this Company build the road but with their own money and work, and let the laws surround them with wholesome checks. It is time, and we call on the country to awake to its duty, in this matter. Things in Canada have soon to come to a crisis. Our country must not yield itself to a corrupt railroad jobbing influence or to State endowments of priest-hoods, directly by grants or indirectly by grants to schools, controlled by Priestly Cliques. The question is shall the country come out of it free and pure? The only way to do so, is to elect to Parliament a new class of men, not controlled by the Government, avoiding the office-seeking leaders of both parties.

THE POSITION OF THE "EXAMINER," "NORTH AMERICAN" AND "MESSAGE."

The Examiner lately endorsed the sentiments contained in a letter of the editor of the North American, to Dr. Rolph, on the proposition to pass a Bill to secularize the Clergy Reserves, keeping its operation in abeyance, until a vote of Western Canada could be taken on it. The Examiner, on this occasion, and upon others, treats this proposition as having come originally from the North American, overlooking entirely McKenzie's paternity in the matter. Whatever of merit there is in it, is due to McKenzie, who started it some two months ago. Now, have these three journals, which, par excellence, hold themselves up as the standard bearers of Reform in Canada, ever considered in what a low position they are placing themselves by this proposition? Are they not, by it, assenting to the assertion that, as yet, POPULAR OPINION, in Upper Canada, has not been fully tested on this matter; that the last elections did not rest on it, and the present ministry were not formed expressly to carry this question by the PARLIAMENT? Are they not yielding to the right of Lord Elgin to dictate to us a colonial policy. Are they not helping a CORRUPT MINISTRY, to retain power, discouraging a vote of want of confidence, by allowing them to pass such a Bill? It is true, if the present ministry had never publicly avowed their intention to act the parts of traitors on this question, their position might be somewhat different; but, even then, the question might come up, whether OTHER ACTS, of which they have been guilty, would not warrant a vote of want of confidence. Are all other things to be overlooked, provided this Examiner, North American, Message sop to cerberus be accepted by the present Government? Are the murders and riots of Montreal and Quebec, the Roman Catholic and railroad jobbing spirit of the present ministry, to be buried from memory, provided they will condescend to give the people another chance, after thirty years' experience?

We greatly fear that the Reform camp is so full of self-interest and so full of hungry and envious souls, that they are unable to clear the decks of the party. Our position is that the present ministry having been formed to secure order for the sake of the day, when they retrograde to that a general vote is called for the confidence of their party, and all tampering with them should cease. I point this out, I would advise the middle platform for them to stand upon. We need not be told that Lord Elgin would not consent to a secularization by the House. He consented to the Rebellion laws. But it would be driven from Montreal with a noise and it would look much better in him now to consent to the long delayed wishes of the friends of equal and general religious liberty in Canada. We find the editor of the North American in a late number of that paper addressing Dr. Rolph on this new proposition, bespattering him with praise for his services in past times and hence concluding that he should not reject this plan to submit the Clergy Reserve question to the Polls in 1854. Strange to say, he tells the Doctor that this new plan substantially carries at the Government now. If so, why oppose the Government? If the ministry and Lord Elgin have any cause to doubt the opinions of Upper Canadian expressed only so late as 1851, if the ministry were not pledged to carry this measure by the existing House, why are they blamed for testing it in a straight forward way? We blame the ministry not so much for their plan, as we do for a betrayal of popular confidence, a distrust of what the voter of the country has said, a yielding to the dictation of a secret priestly influence and the will of Lord Elgin. If the ministry were condemned and unpopular for their other conduct and votes, before their betrayal of the people, on the Clergy Reserve question, whilst they were traversing Upper Canada, en masse, last summer making speeches in favour of PLAIN IMMEDIATE SECULARIZATION by this PARLIAMENT, how much more guilty are they now for falsifying even what they then said? If Lord Elgin dictated the CHANGE, why did they not follow the precedents of the Reformers in times past,—resign, as did Rolph and Baldwin, in 1836, when Sir F. B. Head would not take their advice,—resign, as did Baldwin, Lafontaine and Hincks, in 1843, when Lord Metcalfe would not listen to their advice,—resign, as did Cameron, in 1849, when not consulted? These are knotty, but very pertinent and trying questions. Pretending reformers, like he of the North American, disgrace the true reform cause by such letters as that to which we allude, upholding Rolph in effect in his present position.

