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THE SON OF THE EMPEROR

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W., JANUARY 7, 1854.

NO. 1.

THE CAVES OF THE DEEP.

BY C. BENTON NEWCOMB.

Deep in the Caves of the dark blue ocean,
Down beneath the wild wave's motion,
Silently rest
On the calm breast
Of the great sea-mother, in her soft arm prest,
Bosoms of cold men,
Bosoms of old men,
Bosoms of young and fair,
And the trailing weed that the sea doth breed,
Woods their limbs, and, with clinging greed,
Twine in golden hair.

Deep in the soul of the dark-blue ocean,
Stilled is Lull's increasing motion
Beneath the deep,
The dreamless sleep,
Their eyes are stony, they do not weep
For the things that seem
Are a weary dream,
They wait for the Real below;
And the changeless song of the toiling throng
Is forgotten, for they have long
Forgotten the world of woe.

Deep in the soul of the dark-blue ocean
Sumber souls in bliss unmotion
And oh! that I
In the deep might lie;
And hush from the day my weary eye,
For the aching sight
Ablurs the light,
And the sun-heat burns my brain.
Receive them to thine arms, oh sea!
For I fly from earth, I fly to thee,
O Eternal Sleep! again.

Uncle Jolly.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Well, I declare here it is, New Year's morning again, and cold as Greenland, too," said Uncle Jolly, as he poked his cotton night cap out of bed—frost an inch thick on the windows, water all frozen in the pitcher, and I an inch on. Hough! nobody to give any presents to—no little feet to come patting up to my bed to wish me "A happy New Year." Miserable piece of business! Wonder what ever became of that sister of mine who ran off with that poor artist? Wish she'd turn up somewhere with two or three children for me to love and pet. Hough! no! It's a miserable piece of business to be an old bachelor."

And Uncle Jolly broke the ice with his frosted fingers, and buttoned his dressing gown tightly to his chin, then he went down stairs, followed a cup of coffee, an egg, and a slice of toast. Then he buttoned his suitcoat snugly over them, and went out the front door into the street.

Such a crowd as there was buying New Year's presents. The top-shops were filled with grandpas, grandmas, and aunts and uncles and cousins. As to the shopkeepers, what, with telling prices, answering forty questions in a minute, and doing up parcels, they were as crazy as a bachelor tending a crying baby.

Uncle Jolly slipped along over the icy pavement, and

arms one longed to pinch 'em: and tea sets and dinner sets, cunning enough for a fairy to keep house with. Then there were dancing Jacks, and jumping Jenny's, and "Topsy's," and Uncle Tom's as black as the chimney back, with wool made of a raveled black stocking. Then there were little work-boxes, with gold thumbies and bodkins, and scissors in crimson velvet cases, and makes that equirred so naturally as to make you hop on the table, to get out of the way and little innocent looking boxes containing a little spry mouse, that jumped into your face as soon as you raised the lid, and music boxes to place under your pillows when you had drank too strong a cup of green tea, and vinaigrettes that you could hold to your nose to keep you from fainting when you saw a dandy.—Oh! I can tell you that Mr. Nonesuch understood keeping a toy-shop; there were plenty of carriages always in front of it, plenty of taper fingers pulling over his wares, and plenty of husbands and wives who returned thanks that New Year's don't come every day!

"Don't stay here, dear Susy, if it makes you cry," said the elder of two little girls: "I thought you said it would make you happy to come out and look at the New Year's presents, though we couldn't have any."

"I did think so," said Susy; but it makes me think of last New Year's when you and I lay cuddled together in our little bed, and papa came creeping up in his slippers, thinking we were asleep, and laid our presents on the table, and then kissed us both, and said, "God bless the little darlings!" Oh! Katy—all the little girls in that shop have their papas with them. I want six papas, and little Susy laid her head on Katy's shoulders, and sobbed as if her heart was breaking.

"Don't dear Susy," said Katy, wiping away her own tears with her little pinafore: don't cry—mamma will see how red your eyes are,—poor sick, tired mamma,—dear cry, Susy."

"Oh, Katy, I can't help it. See that tall man with the black whiskers, (don't he look like papa?) kissing that little girl. Oh! Katy," and the tears flowed afresh.

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"Who is Uncle Jolly?"

"Well he's uncle to all the poor little children who have no kind papa."

"Now, where do live, little pigeons? got far ago?—toes all out your shoes here in January? Don't like it,—my toes ain't out of my shoes:—come in here and let's see if we can find anything to cover them. There now, (fitting them both to a pair,) that's something like; it will puzzle Jack Frost to find your toes now. Cotton clothes on? I don't wear cotton clothes;—come in here and get some woolen shawls.—Which do you like best, red, green, or blue?—

home to you. "How do I know whether you have got a dinner or not?" "I've got a dinner,—you I have a dinner, too. Pity I can't go my own way—New Year's day, too."

"Topsy, where are you?—p-h-e-w! I don't know about your old bones up those rickety stairs,—they are hard to mend; did you know that?"

Little Jolly opened the door, and Uncle Jolly walked in. His mamma turned her head, then with one wild cry of joy threw her arms about his neck, while Susy and Katy stood in the doorway, uncertain whether to laugh or cry.

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Wasn't that a merry New Year's night in Uncle Jolly's little parlor? Wasn't the fire warm and bright? Were not the tea cakes nice? Didn't Uncle Jolly make them eat till they had tightened their apron-strings? Were their toes ever out of their shoes again? Did they wear cotton shawls in January? Did cruel landlords ever again make their mamma tremble and cry?

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Bodies of cold men, her bosoms
Bodies of old men,
Bodies of young and fair.
And the trailing weed that the sea doth breed,
Woods their limbs, and, with clinging greed,
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Uncle Jolly slipped along over the icy pavements, and finally halted in front of Tim Nonesuch's toy-shop. You should have seen the shop windows! Beautiful English dolls and dolls of dollars a-piece, dressed like Queen Victoria's babies, with such plump little shoulders and

arms one longed to pinch 'em: and tea sets and dinner sets, cunning enough for a fairy to keep house with. Then there were dancing Jacks, and jumping Jenny's, and "Pussies," and Uncle Toms' as black as the chimney back, with wool made of a raveled black stocking. Then there were little work-boxes, with gold thimbles and bodkins, and scissors in crimson velvet cases, and snakes that equipped so naturally as to make you hop on the table, to get out of the way and little innocent looking boxes containing a little spry mouse, that jumped into your face as soon as you raised the lid, and music boxes to place under your pillows when you had drunk too strong a cup of green tea, and vinaigrettes that you could hold to your nose to keep you from fainting when you saw a dandy.—Oh! I can tell you that Mr. Nonesuch understood keeping a toy-shop; there were plenty of carriages always in front of it, plenty of taper fingers pulling over his wares, and plenty of husbands and wives who returned thanks that New Year's day.

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"Mother won't like it? Don't talk to me;—mothers don't generally scratch people's eyes out for being kind to their little ones. I'll take care of that, little puss. Uncle Jolly's going

home with you. "How do I know whether you have got a dinner or not?" "Pre got a dinner,—you'll have a dinner, too. Pity I can't go. New Year's day, too."

"How do you know? p-h-e-w! I don't know about it. My old bones up those rickety stairs, they are hard to mend; did you know that?"

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In the midst of all this plenty, did they forget "papa?" No, no! Whenever little Susy met in the street, a tall, princely man with large black whiskers, she'd look at Katy, and nod her little curly head sorrowfully, as much as to say,—"Oh, Katy, I never can forget my own dear papa."

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Ladies' Department.

THEY SAY THAT THOU ART POOR.

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art!
But what is wealth to noble minds,
Or riches to the heart!
With all the wealth of India's mines
Can one great deed be bought!
Or can a kingdom's ransom bring
One pure and holy thought!
No! vain your boasted treasure,
Though earth to gold is given—
Gold cannot stretch to measure
The love bestowed by Heaven!

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art;
But why should I lack or sordid pelf
Thrust thee and me apart?
The pearls that sparkle on the lawn
Our jewels bright shall be;
The gold that frets the early dawn
Shall fill our treasury!
Ask ye the proudest minion
Whom gold gives rule o'er earth
Dath not our own dominion
Out beggar all he's worth?

We'll rove beside the brook at eve,
When birds their vesper song
Of gentle truth and guileless love
To woods and winds prolong!
And from the morning jeweled cup
Such healthful draught we'll have,
As never met the fevered lips
Of fortune's gilded slave.
Could Lyhan Crasus, dearest,
As wide a kingdom see,
As the far realm thou hearest
Belongs to thee and me.

I know that thou art poor, Louise,
And so indeed am I;
But not the hoards of ocean's caves
Our poverty could buy;
For wealth beyond the miser's thought
We both alike control—
The treasure of a priceless love,
The riches of the soul!
Then at this hour divine, love,
To holy robes given,
Let thy true vows and mine, love,
Be registered in Heaven!

A Chapter on Lady Editors.

THE REVOLUTION IN PRINTING OFFICES.

The recent Printer's strike in this city has revived in a practical way the attention of the public mind to the importance of opening up new avenues of employment for women. The "strikers" themselves opened wide the door to one avenue which is now being rapidly occupied. The movement of last winter in behalf of labouring women, prepared the public mind in a very considerable degree for hearty sympathy with the present determination of several of our leading publishers and Book and Job Printers to afford woman an opportunity of earning a pecuniary independence by type setting, and thereby reducing the oppressive competition which among the employments which have heretofore been the reliance of working women.

A few months ago a movement in New York on the part of a Typographical Union opened several printing offices to women, and one daily paper, the *Day Book*, is now set up by them, and the office has been converted into a school for teaching the art preservative of arts, and the girls who graduate from it readily find work enough to do.

Last week the Typographical Union of Cincinnati became dictatorial, Publishers resolved to be independent of the union and its members and now women are setting types at cases where the strikers were making from \$12, to \$25 per week.

In Boston and New Haven women have been employed as compositors in the offices of weekly papers for some time past, and their employers express themselves well satisfied. They render entire satisfaction also, in New York and Pittsburgh, and wherever else they have been engaged; as in the office of Lougley & Bro. in this city, in that of the *Miami Visitor* at Waynesville, in that of the *Daily News* at Newport Ky., and in several other offices which might be mentioned.

But it is not a new thing for women to set type or is it true that merely an outgrowth of any "woman's rights movement" of the present day have women become publishers and Editors of Newspapers. The woman's Rights agitation gave them aid and comfort no doubt, but they have ancient precedent for their assumption of editorial control.

We have some interesting facts elucidating this point which are compiled from documents in the Massachusetts Antiquarian Library at Worcester.

The first paper printed in Rhode Island was at Newport in 1772. James Franklin, brother to Dr. Benjamin was the publisher. When the paper was a couple of years old he died, and his widow continued the publication several years. She was the printer to the Colony—supplied blanks, published pamphlets etc. The *Newport Mercury*, still regularly issued, was printed in her office in 1756. In 1745 Mrs. F. printed for the government an edition of the laws, it formed a book of 340 folio pages. Mrs. F. was aided by her two daughters, who were swift and correct compositors. A servant of the house worked the Press. Printing newspapers was not Mrs. F.'s only business. Read her Advertisement.

"The printer hereof, prints linens; calico silks &c. in figures, very lively and durable colors and without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed here."

Mrs. Sarah Goddard was also a printer at Newport in 1776. She was the widow of Charles Goddard a printer of New London, she had the management of a newspaper and conducted it with much ability for two years, when John Castor was associated with her, and the business was carried on under the firm of Sarah Goddard & Co.

Mrs. Margaret Draper was the widow of Richard Draper: she published the *Massachusetts Gazette* and the *Boston News Letter* after her husband's death. All the newspapers were suspended when the English besieged Boston. She left Boston and went to England, where a pension was bestowed on her for life.

Mrs. Cornelia Bradford was the widow of Andrew Bradford, who died in Philadelphia in 1742: she continued his business several years and was very successful.

In Philadelphia, 1802 Mrs. Jane Aitkin continued her father's printing business at his death. She was noted for correctness in proof-reading.

Mrs. Zenger, widow of John P. Zenger, who published the second newspaper established in New York—carried on the business several years after his death. She was editor of the *New York Weekly Journal* for three years previous to 1748.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Holt, publisher of the *New York Journal*, in 1793, was appointed printer to that State.

Anne Katherine Greene succeeded her husband in publishing the *Maryland Gazette*, in 1776, the *Gazette* was the first paper printed in that State. She was colony printer at her death in 1775.

Mrs. Hessehatch—the widow of the first printer in Baltimore, continued her husband's business.

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As Editors and publishers we have new besides those already mentioned Mrs. S. J. Hyde *Godey's Lady's Book*; Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of the *Lily*, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Nichols, of the *Democrat*, of Windham, Vermont; Mrs. Gove Nichols, of the *Water Cure Journal* at New York; Mrs. Oakes Smith, of a literary paper in New York; M. Pauline Wright Davis, of the *Una*, at Providence Rhode Island; Grace Greenwood, of the *Little Pilgrim*, which succeeds the *Friend of Youth*, published by Mrs. Bai; Mrs. Lisle, of the *Garland*, at Louisville Ky., and Mrs. Elizabeth Aldrich, of the *Genius of Liberty*, and Mrs. Ella Wentworth of the *Literary Journal*, in our city. There may be others, but their names do not at present writing occur to us. We have given enough names and cited enough facts to show that women may be good compositors and good editors and publishers.—We are completing our arrangements to avail ourselves of the labor of female printers, and we are quite confident type setting is to become one of the regular employments for women, in all parts of our country, and must soon be encouraged in the great cities of Europe to the very necessary help of the most oppressed and most needful of all working people, the feeble seamstress.—*Columbian and Great West*.

The Canadian women are also thinking of becoming printers.

Youth's Department.

BOYS, DON'T SAY—"I CANT."

BY W. G. BOURNE.

Never say "I cant," my dear;
Never say it.
When such words as those, I hear,
From the lips of boy or girl,
Oft they make me doubt and fear:
Never say it.
Boys and girls, that nimbly play,
Never say it.
They can jump and run away,
Skip and toss and play their pranks;
Even dull ones, when they're gay,
Never say it.
Never mind how hard the task,
Never say it.
Find some one who knows, and ask,
Till you have your lessons learnt
Never mind how hard the task:
Never say it.
Men who do the noblest deeds
Never say it.
He who lacks the strength he needs,
Tries his best, and gets it soon,
And at last he will succeed—
Never say it.
But when the evil tempts to wroag,
Always say it.
In your virtue firm and strong,
Drive the tempter from your sight;
And when follies round you throng
Ever say it.

When good actions call you near,

The Wolves and Lamb.

Three robbers were walking by the roadside one evening, after a day of profitless anxiety.

"It's a pity," said one of them, "that we can do no better than this. I am unwilling to let my day pass without some gain."

"Here's a chance," said another; as they looked up they saw on the brow of a hill before them, a man riding on a donkey, and by a string leading a sheep with a bell attached to its neck.

"I will steal that sheep," said the first of the robbers.

"You cannot," said the second, "do you not perceive the cord and the bell?"

"I see them," said the first, "but they prove no obstacle to me. I'll steal that sheep!"

"If you do," said the second, "I will steal that donkey."

"What!" said the third, "steal a man's donkey from under him! You cannot!"

"You will soon know better," said the second.

"If you do," said the first, "I'll steal the man's clothes, or forfeit my pretensions to professional excellence."

"Bah!" said the other two, "you will attempt what you cannot accomplish."

"We will see," said the third.

The unsuspecting man was plodding along without thoughts of injury, when the first approached and cut the cord and bell from the sheep's neck, and attached the bell to the donkey's tail, where its jingle continued to be heard.

Soon after the man looked behind to observe the condition of his sheep, and to his horror found it was gone. In dismay and distress he appeared to the first person he met, and asked him if he met any one with a sheep.

"Yes," replied the person, "I saw a man clambering down the hill side with such a prize but I thought it was his own."

"Hold my donkey for a moment," said the man, and as the person did so, he went in the wrong direction in pursuit of the robber and his sheep.

Finding however that his pursuit was vain, he returned tired and breathless to where he had left his donkey. But lo! it was not there—sheep and donkey both were stolen. Stunned and perplexed, he sat down to reflect, and to grieve over his losses, but soon he heard a wailing of some one in distress. He listened for a moment, and the sound became more audible.

"What is this?" he said. "Can any one more miserable than I?"

But the cry of anguish became louder and louder. He hastened to the place whence it proceeded, and there beheld a man weeping, though there was no comfort for him.

"Alas!" said the man, "I'm ruined for ever. Ruined!" said he. "How are you ruined?"

"I came to this well for a draught of water," he replied, "and while I drank I let drop a costly gem, and it lies beneath the water."

"Is that all?" said he.

"Ah!" exclaimed the other, "it is of great worth."

"So it may be," said the honest man; "I have lost my sheep and donkey, which I'm unwillingly about to sell at the next market town, that I might pay off some pressing debts, yet I do not bewail my loss."

"What's the loss," replied the other, "compared to my loss of a gem worth thousands of dollars, and without which it would only my life to return to the king my master who sent me with it as a gift to a royal court beyond the seas?"

"Why do you not go down in the water to receive it?" asked the man.

"Alas!" said the other, "I cannot swim, I would only drown."

"Then I will go down for you," said the honest man.

"Will you?" exclaimed the other. "I'll give you four golden pieces for your promise more than the sum of all your losses; and you regain my treasure, I shall for ever owe my gratitude."

The honest man received the four pieces of gold and placed them in his pocket, and took off his clothes and descended into the well. But after a long and careful search he came up of the well to ask the stranger on which side the gem had fallen, when lo! he was gone!



Ladies' Department.

THEY SAY THAT THOU ART POOR.

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art!
But what is wealth to noble minds,
Or riches to the heart!
With all the wealth of India's mines
Can one great deed be bought!
Or can a kingdom's ransom bring
One pure and holy thought!
No! vain your boasted treasure,
Though earth to gold is given—
Gold cannot stretch to measure
The love bestowed by Heaven!

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art;
But why shouldst lack or sorrow's pelt
Thrust thee and me apart?
The pearls that sparkle on the lawn
Our jewels bright shall be;
The gold that frets the early dawn
Shall fill our treasury!
Ask ye the proudest minion
Whom gold gives rule o'er earth
Doth not our own dominion
Out beggar all he's worth?

We'll rove beside the brook at eve,
When birds their vesper song
Of gentle truth and guileless love
To woods and winds prolong!
And from the morning jeweled cup
Such healthful draught we'll have,
As never met the fevered lips
Of fortune's gilded slave.
Could Lylian Cræsus, dearest,
As wide a kingdom see,
As the far realm thou hearest
Belongs to thee and me.

I know that thou art poor, Louise,
And so indeed am I;
But not the hoards of ocean's caves
Our poverty could buy:
For wealth beyond the miser's thought
We both alike control—
The treasure of a priceless love,
The riches of the soul!
Then at this hour divine, love,
To holy vows given,
Let thy true vows and mine, love,
Be registered in Heaven!

A Chapter on Lady Editors.

THE REVOLUTION IN PRINTING OFFICES.

The recent Printer's strike in this city has revived in a practical way the attention of the public mind to importance of opening up new avenues of employment for women. The "strikers" themselves opened wide the door to one avenue which is now being rapidly occupied. The movement of last winter in behalf of labouring women, prepared the public mind in a very considerable degree for hearty sympathy with the present determination of several of our leading publishers and Book and Job Printers to afford women an opportunity of earning a pecuniary independence by type setting, and thereby reducing the oppressive competition which among the employments which have heretofore been the reliance of working women.

A few months ago a movement in New York on the part of a Typographical Union opened several printing offices to women, and one daily paper, the *Day Book*, is now set up by them, and the office has been converted into a school for teaching the art preservative of arts, and the girls who graduate from it readily find work enough to do.

A few months ago, a Typographical Union in Pittsburgh, became obstreperous and men were discharged, and women put in their places, or at least in the places of such as seemed determined to have a share in the management of the business of the offices, because they were being paid large wages for work done in them.

to be independent of the union and its members and now women are setting types at cases where the strikers were making from \$12, to \$25 per week.

In Boston and New Haven women have been employed as compositors in the offices of weekly papers for some time past, and their employers express themselves well satisfied. They render entire satisfaction also, in New York and Pittsburgh, and wherever else they have been engaged; as in the office of Longley & Bro. in this city, in that of the *Miami Visitor* at Waynesville, in that of the *Daily News* at Nowport Ky., and in several other offices which might be mentioned.

But it is not a new thing for women to set type or is it true that merely an outgrowth of any "woman's rights movement" of the present day have women become publishers and Editors of Newspapers. The woman's Rights agitation gave them aid and comfort no doubt, but they have ancient precedent for their assumption of Editorial control.

We have some interesting facts elucidating this point which are compiled from documents in the Massachusetts Antiquarian Library at Worcester.

The first paper printed in Rhode Island was at Newport in 1772. James Franklin, brother to Dr. Benjamin was the publisher. When the paper was a couple of years old he died, and his widow continued the publication several years. She was the printer to the Colony—supplied blanks, published pamphlets etc. The *Newport Mercury*, still regularly issued, was printed at her office in 1756. In 1745 Mrs. F. printed for the government an edition of the laws, it formed a book of 310 folio pages. Mrs. F. was aided by her two daughters, who were swift and correct compositors. A servant of the house worked the Press. Printing newspapers was not Mrs. F.'s only business. Read her Advertisement.

"The printer hereof, prints linens; calico silks &c. in figures, very lively and durable colors and without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed here."

Mrs. Sarah Goddard was also a printer at Newport in 1776. She was the widow of Charles Goddard a printer of New London, she had the management of a newspaper and conducted it with much ability for two years, when John Castor was associated with her, and the business was carried on under the firm of Sarah Goddard & Co.

Mrs. Margaret Draper was the widow of Richard Draper; she published the *Massachusetts Gazette* and the *Boston News Letter* after her husband's death. All the newspapers were suspended when the English besieged Boston. She left Boston and went to England, where a pension was bestowed on her for life.

Mrs. Cornelia Bradford was the widow of Andrew Bradford, who died in Philadelphia in 1742; she continued his business several years and was very successful.

In Philadelphia, 1802 Mrs. Jane Aitkin continued her father's printing business at his death. She was noted for correctness in proof-reading.