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  - Patrick Davis, drunk, one month hard labour.
  - Thos. McCrystal, drunk, fined 20s. and costs.
  - Wm. McKenzie, drunk, fined 5s. and costs.
  - John M. Treney, drunk, fined 2s. 6d. and costs.
  - Francis M. Treney, assault, withdrawn.
  - Thomas McNulty, threatening, bound to keep the peace.



THE SARNIA SHIELD aka MALCOLM CAMERON

This libel trial came off a few days since at Sarnia. The Hon. Messrs. Price, Baldwin and Merritt, were present as witnesses on behalf of the defendant, the Editor of the Sarnia Shield who had qualified the truth of the libel. To the surprise of the public, the counsel of the defendant and the defendant, the witnesses—the Co. councillors of the Hon. Mr. Cameron—were not allowed to give evidence. The decision of Mr. Justice Draper was given on the ground that Executive Councillors are sworn to secrecy as to all official matters that come before them, which, in our opinion, is an improper one. It took all parties by surprise, and, of course, prevented the defendant from proving his justification. Mr. Beecher, of London, defended for the Shield, and his speech it is said was even cheered by the audience. The result was that the jury gave a verdict of £20 for the plaintiff, which is the worth of his character. The error of Mr. Cameron in this matter was, that he sought to punish a paper on the same side of politics with his Government, that had merely published what others had done before it, and an important fact relating to the county in which he had resided and represented. He should have waived the privilege of secrecy (if it were possible) and allowed the whole truth to come out. As it is, the public believe him to some extent guilty, and we think a subscription should be raised to pay off the verdict and costs of the Shield at once. The press, in all just exposures of the conduct of public men, should be upheld. The law of allowing Executive Councillors to give evidence of certain facts coming before them will be alluded to in our next.

WHITE V. BROWN

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movement of Europe. Certainly this conduct is very strange. We fear the slavery principle is causing the American Republic. This slave influence must fall. All of the Wisconsin papers publish or justify the rescue of the Slave lately rescued from his Southern masters. The people of London, O. W. are talking of changing the name of their town to Westminster, on account of the inconvenience arising in sending letters many of them going across the ocean. Last week flour in Toronto sold as high as \$7, whilst in New York it sold at \$7. The high price was caused by a combination of millers. We hear some strange reports about the doings of Jailer Allen. It seems he has the propensity of stone breaking in the goal—how the warden of the prison for his own private profit. Is this so, and if so, is it right? The city should receive any benefit arising from the prisoners' labour. A strange rumour prevails in Europe, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia intends to erect Poland into a separate kingdom, and to place one of his sons over it as King, also that the project is favorably received by the Poles. Russia is supposed to have near 300,000 men ready to oppose Turkey, England and France. The Czar has over a million drilled soldiers. A no less strange rumour prevails, that he is threatening Austria with a Hungarian revolution, and that he ever thinks of annexing it to his dominions.

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The Oldest Establishment in the City.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Oileans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

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

CHARLES BAKER.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

Published by order.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

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

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Port Credit THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON

WILL leave HAMILTON early Morning (Sunday excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning will leave TORONTO at TWO o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports, going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 7, 1854. 13-11

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY



OPEN FROM

WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS:

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GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

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ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

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

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at - - - - 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at - - - - 12 50 P. M. Leave London at - - - - 1 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor - - - - 8 40 P. M.

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C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director.

Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

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

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,

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ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

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

DR. CARPENTER,

On the USE & ABUSE of ALCOHOL.

AND

EDWARD PAXTON HOOD'S

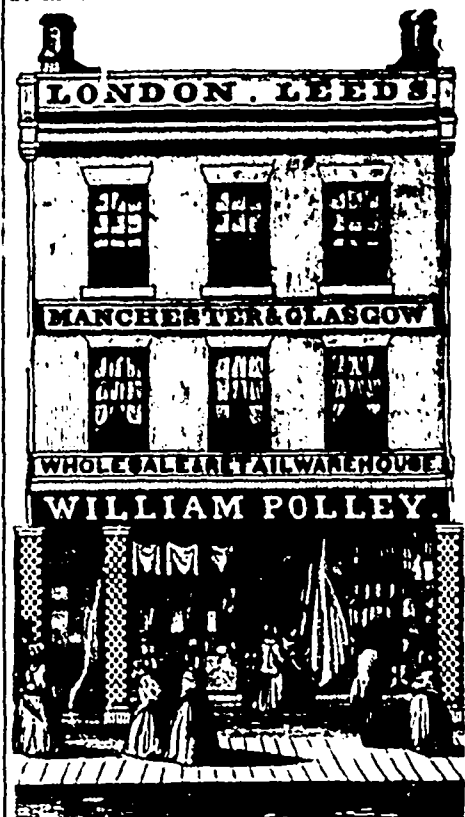
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To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;

Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsnets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.