Mrs. Zenger, widow of John P. Zenger, who published the second newspaper established in New York—carried on the business several years after his death. She was editor of the *New York Weekly Journal* for three years previous to 1748.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Holt, publisher of the *New York Journal*, in 1793, was appointed printer to that State.

Anne Katherine Greene succeeded her husband in publishing the *Maryland Gazette*, in 1776, the *Gazette* was the first paper printed in that State. She was colony printer at her death in 1775.

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Mrs. Hannah Boyle published a paper at Williamsburgh, Va., in 1774.

Clementine Bird succeeded her husband as editor of the *Virginia Gazette* in 1773—Thomas Jefferson was a contributor to her paper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Timothee after the death of her husband in 1773 continued the *Gazette* in Charleston (S. C.) Her son succeeded her in two years.

Anne Timothee widow of the one just mentioned, after the Revolutionary war revived the *Gazette* which had been discontinued when the

office till 1792. Mary Couch was the widow of Charles Couch of Rhode Island. He established a paper in Charlestown S. C. in opposition to the Stamp Act. Mrs. C. conducted the paper for several years previous to 1790 when she removed to Salem Mass. where she was a publisher for a number of years. Penelope Russell succeeded her husband as Printer of the *Censor* at Boston in 1771. There were other female printers in the last century and during the early part of the present one, but we cannot now give their names and location. A few years ago Miss Walter succeeded her brother as one of the Editors and Publishers of the *Boston Transcript*. Many of our citizens remember with pleasure the *Guest* which Mrs. R. S. Nichols conducted for a number of years. Mrs. M. A. Dennison has been one of the Editors of the *Boston Olive Branch* the composition on which paper is done by women. We need scarcely mention Mrs. Swishelm of the *Pittsburgh Visitor*, who has been reporter as well as editor and publisher and we believe can set type. Three or four years ago Mrs. L. A. Pierson edited and published a handsome and well conducted paper at Lancaster Pennsylvania.

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Never say it.
When such words as these, I hear,
From the lips of boy or girl,
Oft they make me doubt and fear:
Never say it.
Boys and girls that nimbly play,
Never say it.
They can jump and run away,
Skip and toss and play their pranks;
Even dull ones, when they're gay,
Never say it.
Never mind how hard the task,
Never say it.
Find some one who knows, and ask,
Till you have your lessons learned
Never mind how hard the task:
Never say it.
Men who do the noblest deeds
Never say it.
He who lacks the strength he needs,
Tries his best, and gets it soon,
And at last he will succeed—
Never say it.
But when the evil tempts to wrong,
Always say it.
In your virtue firm and strong,
Drive the tempter from your sight;
And when follies round you throng
Ever say it.
When good actions call you near,
Never say it.
Drive away the rising fear,
Get your strength where good men do;
All your paths will then be clear;
Would you find a happy year?
Would you save a sorrowing tear?
Never say it.

These boys were walking by the roadside one evening, after a day of profitless anxiety. 'It's a pity,' said one of them, 'that we can do no better than this. I am unwilling to let my day pass without some gain.'
'Here's a chance,' said another; as they looked up they saw on the brow of a hill before them, a man riding on a donkey, and by a string leading a sheep with a bell attached to its neck.
'I will steal that sheep,' said the first of the robbers.
'You cannot,' said the second, 'do you not perceive the cord and the bell?'
'I see them,' said the first, 'but they prevent no obstacle to me. I'll steal that sheep.'
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'Yes,' replied the person, 'I saw a man clambering down the hill side with such a prize, but I thought it was his own.'

'Hold my donkey for a moment,' said the man, and as the person did so, he went in the wrong direction in pursuit of the robber and sheep.

Finding however that his pursuit was vain, he returned tired and breathless to where he had left his donkey. But lo! it was not there—sheep and donkey both were stolen. Stunned and perplexed, he sat down to reflect, and to grieve over his losses, but soon he heard the waiting of some one in distress. He listened for a moment, and the sound became intelligible.

'What is this?' he said. 'Can any one be more miserable than I?'

But the cry of anguish became louder and louder. He hastened to the place whence it proceeded, and there beheld a man weeping, though there was no comfort for him.

'Alas!' said the man, 'I'm ruined for ever. Ruined!' said he. 'How are you ruined?'

'I came to this well for a draught of water,' he replied, 'and while I drank I let drop accidentally, and it lies beneath the water.'

'Is that all?' said he.
'Ah!' exclaimed the other, 'it is of great worth.'

'So it may be,' said the honest man; 'but I have lost my sheep and donkey, which I was unwillingly about to sell at the next market town, that I might pay off some pressing debt, yet I do not bewail my loss.'

'What's the loss?' replied the other, 'compared to my loss of a gem worth thousands of ducats, and without which it would only cost my life to return to the king my master, who sent me with it as a gift to a royal friend beyond the seas?'

'Why do you not go down in the water and receive it?' asked the man.

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'Will you?' exclaimed the other. 'Do so, and here are four golden pieces for your pains, more than the sum of all your losses; and you regain my treasure, I shall for ever owe you my gratitude.'

The honest man received the four pieces of gold and placed them in his pocket, and he took off his clothes and descended into the well. But after a long and careful search he came

of the well to ask the danger on which side the gem had fallen, when lo! he was gone! and the poor countryman was, without sheep or donkey, or clothing—ho was all alone by the brink of the deep well—and the robbers were all away with the trophies of their artful rouser.

From the Italian.



The Literary Gem.

LINES ON THE NEW YEAR 1854.

The old year has gone—a new year has come,
Cheerily, merrily—sadly to some;
Unheeding old time passeth, still passeth on!

Man! who can tell what this year may bring up,
So uncertain and dim are its shadows that haste.
Yet, in its swift round, misfortune's sad cup
Will be rendered to many to taste!

Year fifty four, thou art, like a young child,
Yes like a sweet babe that with thee was born;
And on its fond Mother, in innocence smiled,
Commencing life's race 'pon New Year morn

Go run thy swift race, may happy it be,
Cheerily, merrily, and blessed for all,
Till as o'er all time, a swift destiny
Shall cast o'er thee too oblivion's pall;

BRITISH EAGLE.—Notwithstanding all the
endless means that are taken to make the eagle
cease to belong to the list of British birds, it is
amazing with what tenacity that noble bird
keeps up a respectable remnant, even although
their ranks are thinned by at least twenty in
his quarter every winter.

QUEEN ELIZABETH SILVER OAR OF BOSTON.—
The silver gilt oar presented by Queen Eliza-
beth to the Corporation of Boston was sold, dur-
ing the reform mania, by the Corporation, and
purchased by Mr. F. Thirrell, an Alderman of
the defunct Corporation, along with the two
large maces, in order to keep these oegalia in
the town.

Here is a beautiful sentence from the pen of
Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent,
nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched who, what ever
else he suffers, as to plain inflicted or pleasure
denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on
whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the
dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over
him, his voice may be unheeded by those among
whom he dwells and his face may be unknown
by his neighbors—even pain may rack his joints
and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gen-
eral with which he would not part for the wealth
defying computations, for fame filling a world's
ear, for the highest power, for the sweetest sleep
that ever fell on mortal eye."

TIGHT PLACE.—Johnson says he never was in
a tight place but once, and that was when he
had a mad bull by the tail. Had he held on,
the bull would have dragged him to death through
a stubble field, while if he had not held on, the
cattle would have trampled around and around him

SWEET LIBERTY, I LOVE THEE.

Liberty, most precious gift to man!
Thy worth we only know when bound in chains,
When we through grated windows gloom,
The glorious face of nature see,

When all is bloom in June's sweet prime,
And nature glows all fresh and sweet,
When robin red-breast on the lime,
Pipes his silver notes the dawn to greet,

Ah, 'twere better far alone to dwell,
Like Crusoe did in some lone Isle,
With none to whom he could his sorrows tell,
With naught to cheer save nature's smile;

Till the deep furrows worn in time,
Mark out the prisoner's weary path;
The painful days he thus has spent,
Bespeaking loud his oppressor's wrath;

Away foul name, away foul Slavery!
Strike off all bonds—the captives free;
Deny to none the right to speak and think,
Or from the fountains of truth to freely drink;

Come, thou lovely nymph—liberty most dear!
Thy want I too have felt—thrice welcome now,
Unloose the chain and dry each prisoner's tear;
Put smiles upon the captive's aching brow;

Chicago, August 15, 1841.

A SEA MOUSE.—A beautiful living specimen
of the aphrodite is exhibiting at Louth, Eng.
The fish is six inches long, and presents the
general appearance of a sole; it is furnished
with twenty six feet on either edge of the under-
part of its body, the extremity of each leg or foot
possessing four or five tentacles. The most
remarkable feature, however, the fine glossy
filament of hair which fringes the sides of the
animal all round, every hair reflecting the colors
of the rainbow.—Stamford Mercury.

"AS DEAD AS A HERRING."—The herring
is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small
degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out
of the water, even though it seems to have re-
ceived no hurt, it gives a squeak and immedi-
ately expires; and though it be thrown instantly
back into the water, it never recovers.—Anders-
on on the Hebrides.

SINGULAR DECISION.—A man, some time ago,
assaulted in Berwick, Maine was removed over
the line, to his residence in New Hampshire,
where he has since died. Judge However, of
Maine, has charged the grand jury of York
county that the murderer cannot be indicated by
common or statute law, where the deadly wound
was inflicted in one state and the man died in
another.

CONSUMPTION OF DOGS IN PARIS.—The day
before yesterday, says Galigni's Messenger,
some police agents in plain clothes, being in an
eating-house at Montrouge, heard two men at a
table say one to the other "Is he dead?" "Yes,"
but not without trouble: he struggled hard, and
I was afraid of being surprised."—The officers,
thinking that a murder had been committed,
took the men into custody and, in order to re-
move from themselves the serious suspicions,
which their conversation had excited, they con-
fessed that they belonged to a gang who occu-
pied themselves in stealing dogs, which they
killed and sold to the low eating housekeepers
outside barriers to make up for any deficiency

FARMERS' TEMPERANCE HYMN

Intemperance I hate in every way,
To scathe and fess the soul,
And bury in oblivion's grave
The fruits of art and toil

Bounty, and strength and joy, and years
His fearful prowess own,
Nor a phan's sigh, nor widows' tears
Affect his heart of stone

Columba's sons! to be gett'le
Submissive at his lot,
In phalanx firm, to win or die,
Go forth the foe to meet

And challenge back each bit of ground
Where pilgrim ashes lay,
And rear your Heaven-protected mound
To wait his waves away.

God will before your trees go,
Your strength and glory be;
He'll make the proud usurper know
Whose is the victory.

Life Boat, Boston.

ALL TO DUTY.

Canadians too must rise in might,
And do a noble work,
To banish far rum's with'ring blight,
Nor patriot's duty shirk.

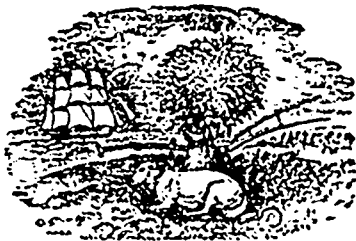
The Law of Maine—prohibition,
Is the grand panacea;
Down with the bugbear "Suasion,"
There dawns a brighter day.

Why license evil—promote disease?
Eradicate—torbid;
To cure, all licensing must cease
Our country then we'll rid;

Rid of rum's destroying power;
Rise then Farmers to the work,
Sons of temperance speed the hour
Let none their duty shirk.

January 1854.

C. M. D.



Agricultural.

THE WEATHER since our last issue has been
very different from that in the early part of De-
cember. Up to the 20th December it continued
very mild—all the waters in this vicinity were
open, and flies and insects were still flying
about on the evening of the 21st December,
there was a very heavy frost, wind north. Im-
mense piles of dark blue clouds rested on Lake
Ontario, looking like mountains in the distance.
This was caused by the sudden cold on the
warm air from the water—which caused piles
of clouds or mists to arise to the upper air—see
a description in our next, under the Literary
head. With some slight intermissions the wea-
ther since that time has been very cool.
Occasional flurries of snow occurred in this
vicinity up to the 27th December, when a fall
of about six inches from the West occurred. This
did not afford good sleighing, but on the 30th ult.
a regular Easterly snow storm came on and on
that day and the 31st ult., over a foot of snow
fell making the sleighing excellent, on the 1st
day of January it also snowed some from the
West. During this period from the 20th Dec.,
to the 1st January the winds were chiefly North
West and North, being in the East several
times. The Toronto Bay closed the 26th ult.,
the Hamilton Bay closed on the 29th ult., snow
birds were flitting in the snow drifts, on the 28th
as merry as the birds of summer in their green
bowers. The Globe says that the thermometer
on the 29th Dec., in the morning stood at 5 de-
grees below zero. Monday January 2nd, clear
and sunny but cold.

On Tuesday, the 3d January, the weather
took a change; wind shifted to the West, and
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was South West, and the weather quite mild,
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ing these two days. On Thursday the weather
became cooler in the morning, wind north east,
but in the afternoon it thawed, wind south east.

of the various... as
well as the... the future

Take the... of... and...
... and...
... that... slowly
... out in
... which has
... will
... be fit for use.

What remains... will become sold on
... of water...
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... it is
... you can have it.

Some days after the last coat is dry, put on
second. It is said that it will preserve pinks
of ages, and keep the weather from driving
through brick work. Common white paint may
be used on the top of it, if required, for the sake
of appearances.

Two coats should always be given, and a
third coat put on to cover joints, and after being
put together, especially if exposed to the action
of moisture and weather—such as gutters, eaves,
eaves of posts, and timber on and near the ground
the wood should be perfectly dry when the com-
position is applied.

A COW FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Mr.
Thorne, of Dutchess County, New York, lately
imported a valuable Durham Bull, and other
stock, by the Hermann, selected, without regard
to cost, of the best in England. The bull cost
five thousand dollars. By the Washington, last
up, he received a cow, same breed as the bull,
for which he paid three thousand dollars, besides
expense of her passage. This is the highest
priced cow ever imported. She was accom-
panied by a two months' old calf, which cost
seven hundred and fifty dollars.—Also a lot of
South Down sheep.—N. Y. Mirror.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.—Mr. G. Hetherington
of West Arden, near Scarborough, who cured
his cow twice when dangerously ill of milk
fever says that any peps may avail them-
selves of the remedy if they have a cow or cows
in the same disease, viz. 7 lbs. of treacle made
into a liquid state by adding a pint of water;
immediately after which give a gill of the best
brandy. Five or six hours after repeat the dose,
by giving the cow other 7 lbs. of treacle mixed
with the same quantity of hot water, and then
give half a gill of brandy. Twelve hours after
this give her half of yeast, if required, that is
if she does not appear better.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Castles,
agriculture is considered to be a labor unworthy
of a warrior, and is therefore left entirely to the
women. When they first saw a plough at work
they gazed at it for a time in astonished and
delighted silence; at last one of them gave ut-
terance to his feelings in this exclamation—
"See how the thing tears up the ground with
its mouth! It is of more value than five wives?"

DRYING WET GRAIN.—Mr. Robinson of this
city has invented a machine for which he has
obtained a patent to dry wet grain. He has
one of the machines in successful operation in a
canal boat in the river. We have seen a sam-
ple of the wheat which went into the water a
few days ago by the giving way of a granary in
the Ontario warehouse, dried by Mr. Robinson's
machine. To all appearances it is entirely re-
stored by the drying process to its original state,
and the berry is as plump and sound as before
it was wet. We think Mr. Robinson's invention,
must be a very valuable and important improve-
ment.—Onesago Journal.

TO ROAST A TURKEY.—Having picked, drawn
and singed the turkey, according to previous
directions for trussing fowls. Stuff the breast
with rich veal stuffing adding a little sausage
meat; sew up the neck. Cover the breast with
buttered paper to preserve it from scorching,
and roast it to fine brown. Baste it well with
butter; and a little whib before it is done re-
move the paper and allow the breast to brown.
A good-sized turkey will require roasting from
an hour to two hours. You must have plenty of
good gravy in the dish and garnish with lemon.
Serve with bread sauce.

TO ROAST DEER.—Pick, draw and singe them
Cut off the head; dip the feet in boiling water
to remove the yellow skin; truss them plump,
and roast them in a hot oven. Stuff the



The Literary Gen.

LINES ON THE NEW YEAR 1854.

The old year has gone—a new year has come,
Cheerily, merrily—sally to some;
Unheeding old time passeth, still passeth on!
Oblivion now claims the things of the one,
And a dark coming future cast shadows upon
The just opening year on time's horizon.

Man! who can tell what this year may bring up,
So uncertain and dim are its shadows that haste,
Yet, in its swift round, misfortune's sad cup
Will be rendered to many to taste!
Whilst others in it full crowned with success,
Will laugh when it comes—its ending will bless.

Year fifty four, thou art, like a young child,
Yes like a sweet babe that with thee was born;
And on its fond Mother, in innocence smiled,
Commencing life's race 'pon New Year morn
Thy future is like the infant's young mind,
To varied impressions is ever incline.

Go run thy swift race, may happy it be,
Cheerily, merrily, and blessed for all,
Till as o'er all time, a swift destiny
Shall cast o'er thee too oblivion's pall;
But oh, if thou heedest a poor poet's prayer,
May thy aspect on earth a blessedness wear.
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. C. M. D.

BRITISH EAGLE.—Notwithstanding all the endless means that are taken to make the eagle cease to belong to the list of British birds, it is amazing with what tenacity that noble bird keeps up a respectable remnant, even although their ranks are thinned by at least twenty in his quarter every winter. We have just seen a most splendid specimen of the sea eagle which was caught the other day in a trap at Strath-grave. The extended wings measured 7 feet; 9 inches; length of the body, 3 feet 2 inches; weight, 15lb; the ouestretched claws covered as large an extent as a man's hand. Who would not go a journey to see such a noble fellow hooking salmon from the Lake, and carrying it on his broad pinions to his home among the cliffs. —*Inverness Courier.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH SILVER OAR OF BOSTON.—The silver gilt oar presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Boston was sold, during the reform mania, by the Corporation, and purchased by Mr. F. Thirill, an Alderman of the defunct Corporation, along with the two large maces, in order to keep these oegalia in the town. After his death his family, in 1850, presented the oar to Lord Brownlow, as Vice-Admiral of the port of Boston and county of Lincoln.

Here is a beautiful sentence from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent, nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched who, what ever else he suffers, as to plain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells and his face may be unknown by his neighbors—even pain may rack his joints and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gear with which he would not part for the wealth defying computations, for fame filling a world's ear, for the highest power, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal eye."

TIGHT PLACE.—Johnson says he never was in a tight place but once, and that was when he had a mad bull by the tail. Had he held on, the bull would have dragged him to death through a stubble field, while if he had not held on, the critter would have turned around and gored him to death. The question now is, which did Johnson do—hold on or let go? Answer may be sent by return mail. —*Yankee Blade.*

SWEET LIBERTY, I LOVE THEE.

Liberty, most precious gift to man!
Thy worth we only know when bound in chains,
When we through grateful windows gloom,
The glorious face of nature scan,
With aching hearts, 'mid spring's rich bloom,
And sigh for thee in slavery's chains!

When all is bloom in June's sweet prime,
And nature glows all fresh and sweet,
When robin red-breast on the lime,
Pipes his silver notes the dawn to greet,
Or twittering swallows skim the sunny air;
Who then the prisoner's yoke would bear.

Ah, 'twere better far alone to dwell,
Like Crusoe did in some lone isle,
With none to whom he could his sorrows tell,
With naught to cheer save nature's smile;
Than tread the prisoner's cheerless floor,
In tyrant's chains, thus treading o'er and o'er!

Till the deep furrows worn in time,
Mark out the prisoner's weary path;
The painful days he thus has spent,
Bespeaking loud his oppressor's wrath;
Yes, 'twere better far, in the forest wild
To roam as Sil Kirk did, old nature's child.

Away foul name, away foul Slavery!
Strike off all bonds—the captives free;
Deny to none the right to speak and thank,
Or from the fountains of truth to freely drink;
Let none be captive made for conscience sake,
And liberty (except for crime) from no man take.

Come, thou lovely nymph—liberty most dear!
Thy want I too have felt—thrice welcome now,
Unloose the chain and dry each prisoner's tear;
Put smiles upon the captive's aching brow;
Bring comfort to the wife's lone heart
And to the world, sweet freedom's joy impart.
C. M. D.
Chicago, August 15, 1841.

A SEA MOUSE.—A beautiful living specimen of the aphrodite is exhibiting at Louth, Eng. The fish is six inches long, and presents the general appearance of a sole; it is furnished with twenty six feet on either edge of the under-part of its body, the extremity of each leg or foot possessing four or five tentacles. The most remarkable feature, however, the fine glossy filament of hair which fringes the sides of the animal all round, every hair reflecting the colors of the rainbow. —*Stamford Mercury.*

"AS DEAD AS A HERRING."—The herring is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and immediately expires; and though it be thrown instantly back into the water, it never recovers. —*Anderson on the Hebrides.*

SINGULAR DECISION.—A man, some time ago, assaulted in Berwick, Maine was removed over the line, to his residence in New Hampshire, where he has since died. Judge However, of Maine, has charged the grand jury of York county that the murderer cannot be indicted by common or statute law, where the deadly wound was inflicted in one state and the man died in another.

CONSUMPTION OF DOGS IN PARIS.—The day before yesterday, says *Galignani's Messenger*, some police agents in plain clothes, being in an eating-house at Montrouge, heard two men at a table say one to the other "Is he dead?" "Yes, but not without trouble: he struggled hard, and I was afraid of being surprised."—The officers, thinking that a murder had been committed, took the men into custody and, in order to remove from themselves the serious suspicions which their conversation had excited, they confessed that they belonged to a gang who occupied themselves in stealing dogs, which they killed and sold to the low eating housekeepers outside barriers to make up for any deficiency they might have in the supply of hares and rabbits. Several of the accomplices of these men have been taken into custody.

His wife proceeds on
Not a hair's breadth from windows' head
Affect the heart of some

Combed her hair
Not to save at the door,
In phantoms, how to win
Go forth the best to meet

And challenge back each best of good
Where pilgrim wishes lay,
And rest your Heaven-protected mind
To walk his waves away.

God will before your eyes go,
Your strength and glory be;
He'll make the proud usurper know
Whose is the victory.