Terms Cash. No Abatement.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse, } 66, King St. East, } Toronto, April 19, 1854. } 16-11

NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business,

And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Wanted Immediately.

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

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED.

AT the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, A good Board Maker; also 50 Cape and Mantle Makers; to whom regular employment will be given.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED.

A GOOD SALESMAN for a Wholesale and Retail Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store. None but such as are competent to assume the management of the in-door business need apply, and to such, a liberal salary will be paid.

The Toronto House, No. 60, King Street.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail.

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THE Stock is replete with all that is seasonable and Fashionable, and offers great inducements to buyers. The stock of Millinery for variety surpasses any other stock in Canada.

No Second Price.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,

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CHARLES BAKER,  
 Merchant Tailor.  
 No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
 Toronto, April 23, 1854. 17-1f

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

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.  
**HAMILTON AND TORONTO**  
 CALLING AT  
 Wellington Square, Oakville and Port Credit  
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**CITY OF HAMILTON**

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 Toronto, April 23, 1854.

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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, Browned, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.  
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

**DR. CARPENTER,**

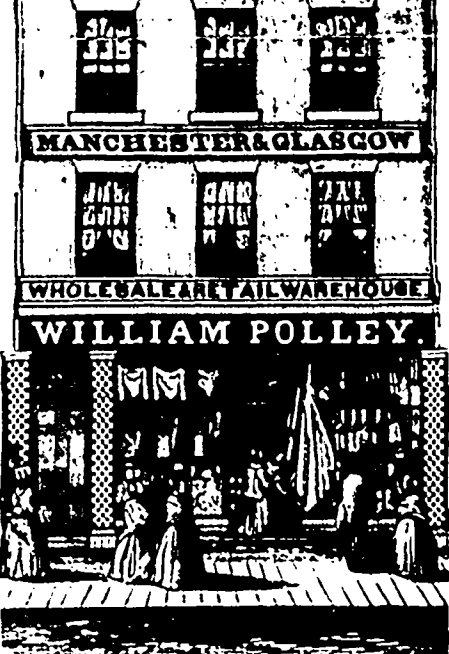
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 AND  
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To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Mour Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.

With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves. (all sizes) Sarisets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.  
**Terms Cash. No Abatement.**  
**WILLIAM POLLEY.**  
 Third floor West of Church St  
 Chequered Warehouse,  
 66, King St. East,  
 Toronto, April 19, 1854. 16-1f

**NEW WHOLESALE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Trade of Canada generally, that he has determined upon making great alterations by building an addition of 45 feet by 24, 3 stories high to his premises, when he purposes to carry on his Wholesale Business.

**Milinery in Particular,** And is now Manufacturing as large a Stock as can be made, and hopes to be ready to offer his stock for the selection of buyers about the middle of March next.

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, 6 doors West from Church Street.  
**JNO. CHARLESWORTH.**

**Wanted Immediately.**

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

**WANTED,** At the Toronto House No. 60 King Street, Toronto, 30 good Bonnet Makers; also 50 Cape and Mantilla Makers; to whom regular employment will be given.  
**J. CHARLESWORTH.**

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

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY Wholesale and Retail,**

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

**A CARD.**

**JAMES TYNER,**  
**LICENSED AUCTIONEER.**

SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.  
 Residence—Cumminsville.  
 Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.







# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

## THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is willing to toil, And vain were his search for a happier shore. While blessings so numerous as these are so near!

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

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

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

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

To many, it doubtless may seem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheap and provisions so dear, 'Tis true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may see, By calling on Young Street: One Hundred and Three.

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

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

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

## THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

## HAT AND FUR STORE.

**HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE.** Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen. Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

## PRIVATE BILLS.

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

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

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

## NOTICE.

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

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

**SAMUEL HEAKES** again respectfully returns thanks for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him, especially during the last two or three years, and is determined to maintain that integrity in the system of business which for twenty years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with this rapidly increasing and prosperous community. A strict personal attention—with the aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants. Moderate Prices, with a large, varied, and really attractive stock, continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the English, French, and American Markets—will mark the future course of this Establishment. Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Poika Jackets.