L. B. Bost, Boston.

ALL TO DUTY.

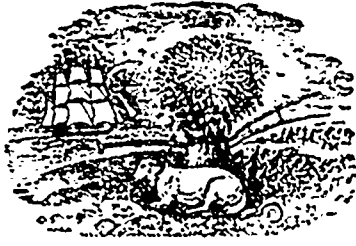
Canadians too must rise in might,
And do a noble work,
To banish far rum's withering blight,
Nor patriot's duty shirk.

The Law of Maine—prohibition,
Is the grand panacea;
Down with the bugbear "Sensation,"
There dawns a brighter day.

Why license evil—promote disease?
Eradicate—torbid;
To cure, all lic'asing trust cease
Our country then we'll rid;

Rid of rum's destroying power;
Rise then Farmers to the work,
Sons of temperance speed the hour
Let none their duty shirk.

January 1854. C. M. D.



Agricultural.

THE WEATHER since our last issue has been very different from that in the early part of December. Up to the 20th December it continued very mild—all the waters in this vicinity were open, and flies and insects were still flitting about on the evening of the 21st December, there was a very heavy frost, wind north. Immense piles of dark blue clouds rested on Lake Ontario, looking like mountains in the distance. This was caused by the sudden cold on the warm air from the water—which caused piles of clouds or mists to arise to the upper air—see a description in our next, under the Literary head. With some slight intermissions the weather since that time has been very cold. Occasional flurries of snow occurred in the vicinity up to the 27th December, when a fall of about six inches from the West occurred. This did not afford good sleighing, but on the 30th ult. a regular Easterly snow storm came on and on that day and the 31st ult., over a foot of snow fell making the sleighing excellent, on the 1st day of January it also snowed some from the West. During this period from the 20th Dec. to the 1st January the winds were chiefly North West and North, being in the East several times. The Toronto Bay closed the 26th ult., the Hamilton Bay closed on the 29th ult., snow birds were flitting in the snow drifts, on the 25th as merry as the birds of summer in their green bowers. The *Globe* says that the thermometer on the 29th Dec., in the morning stood at 5 degrees below zero. Monday January 2nd, clear and sunny but cold.

On Tuesday, the 3d January, the weather took a change; wind shifted to the West, and it became milder. On Wednesday the wind was South West, and the weather quite mild, Sun shining. Most of our late snow left us during these two days. On Thursday the weather became cooler in the morning, wind north east, but in the afternoon it thawed, wind south east. On Friday it was again cold.

ROUGH PAINT FOR FARMERS.—A durable as well as cheap paint to preserve the "heavier

to fit for use.

When the weather is very cold, it is best to use a rough paint to preserve the "heavier

Some days after the first cold is over, put on a coat of paint. It is said that it will preserve planks from rotting, and keep the weather from driving the paint off the work. Commence with a paint may be used on the top of it, if required, for the sake of appearance.

Two coats could always be given, and a third coat put on to cover joints, and after being put together, especially if exposed to the action of moisture and weather—such as gutters, carts, caps of posts, and limbs on and near the ground. The wood should be perfectly dry when the oomp's time is applied.

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TO ROAST A TURKEY.—Having picked, drawn and singed the turkey, according to previous directions for trussing fowls. Stuff the breast with rich veal stuffing adding a little sausage meat; sew up the neck. Cover the breast with buttered paper to preserve it from scorching, and roast it to fine brown. Baste it well with butter; and a little while before it is done remove the paper and allow the breast to brown. A good-sized turkey will require roasting from an hour to two hours. You must have plenty of good gravy in the dish and garnish with lemon. Serve with bread sauce.

TO ROAST DUCK.—Pick, draw and singe them. Cut off the head; dip the feet in boiling water to remove the yellow skin; truss them plump, turning the feet flat upon the back. Stuff the same as goose and serve with gravy and apple sauce. An hour will roast a duck.

Business Notice.

The Mechanical department of this paper, during 1854, will be under the superintendance of Mr. A. H. St. Germain—a well known, and enterprising Canadian Printer. It is printed at his new Job Office, No. 87, Elgin Buildings, Yonge St. We would inform our, and his, friends that he is prepared to execute any kind of Job work. Mr. St. Germain is a thorough Son of Temperance, and deserves the Patronage of the Order. We would mention that he is authorized to obtain new Subscribers and Advertisements for this paper.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JAN. 7th, 1854.

WAKE, FRIENDS OF VIRTUE!

An Imitation of the Marseilles Hymn.

BY C. J. WARREN.

Ho, friends of virtue! wake to glory!
What precious interests bid you rise!
From gloomy prisons hear the story!
See widows' tears, hear orphans' cries:
Shall heartless men, the death-lives feeding,
Send drunken maniacs through the land,
A ruffian horde, a lawless band?
While all that makes life dear lies bleeding!
Up heroes! take the field!
The Freeman's weapons wield!
Press on, press on, all hearts resolved,
The World shall yet be free!

Spirit of Law! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame,
Can party schemes or gold confine thee?
Can one defeat thine efforts tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
The blood-stained sword th' oppressors wield;
The MAINE LAW is our sword and shield;
And now their schemes are unavailing.
Rouse, virtuous men, arouse!
Redeem your Temperance vows!
Press on, press on, all hearts resolved,
All nations shall be free!

From East to West resounds the story,
"The Temperance banner proudly waves;"
MAINE taught the world the march of glory,
Her gallant sons no longer slaves!
With light and lovefull long they pleaded:
But when THE LAW in thunder spoke,
It burst their chains with lightning stroke,
And peace and Happiness succeeded.
Then swell the choral strain,
And hail the LAW OF MAINE!
Rejoice, rejoice, Truth shall prevail,
And all the World be free!

Is there cause for despondency in 1854?

The year 1853 has just closed, and the question arises in view of its temperance history, is there cause to despond in 1854? We think not. Mighty strides have been made in the right direction in the United States—in England, and even in Canada. I is sorrowful for a Son of Temperance to say that so far as the Order in our Province is concerned it has retrograded in numbers and efficiency. Such, however, is the case. Yet, during the year 1853, much was done. Our Parliament discussed the Maine Law Bill, with 80,000 petitioners before them, and the Bill was lost by only a small majority. Early in the year a new organization called the Prohibitory Liquor Law League was formed, and has extended over some parts of Canada. It has awakened many, yet we fear has done harm to a better organization. One fact, however, is apparent, from the history of the past year, and that is that intemperance is a terrible evil in our midst. Temperance men have never over estimated its curse to society, its productiveness of crime and domestic distress. Terrible have been its results in every city, town, village and community of Canada, even in 1853. Many are the dead who sleep from its

say that preaching will do it? Can the moderate drinker say that the present mode of licensing taverns will avail? No! no! The temptation must be removed—the system must be abolished. We, the Sons, have retrograded through want of zeal, and more from want of true consistency. Let us, then, though smaller in numbers, renew the contest. No better war can be engaged in. Divisions arouse, and be true to your principles. In the United States immense progress has been made. Maine has held her noble stand. Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Vermont have become prohibitory in their views. The great city of New York is in part redeemed. Massachusetts, and even Boston, have stood firm for the law—the latter having recently turned in favor of temperance. England and Scotland never stood better than they now do. When engaged in a patriotic and holy contest, we tell you, all you require to succeed, are union, zeal and consistency.

SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS

Will see that for single Copies we have raised the price of this paper for 1854—1s. 3d. y. This is absolutely necessary, in consequence of the rise in Toronto of Printers wages, and all the necessities of life. American Temperance papers are doing the same. Whilst nearly all the weekly country and city newspapers charge \$2 in advance, or \$2½ at the end of the year—and none of them charge less than \$1½ in advance—we give this paper, which is as large as any of them, for \$1½. At this price, unless our subscription list be considerably increased, we will be a loser by its publication. We appeal to all sensible and honest temperance men, if there be any good reason why Temperance Editors should be screwed down to the lowest prices, whilst other papers are freely paid much larger sums. Give us four thousand of paying Subscribers, and we will charge only 3s. 9d. for this paper. Whilst for three years this paper has been published punctually, it has never much more than paid its actual outlay. Let not the noble cause of Temperance be disgraced by the common charge that its advocates are too penurious to support it. A drunkard or moderate drinker will spend his dollar a day, his six dollars a week, in drinking, and support several liquor advertizing papers into the bargain, and shall not papers engaged in moral, religious and literary progress be supported as well by the moral and temperate community? This backwardness augurs very badly for the progress of the cause. Consistency in the support of temperance papers is loudly called for. Reader we now offer a cheap family paper, and let not expectations of Canadian liberality be disappointed.

Old Subscribers will please Notice.

All who are desirous of discontinuing at the end of 1853, cannot stop their paper until arrearages are paid up. The law allows proprietors to send their papers until back subscriptions are paid. Should subscribers, under these circumstances, commence the year 1854, they will be by us held liable for the yearly subscription of 1854.

Our first Number of 1854.

Old Subscribers are requested to examine this number sent to them—and if they think it worthy of their support, they are respectfully requested to forward the amount charged for 1854. If not wanted, the first number must be returned by Post to the Proprietor, uninjured—otherwise those keeping the first number will be held liable as Subscribers for 1854.

Subscribers in arrears for 1851, are due this office 6s. 3d.; for 1852, 6s. 3d.; and for 1853, (paper being weekly,) 10s. These sums must be paid before we can stop the paper.

This number having been got out hurriedly, some unavoidable typographical errors and omissions may occur.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—desiring it can have their papers delivered by carriers on notice at this office.

YORKVILLE PAPERS.—will be sent to the Post Office at that place, free of any charge.

George Brown Esq., and the Temperance Reform.

We extract the following proceedings from the late Guelph meeting at which Mr. Brown attended on the invitation of many of the Guelph people. Mr. Brown, as a public man, has been but a short time before the Canadian public, yet during this period he has come out as the prominent friend of two noble objects—the temperance reform or Mairé Law—and Protestant ascendancy and voluntarism. The course he has taken on these subjects, has often called from us approving remarks, and shall continue to do so. Whilst this is said, there are minor points in politics on which we differ from him. Nevertheless we feel it a duty to sustain him in these two most important objects. Protestant ascendancy and the Temperance cause are closely connected with true liberty and our dearest interests. At the Guelph meeting Mr. McKenzie attended and spoke after Mr. Brown retired from the first place of meeting. We are not going to interfere with the present personal quarrel between these two gentlemen, but intend making a few remarks in reference to the dispute in our next. Mr. McKenzie has been for thirty years in Canada an eminent friend of temperance interests and religious freedom.—Both of these gentlemen voted for the Maine Law and advocate it in their papers. The following addresses are well deserved by Mr. Brown:—

The meeting was called for one o'clock 21st Dec., in the Temperance Hall, a very large room, capable of containing from seven to eight hundred persons. Shortly after one, Mr. Brown accompanied by a number of the leading men of the County, entered the hall, and was received with much applause. The room was more than half full, and numbers continued to pour in until it was densely crowded. When Mr. Brown had taken his seat on the platform, the Rev. J. J. Braine, stepped forward and presented the following address from the County of Wellington Temperance League:

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq., M. P. P.

SIR—The Committee of the county of Wellington Branch, of the Prohibitory Liquor Law League, while disclaiming for such association all political bias, cannot let pass the present opportunity without tendering you their most cordial and grateful thanks for the aid given by you to the great cause they are associated to sustain. As a Senator, you have advocated the cause of Temperance in the Legislature; as the proprietor of an influential journal, you have been the first member of the Canadian Press to place the Maine Law on the platform of objects to be contended for; and the committee feel assured that you will continue zealously and fearlessly to urge onward this great moral reform until the desired consummation shall have been attained. That your patriotic efforts to deliver our young country from the evils of inebriety may be crowned with success, and that so the blessing of many ready to perish may come upon you, is the earnest prayer of,

Respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
C. J. MICKLE,
JOHN J. BRAINE,
GEO. PIRIE,
Corresponding Secretary.

The following address was also presented from the Fergus Sons of Temperance, by James Fergusson, Esq., of Garrafraxa:—

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq.,

SIR—The Fergus Division Sons of Temperance, recognizing you as a leader in the great cause of Temperance, seize the opportunity of your presence in the County of Wellington, to tender their thanks for the exertions already made by you in the cause of humanity and patriotism, and respectfully, but earnestly to entreat that you will persevere until success has crowned your efforts.

Did your many duties permit, the members of the Fergus Division would have great pleasure in offering you a hearty welcome to the "model township," convinced that such a visit would much forward the cause they are associated to promote.

Respectfully,
Your very obed't Serv'ts.,
JOSEPH SMALL, W. P.
ROBERT JOHNSON, R. S.
JAMES FERGOSSON, D. G. W. P.

The Civic Elections of Toronto.

Have closed, with their usual amount of turmoil and drunkenness. This year several of the elections (as usual) were held in taverns. The Bowes-Gowan party have been signally defeated, yet we regret to say that Messrs. Gowan and Remain have been returned, through the influence of Orangemen and the taverns. In St. John's Ward, the cue the hardest contested, Messrs. Sheard, Bugg and Rowell three temperance men, and excellent citizens, have been elected, also. Mr. Gowan. In St. James' Ward, Messrs. Morrison, Smith, and Good, all good men, have been elected, and also Romaine. In St. Andrew's Ward Messrs. John Carr, Charles March, E. B. Gilbert, and W. Graham. In St. George's Ward, E. H. Rutherford, John Duggan, Edward Wright, and S. H. Thompson. In St. Lawrence Ward, J. G. Beard, Joseph Lee, J. Murphy, T. McConkey. In St. David's Ward, G. W. Allen, Samuel Platt, Adam Beatty, John Carruthers. In St. Patrick's Ward, Jonathan Dunn, J. B. Robinson, J. Earl, T. Mata. Upon the whole, it is said, that there are 23 anti-Bowes, and 5 Bowes men elected—a terrible defeat rarely. The evils resulting from the use of liquor have been fearfully exhibited at these elections. We regret to state that Mr. George Mowatt is defeated.

IN YORKVILLE, Messrs. Atkinson, Huty, Sleigh, Wallace, and Dobson have been elected.

The Toronto Christmas and New Year Market.

We copy with pleasure these remarks from the Old Countryman, and bear witness to the unrivalled taste and enterprise of the Toronto Butchers.—Editor Son.

At the present season, it is natural to expect a finer display of Beef and Mutton, than on other occasions; and Butchers exert themselves to gratify the public taste, as well as the public appetite: and none deserve greater credit than those of this city, to whose spirited enterprise, aided by the Agricultural Societies of this section of the Province Toronto is indebted for the universal reputation of having the best market on this continent. Even Englishmen might, if they knew aught about the quality now exhibiting here, desire to eat their Christmas roast beef in our rapidly prospering city. Would that some of them were here, were it only to walk down the Arcade, and see the display made on the right hand and left. Talk of Geese and Turkeys in sight of such an exhibition! Bah! See that display made by Armstrong, Gray and Huty: look at Carson's beef, and that of others; and where will the like be produced? Fancy our Government and Government officials, in their Siberian head-quarters, feeding on mutton, poor, clear and transparent as china-ware; and be thankful that you are not one of them. Turn round to Morse's and behold the twenty-four sheep suspended, averaging one hundred pounds each, one of which yielded 37 lbs. tallow. Even old Snow, of the Saloon, must lay aside his Wild Game, and secure one of Morse's sheep for his Christmas dinner. Morse sent on Friday, 22nd Dec., one sheep to Harrisburgh, Pa.; one to Buffalo, one to New York, and one to Barrie, besides a side of a six-month's old heifer, which weighs six hundred pounds, and produced 82 lbs. tallow. You see also at Morse's a quarter of beef, ticketed for an esteemed clergyman in this city; and you conclude, that he is beloved by his flock, and that "the labourer is worthy of his hire;" And you pass on from Morse's display and from Morse's politeness, to visit others; feeling a pride in being a citizen of Toronto.

The Silver Trumpet.

"Give me," says a sweet toned voice, "give me the money that has been spent in strong drinks and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school-house in every hamlet, and place therein competent teachers. I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors. I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace, and support in its pulpit an

... Mr. St. Germain is a thorough Son of Temperance, and deserves the Patronage of the Order. We would mention that he is authorized to obtain new Subscribers and Advertisements for this paper.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JAN. 7th, 1854.

WAKE, FRIENDS OF VIRTUE!

An Imitation of the Marseilles Hymn.

BY G. J. WARREN.

Ho, friends of virtue! wake to glory!
What precious interests bid you rise!
From gloomy prisons hear the story!
See widows' tears, hear orphans' cries;
Shall heartless men, the death-hires feeding,
Send drunken maniacs through the land,
A ruffian horde, a lawless band?
While all this makes life dear lies bleeding!
Up heroes! take the field!
The Freeman's weapons wield!
Press on, press on, all hearts resolved,
The World shall yet be free!

Spirit of Law! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame,
Can party schemes or gold confine thee?
Can one defeat thine efforts tame?

Too long the world has wept, bewailing
The blood-stained sword th' oppressors wield;
The MAINE LAW is our sword and shield;
And now their schemes are unavailing.
Rouse, virtuous men, arouse!
Redeem your Temperance vows!
Press on, press on, all hearts resolved,
All nations shall be free!

From East to West resounds the story,
"The Temperance banner proudly waves;"
MAINE taught the world the march of glory,
Her gallant sons no longer slaves!

With light and lovefull long they pleaded:
But when THE LAW in thunder spoke,
It burst their chains with lightning stroke,
And peace and Happiness succeeded.
Then swell the choral strain,
And hail the LAW OF MAINE!
Rejoice, rejoice, Truth shall prevail,
And all the World be free!

Is there cause for despondency in 1854?

The year 1853 has just closed, and the question arises in view of its temperance history, is there cause to despair in 1854? We think not. Mighty strides have been made in the right direction in the United States—in England, and even in Canada. I is sorrowful for a Son of Temperance to say that so far as the Order in our Province is concerned it has retrograded in numbers and efficiency. Such, however, is the case. Yet, during the year 1853, much was done. Our Parliament discussed the Maine Law Bill, with 80,000 petitioners before them, and the Bill was lost by only a small majority. Early in the year a new organization called the Prohibitory Liquor Law League was formed, and has extended over some parts of Canada. It has awakened many, yet we fear has done harm to a better organization. One fact, however, is apparent, from the history of the past year, and that is that intemperance is a terrible evil in our midst. Temperance men have never over estimated its curse to society, its productiveness of crime and domestic distress. Terrible have been its results in every city, town, village and community of Canada, even in 1853. Many are the dead who sleep from its evils—thousands the crimes committed through its aid—and myriads are the tears shed through its ravages? Can moral suasionists say that mere talking will stop its evils? Can Christians

want of zeal, and more from want of consistency. Let us, then, though smaller numbers, renew the contest. No better way can be engaged in. Divisions arouse, and be true to your principles. In the United States immense progress has been made. Maine has held her noble stand. Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Vermont have become prohibitory in their views. The great city of New York is in part redeemed. Massachusetts, and even Boston, have stood firm for the law—the latter having recently turned in favor of temperance. England and Scotland never stood better than they now do. When engaged in a patriotic and holy contest, we tell you, all you require to succeed, are union, zeal and consistency.

SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS

Will see that for single Copies we have raised the price of this paper for 1854—1s. 3d. y. This is absolutely necessary, in consequence of the rise in Toronto of Printers wages, and all the necessaries of life. American Temperance papers are doing the same. Whilst nearly all the weekly country and city newspapers charge \$2 in advance, or \$2½ at the end of the year—and none of them charge less than \$1½ in advance—we give this paper, which is as large as any of them, for \$1½. At this price, unless our subscription list be considerably increased, we will be a loser by its publication. We appeal to all sensible and honest temperance men, if there be any good reason why Temperance Editors should be scrowed down to the lowest prices, whilst other papers are freely paid much larger sums. Give us four thousand of paying Subscribers, and we will charge only 3s. 9d. for this paper. Whilst for three years this paper has been published punctually, it has never much more than paid its actual outlay. Let not the noble cause of Temperance be disgraced by the common charge that its advocates are too puerous to support a drunkard or moderate drinker will spend his dollar a day, his six dollars a week, in drinking, and support several liquor advertizing papers into the bargain, and shall not papers engaged in moral, religious and literary progress be supported as well by the moral and temperate community? This backwardness augurs very badly for the progress of the cause. Consistency in the support of temperance papers is loudly called for. Reader we now offer a cheap family paper, and let not expectations of Canadian liberality be disappointed.

Old Subscribers will please Notice.

All who are desirous of discontinuing at the end of 1853, cannot stop their paper until arrearages are paid up. The law allows proprietors to send their papers until back subscriptions are paid. Should subscribers, under these circumstances, commence the year 1854, they will be by us held liable for the yearly subscription of 1854.

Our first Number of 1854.

Old Subscribers are requested to examine this number sent to them—and if they think it worthy of their support, they are respectfully requested to forward the amount charged for 1854. If not wanted, the first number must be returned by Post to the Proprietor, uninjured—otherwise those keeping the first number will be held liable as Subscribers for 1854.

Subscribers in arrears for 1851, are due this office 6s. 3d.; for 1852, 6s. 3d.; and for 1853, (paper being weekly,) 10s. These sums must be paid before we can stop the paper.

This number having been got out hurriedly, some unavoidable typographical errors and omissions may occur.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—desiring it can have their papers delivered by carriers on notice at this office.

YORKVILLE PAPERS.—will be sent to the Post Office at that place, free of any charge.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.—Remember that this paper being a Temperance and Literary one, is free of postage for 1854; thus those Subscribing for it, will save 2s. 6d. on this item alone.