**Bonnets & Millinery,** Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets. Tuscan and every variety of Straw; Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Colobourgh Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derrys, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

**FACTORY COTTON,** White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Sateen, and Canada Cloths, Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

## 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

## W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

## MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

**THE Cheapest in Canada!** BROWN & 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 bris. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

## W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. 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

## A CARD.

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

## HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S,) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers.

34, 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.

**JOHN Bentley,** DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Book, Pocket Books, Portfolios and General Stationery. N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's improved Hat and Vermicelli, Exterminator; Jolley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Lintment, &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mills as usual. Toronto, January 2d. 1854. 1-1f

**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, to January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

## DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

## 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, Doeskins, 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. 1-1f

## CROCKERY ' CROCKERY '!

THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others. —ALSO— Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, CHINA, AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Fine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c. **Parian Statuettes:** Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures. PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, } Jan. 2, 1854. 6-w.

## NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

**ROBERT TAYLOR,** At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto. **Makes War upon no One;** But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well assorted **Winter Stock of Groceries.**

He will offer against the assailant's any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries. All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the **Ammunition used against them** May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper, missives, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

## NEW Painting and Glazier Estab-

LISHMENT.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign, Day and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WARE HOUSE.

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

## 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.

## Agents for 1854.

**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyler, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Halsey, Quebec; J. M. Miller, Whitby; H. A. Graham, Hornby; Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rappalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. M. Kezue, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobs; John Murdoch, Ayrmer; Egan, L. D. Marks, Barrie; Charles Taylor, Port Sarra; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. S. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; 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 Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Farman, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Bimbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills. Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMeines, Waterdown—T. Finn Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tat, Oxford, Kent; James Frase Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Flwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

## THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"

is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. 0d. 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 or more subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent. and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives no guarantee that he will not be answerable for the regularity of payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying send-out 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 their copies on the first of each week. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

While here we are blessed with a good harvest. The man may have felt who is willing to toil. And then were his search for a happier home. While feelings so numerous as to be almost...

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own. Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when blown. Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightfully clear. Should be less attractive, because of its cold, Than lands full of vices—though teeming with gold!

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W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

NOTICE. WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor." It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

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

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

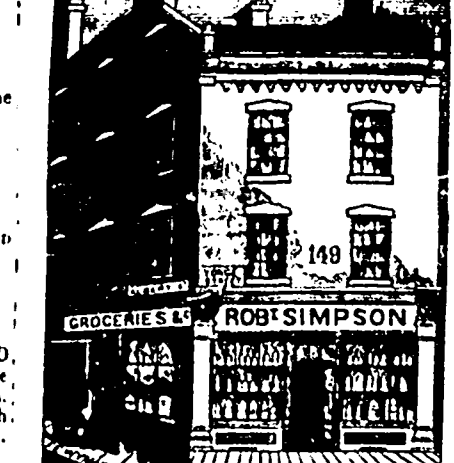
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Choice assortments of Woollen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woollen Polka Jackets.

Bonnets & Millinery, Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw, Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured D in Silks, French Merinoes, Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Derrys, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

FACTORY COTTON, White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths, Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery. No connection with any other House in the City. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1854.

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

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

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 Sols 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

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

A CARD. CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif 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

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL, BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay. Toronto, March 20, 1854. 13

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Serena Pumps, fixed 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. 1-1f

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

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

SPRATT'S, Temperance House, 1st Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SCROLOW DENTIST 2 d ors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto. Toronto January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

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, Doeskins, 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 Pushes, 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. 1-1f

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

—ALSO—Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, CHINA, AND RICHLY GILT CHINA. Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Jugs, 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. PATON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings } King Street, Toronto, } Jan. 2, 1854. } 6-w.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets. THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF 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. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! Turkey against Russia! ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto. Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries. All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the Ammunition used against them May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Which will comprise a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most Liberal Terms. Toronto, March 8, 1854. 13

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 Canada. 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 to resist the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base. Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire. E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER, Agents wanted. Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh, John Tyner, Cummerville, Robert Baldwin, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healy, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitefish; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Ralpage, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. Lancaster, Lake John; Minto, Aymer, Egan, L. D. Marks, Barrie; Charles Taylor, Port Stanley, C. S. Johnson, Ottawa; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; D. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; I. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneuta—T. I. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davison, Temperanceville; J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

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