... Mr. Brown, as a public man, has been out a short time before the Canadian public, yet during this period he has come out as the prominent friend of two noble objects—the temperance reform or Maine Law—and Protestant ascendancy and voluntarism. The course he has taken on these subjects, has often called from us approving remarks, and shall continue to do so. Whilst this is said, there are minor points in politics on which we differ from him. Nevertheless we feel it a duty to sustain him in these two most important objects. Protestant ascendancy and the Temperance cause are closely connected with true liberty and our dearest interests. At the Guelph meeting Mr. McKenzie attended and spoke after Mr. Brown retired from the first place of meeting. We are not going to interfere with the present personal quarrel between these two gentlemen, but intend making a few remarks in reference to the dispute in our next. Mr. McKenzie has been for thirty years in Canada an eminent friend of temperance interests and religious freedom.—Both of these gentlemen voted for the Maine Law and advocate it in their papers. The following addresses are well deserved by Mr. Brown:—

The meeting was called for one o'clock 21st Dec., in the Temperance Hall, a very large room, capable of containing from seven to eight hundred persons. Shortly after one, Mr. Brown accompanied by a number of the leading men of the County, entered the hall, and was received with much applause. The room was more than half full, and numbers continued to pour in until it was densely crowded. When Mr. Brown had taken his seat on the platform, the Rev. J. J. Braine, stepped forward and presented the following address from the County of Wellington Temperance League:

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq., M. P. P.

Sir—The Committee of the county of Wellington Branch, of the Prohibitory Liquor Law League, while disclaiming for such association all political bias, cannot let pass the present opportunity without tendering you their most cordial and grateful thanks for the aid given by you to the great cause they are associated to sustain. As a Senator, you have advocated the cause of Temperance in the Legislature; as the proprietor of an influential journal, you have been the first member of the Canadian Press to place the Maine Law on the platform of objects to be contended for; and the committee feel assured that you will continue zealously and fearlessly to urge onward this great moral reform until the desired consummation shall have been attained. That your patriotic efforts to deliver our young country from the evils of inebriety may be crowned with success, and that so the blessing of many ready to perish may come upon you, is the earnest prayer of,

Respectfully

Your obed't servents,
C. J. MICKLE,
JOHN J. BRAINE,
GEO. PIRIE,
Corresponding Secretary.

The following address was also presented from the Fergus Sons of Temperance, by James Fergusson, Esq., of Garrafraxa:—

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq.,

Sir—The Fergus Division Sons of Temperance, recognizing you as a leader in the great cause of Temperance, seize the opportunity of your presence in the County of Wellington, to tender their thanks for the exertions already made by you in the cause of humanity and patriotism, and respectfully, but earnestly to entreat that you will persevere until success has crowned your efforts.

Did your many duties permit, the members of the Fergus Division would have great pleasure in offering you a hearty welcome to the "model township," convinced that such a visit would much forward the cause they are associated to promote.

Respectfully
Your very obed't Serv'ts.,
JOSEPH SMALL, W. P.
ROBERT JOHNSON, R. S.
JAMES FERGUSSON, D. G. W. P.

Mr. Brown briefly replied, thanking the Societies for the expression of their approval, and assuring them of his earnest desire to promote the cause of Temperance.

... yet we regret to say that Messrs. Gowan and Roman have been returned, through the influence of Orangemen and the taverns. In St. John's Ward, the one the hardest contested, Messrs. Sheard, Buzz and Rowell three temperance men, and excellent citizens, have been elected, also, Mr. Gowan. In St. James' Ward, Messrs. Morrison, Smith, and Good, all good men, have been elected, and also Romane. In St. Andrew's Ward Messrs. John Carr, Charles March, E. B. Gilbert, and W. Graham, in St. George's Ward, E. H. Rutherford, John Duggan, Edward Wright, and S. H. Thompson, in St. Lawrence Ward, J. G. Beard, Joseph Lee, J. Murphy, T. McConkey. In St. David's Ward, G. W. Allen, Samuel Watt, Adam Beatty, John Caruthers. In St. Patrick's Ward, Jonathan Dunn, J. B. Robinson, J. Earl, T. Mata. Upon the whole, it is said, that there are 23 anti-Bowes, and 5 Bowes men elected—a terrible defeat surely. The evils resulting from the use of liquor have been fearfully exhibited at these elections. We regret to state that Mr. George Mowatt is defeated.

IN YORKVILLE, Messrs. Atkinson, Hully, Sleigh, Wallace, and Dobson have been elected.

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prayer shall ascend as one universal offering to Heaven.

This is no voice of enthusiasm, but a simple utterance of what is literally true and practicable, as any one can see who will consult facts and history.

Pass it round, then, ye lovers of temperance, and let the people see where the money goes to, that might feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give to all nations the bread of eternal life. Pass it round, and let all see that intemperance wastes more by untold millions than ambition grasps or avarice covets. And they that find fault with our benevolence, or our social organizations, crimes and miseries which intemperance produces, are a thousand fold more expensive and grievous to be borne. Would that the school-master, preacher, and the stirring philanthropist of each town and school district might now lift up their voices together, and tell a sovereign people that they are now made responsible for all the evils which run, uncheckered upon this State. They have now in their power to annihilate the traffic in the State of New York, forever; and if done in New York, it will soon fall in every State in the Union, and throughout the civilized world.

The past cannot be recalled; the future is now our hope; let the traffic in intoxicating poisons be prohibited, and the silver trumpet, with its sweet tones, could soon send forth notes that would gladden every heart and proclaim a nation's happiness.—Binghamton Standard

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Poetry by D. O. Toronto, is declined. The extract sent by Bro. H. of North Williamsburgh, will appear in our next. The letter of Bro. B. of Montreal, duly came to hand but we could not conveniently do as he desired. The humorous Poetry of W. H. F., did not come to hand until that department was filled up. It will appear in our next.

ACTON DIVISION, ESQUENING, 212.—Established in January 1853, has now forty nine members, with several proposed, is doing very well, constantly increasing. We wish that this was the state of all of our Canadian Divisions. The division is in the habit of holding quarterly Social Tea-parties, and also debates on Temperance subjects. Let all go and do likewise.

G. W. P. FORD was to be at Rochester on Thursday of this week to organize a new Division, under the title of MAINE LAW DIVISION. This Division is to discard the Benefit feature, and is designed to be an efficient agent for enforcing the Maine law when we get it.—Ulrica Teletor.

We rejoice to hear that the Divisions in many parts of Canada, are pulling up very fast, a good spirit prevails. During the past quarter the Stewarttown Division has increased thirty. The Milton Division is now greatly increasing. The Palermo Division has also increased.

Receipts for No. 1, January, 1854.

A B., for U., of Junction, Post Westminster, \$3 in full for 1853. W. H., North Williamsburgh, \$3 on account subscriptions 1853. C. S., Bolton's village, \$2 for 1853. T. Graham, of W. Square, \$2 1853. Time out with year. T. W., S. T., Dawn mills, \$5 (\$4 for 1853 for two numbers) and \$1 for one number for 1854. W. C., of Dundas, \$2 for self and one subscriber 1854. W. H. F., of Peterboro, \$3 for self and 2 subscribers 1854. R. B., Georgetown, 2s. 6d., on 1853, leaving 8s. due. G. V., Georgetown, \$1 on account 1853 leaving \$1 still due. J. R. Grimsby, \$2 on account of 1851-2, there is a balance due from him at this office of 8s. 9d.—he had only paid 2s. 6d., on 1851. C. Leggo, Brockville, \$3 on account 1854, three subscribers including himself—under the circumstances, as Agent pays the amount, will be taken. We do not like to vary our prices of 6s. 3., Temperance men should be willing to pay a living price to editors. These two subscribers owe still for 1853, their accounts are sent. D. T., Bowmanville, \$3 leaving a balance due 1s. 3d., J. H., St. Catharines, \$4 pays 1852-3 and half of 1854. James Cooper, Sutton, for 15 Subscribers 1854 and \$15, his paper is free and the money pays for the num-

REMITTING MONEY BY MAIL.—In a case recently tried before the United States Court at Richmond, Chief Justice Taney presiding, the question arose whether money remitted by mail to a creditor, such money being lost before it reached its destination, was a release of the debtor from obligations of the debt? The Chief Justice decided that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how it was to be sent, and the defendant having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom of others to do, the debtor could not be held liable to make good the loss. The decision is in conflict with other cases involving the same principle, the Chief Justice holding that the former decisions were not correct.

Some of the items of news in this number may seem old, as we have issued no paper since the 27th Dec., but we were obliged to keep up the current of events.

We see that a Mr. Reynolds, of Belleville, some relation of Attorney General Ross, has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Ontario. One would have supposed that there was some man in that county fit for such an office. This is a bad appointment.

We hear that a majority of the township of Ontario, voted in favor of the railroad scheme just started there. A protest has been entered in Toronto against O. R. Gowan's Election. It is said Geo. Allan, Esq. will be Mayor, the best appointment that can be made perhaps.

MR. MURPHY'S BEEF.—The Whitty Reporter's correspondent in Mariposa writes that in Eldon this fall two hundred and eighty sheep have been destroyed by wolves, besides large numbers killed in Fenelon, Thorah, Marah, and other places. Rev. Mr. McMurchy, killed a beef and left it in his barn for the night.—After dark a party of these forest gentry went into the barn and feasted on a few joints of excellent fat beef the pious pastor not daring to dispute their right.

It is stated as an interesting medical fact, that a large proportion of the births in California are females.

A NEW DIVISION, S. of T. entitled Furnace Division No. 91, was instituted at Steddingville, Jefferson Co., on the evening of the 23 ult. Dr. G. W. P. Baker, officiating. An application is pending for a new Division in Locke, Cayuga Co.—Ulrica Teletor.

The combined English and French fleets have entered the Black Sea, and it is said that Russia will declare war against these nations on this account.

THE BOSTON TEMPERANCE WAR.—Benjamin Seaver, the Rum Candidate.—Strange as it may seem, the Whig party of this city have decided to run Mr. Seaver again. Well we do not object to this. If they want to try it again, the friends of law and order are ready; but they will have the satisfaction of finding the candidate of the coalition, viz., the Union association and the Whig party, a trifle more behind than he was last week. It is rumored that they intend to naturalize five hundred more Irishmen, and that, with additional strength from the liquor and gambling saloons, they will elect him at the next trial on the 27th. We shall see what we shall see. A gentleman who has been a friend of Mr. Seaver, and who occasionally takes a glass himself, remarked to us the other day in State street, that he could "stand it no longer," and that the company was a little too bad.

The greatest interest is felt in this election in all parts of the State. Letters pour in upon us, exhorting our citizens to hold on, and fight the battle with the nullifiers, until complete victory shall perch upon their banner.—The Lord God is with us in this contest, and we ask every Christian man to offer up public prayer on the next Lord's day, asking the blessing of heaven to rest upon the city, and the direction of Almighty power in the election on Tuesday next.—Boston Life Boat

This city is in a situation nearly similar to Toronto—overrun with small taverns and large ones—kept by unprincipled low men.—Editor Gen.

The Same given by the Daughters of Temperance came off on Thursday with brilliant success. A Scott Esq. occupied the chair, and Mrs. McCarty presided at the piano. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Wainwright, Marson, Gourlay, Hewitt, and Croughan, and by D. Kennedy Esq. and Master Prisoner, a Calet. It was well attended, and the evening passed most pleasantly.—Bytown Citizen of December.

THE MAINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A strong effort is being made in Pennsylvania to secure during the coming session of the Legislature, the passage of an act similar in its provisions to the celebrated Maine Law. No man, who honestly expresses his sentiments, can hesitate to declare that the passage of such an act, and its rigid enforcement by the officers of the law, would be of vast service in improving the morals and manners of thousands of our most useful citizens. In the city of Philadelphia, we are ashamed to say, the vice of drunkenness is fearfully increasing; and this is sadly manifest to the actual observation of every man from the enormous number of grogeries which are springing up like mushrooms in every ward in the city. The most melancholy fact connected with this subject is, that the strongest support these places of iniquity receive is from the young men, the very flower of our population. Go into any of these places and you will find that nine-tenths of the persons haunting them are less than thirty years of age—a vast majority not over twenty. Now this is fearful and calls aloud for restraining measures to check the tide which is sweeping the future hope of the State to destruction. Whether the Maine Law will accomplish all that its warm friends expect we know not, but this we know, that we go for it, under the strong conviction that no other remedy, has been devised which has been so successful as this called forth such strong opposition from the grogseller, and therefore, we think this must be the shoe that pinches the toe. Fellow citizens, vote for it, and work for it!—Graham's Mag

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—Copies of this paper will be left at some houses that have not ordered it. All who have received the first copy are respectfully asked to examine it, and if not wanted, the first number must be returned to the Carrier on his second week's route, or if sent to this Post Office, it must be marked "refused"; those omitting this precaution will be considered as subscribers for 1854. Our terms are 6s. 3d. in advance, or in January.

The Clergy Reserves—the Maine Law.

These are at present the two greatest Canadian questions. The elective institution question is partly conceded and is in a fair way to be completed. Upon the faithful settlement of the Clergy Reserve question greatly depends the civil and religious freedom of Canada. The basis upon which it should be settled, is the entire withdrawal of the proceeds from the churches, and their payment into the Provincial treasury, for common educational purposes. The true reform party, since 1824, have been pledged to three things in reference to this question; FIRST, the right of the colonists to legislate in the matter, disposing of these lands as the popular voice might dictate. This right to legislate was never fairly taken away. A sham parliament in 1840, not properly representing Canada, did turn the question, in a certain measure, over to England, but not entirely. SECOND, to the immediate secularization of the Reserves for Education. THIRD, to immediate action in the matter by the colonists themselves, without the interference of England. Whilst this great question affects our civil and religious liberties, that of the Maine Law affects the peace and welfare of our homes and families, and the common health and morals of our people. No community can long remain sober or moral, whilst the trade and manufacture in spirituous liquors are permitted. Entire prohibition is the best cure for the evils of drunkenness. This Province will never be happy and moral whilst the license system in spirits is permitted. Ignorance and drunkenness go hand in hand, and with these an indifference to liberty and spiritual religion. Hence, with all true patriots the questions that head this article ought to be paramount. We by no means mean to say that a man may not conscientiously oppose the secularization of the Reserves, and yet support the Maine Law, or vice versa, but we think, if any do so, they are acting against the best interests of Canada. To condemn is not our purpose, but to advise and persuade. Our desire is to see every man worship God in peace, and

... It seems in the battle of Alma the Turks had only 2700 troops, and the Russians had 8900, yet they were most signally defeated. The Tanks fired from behind fortifications. The Galt Branch of the Great Western Railroad is to be opened on the 15th inst., for the carriage of freight. The fare will be 3s. 9d. for a passenger—1s. for a barrel of flour—and 3d. per bushel for wheat. Mrs. Douglas who was fined for teaching negro children to read in Virginia, has escaped to the North. The Oshawa Freeman says that in a few days the rate payers of the County of Ontario will be called upon to elect Councillors for 1854. The test question, we are told, at the election, is to be Railroad or no Railroad from Port Whitty to Lake Huron, in other words, whether the credit of the County of Ontario shall be given to the extent of £3,000 sterling per mile, for a distance of eighty miles, involving no less a sum than £240,000 sterling, or £300,000 currency. The County of Ontario must be very enterprising to undertake so large a matter. The result of the election we have not yet heard. The Cadets of Oshawa, always enterprising, held a Soiree, and gave a public Supper on the 6th inst. The Belleville Prohibitory Law League held a meeting on Tuesday, the 16th Dec. A lecture was delivered before it. The Reform papers are calling on Messrs. Spence, Christie and Tiffany, to produce the correspondence of 1851, that resulted in forming the Combination Ministry. Mr. Charles Wiggins, late Editor of the Sandwich Oak, is dead. Gavazza lately lectured in Washington city to a very small house. He afterwards lectured in New York city prior to his departure for Europe. The people of Buffalo lately held a large meeting, denouncing the conduct of the Edge noters. Louis Napoleon thinks Belgium is conspiring with the Bourbons to overthrow his government, and he threatens to invade the kingdom with an army. There is a serious prospect of a war between Austria and Turkey, on the Servian question. The Bowmanville Messenger says that a poor man (having a wife and family of children) was frozen to death, on the 18th December, within a few feet of his own door, while laboring under intoxication. Side by side, in a leading article, the same paper, alluding to their approaching Town election of Bowmanville, deprecates "extreme measures" alluding to the determination of temperance men to run candidates opposed to the...

Deaths.—We regret to have to announce the death on the 18th Dec. last, of Geo. E. Denison, Esq. one of the most respected and oldest residents of this city. Mr. Denison had been suffering for some weeks prior to his death, from an enlargement of the liver, and general debility. His death took place on Sunday morning, he having nearly completed his 80th birthday. Mr. Denison first came to Canada when a child, with his father, the late Capt. Denison. This was at the time that a constitution was first granted to Upper Canada, after the separation of the Provinces. Captain Denison's family came out in the same vessel with President Russell, and the Government staff. The family shared in most of the hardships incident to the early settlement of a new country. Mr. Denison lived nearly all his life in or near Toronto.

J. B. Ewart, Esq., of Dundas, died about the same time. He was a very old and respected resident of that Town, and in the prime of life. We have known him for over twenty years.

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Pass it round, then, ye lovers of temperance, and let the people see where the money goes to, that might feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give to all nations the bread of eternal life. Pass it round, and let all see that intemperance wastes more by untold millions than ambition grasps or avarice covets.--And they that find fault with our benevolence, or our social organizations, crimes and miseries which intemperance produces, are a thousand fold more expensive and grievous to be borne. Would that the school-master, preacher, and the stirring philanthropist of each town and school district might now lift up their voices together, and tell a sovereign people that they are now made responsible for all the evils which run, intilts upon this State. They have now in their power to annihilate the traffic in the State of New York, forever; and if done in New York, it will soon fall in every State in the Union, and throughout the civilized world.

The past cannot be recalled; the future is now our hope; let the traffic in intoxicating poisons be prohibited, and the silver trumpet, with its sweet tones, could soon send forth notes that would gladden every heart and proclaim a nation's happiness.--*Binghamton Standard*

To CORRESPONDENTS.--Poetry by D. O. Toronto, is declined. The extract sent by Bro. H. of North Williamsburgh, will appear in our next. The letter of Bro. B. of Montreal, duly came to hand but we could not conveniently do as he desired. The humorous Poetry of W. H. F., did not come to hand until that department was filled up. It will appear in our next.

ACTON DIVISION, ESQUENING, 242,--Established in January 1853, has now forty nine members, with several proposed, is doing very well, constantly increasing. We wish that this was the state of all of our Canadian Divisions. The division is in the habit of holding quarterly Social Tea-parties, and also debates on Temperance subjects. Let all go and do likewise.

G. W. P. Ford was to be at Rochester on Thursday of this week to organize a new Division, under the title of MAINE LAW DIVISION. This Division is to discard the Benefit feature, and is designed to be an efficient agent for enforcing the Maine law when we get it.--*Utica Telegraph*.

We rejoice to hear that the Divisions in many parts of Canada, are pulling up very fast, a good spirit prevails. During the past quarter the Stewarttown Division has increased thirty. The Milton Division is now greatly increasing. The Palermo Division has also increased.

Receipts for No. 1, January, 1854.

A. B., for U., of Junction, Post Westminster, \$3 in full for 1853. W. H., North Williamsburgh, \$3 on account subscriptions 1853. C. S., Bolton's village, \$2 for 1853. T. Graham, of W. Square, \$2 1853, time out with year. T. W., S. T., Dawn mills, \$5 (\$1 for 1853 for two numbers) and \$1 for one number for 1854. W. C., of Dundas, \$2 for self and one subscriber 1854. W. H. F., of Peterboro, \$3 for self and 2 subscribers 1854. R. B., Georgetown, 2s 6d. on 1853, leaving 8s. due. G. V., Georgetown, \$1 on account 1853 leaving \$1 still due. J. R. Grimsby, \$2 on account of 1851-2, there is a balance due from him at this office of 8s. 9d.--he had only paid 2s. 6d., on 1851. C. Leggo, Brockville, \$3 on account 1851, three subscribers including himself--under the circumstances, as Agent pays the amount, will be taken. We do not like to vary our prices of 6s. 3., Temperance men should be willing to pay a living price to editors. These two subscribers owe still for 1853, their accounts are sent. D. T., Bowmanville, \$3 leaving a balance due 1s. 3d., J. H., St. Catherines, \$4 pays 1852-3 and half of 1854. James Cooper, Sutton, for 15 Subscribers 1854 and \$15, his paper is free and the money pays for the number sent in this instance. W. W. Glenelg, \$2 1853. G. A. McL., Vankleekhull, \$2, 1853. D. L., Pelham, \$3, 1854--three subscribers. The letter will be published in our next.

it reached its destination, was a release of the debtor from obligations of the debt? The Chief Justice decided that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how it was to be sent, and the defendant having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom of others to do, the debtor could not be held liable to make good the loss. The decision is in conflict with other cases involving the same principle, the Chief Justice holding that the former decisions were not correct.

Some of the items of news in this number may seem old, as we have issued no paper since the 27th Dec., but we were obliged to keep up the current of events.

We see that a Mr. Reynolds, of Belleville, some relation of Attorney General Ross, has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Ontario. One would have supposed that there was some man in that county fit for such an office. This is a bad appointment.

We hear that a majority of the township of Ontario, voted in favor of the railroad scheme just started there. A protest has been entered in Toronto against O. R. Gowan's Election. It is said Geo. Allan, Esq. will be Mayor, the best appointment that can be made perhaps.

MR. MURPHY'S BEER.--The *Whitby Reporter's* correspondent in Mariposa writes that in Eidon this fall two hundred and eighty sheep have been destroyed by wolves, besides large numbers killed in Fenelon, Thorah, Marah, and other places. Rev. Mr. McMurchy, killed a bear and left it in his barn for the night.--After dark a party of these forest geuntry went into the barn and feasted on a few joints of excellent fat beef the pious pastor not daring to dispute their right.

It is stated as an interesting medical fact, that a large proportion of the births in California are females.

A NEW DIVISION, S. of T. entitled Furnace Division No. 91, was instituted at Steddingville, Jefferson Co., on the evening of the 23 ult. D. G. W. P. Baker, officiating. An application is pending for a new Division in Locko, Cayuga Co.--*Utica Telegraph*.

The combined English and French fleets have entered the Black Sea, and it is said that Russia will declare war against these nations on this account.

THE BOSTON TEMPERANCE WAR.--*Benjamin Seaver, the Rum Candidate*.--Strange as it may seem, the Whig party of this city have decided to run Mr. Seaver again. Well we do not object to this. If they want to try it again, the friends of law and order are ready; but they will have the satisfaction of finding the candidate of the coalition, viz., the Union association and the Whig party, a trifle more behind than he was last week. It is rumoured that they intend to naturalize five hundred more Irishmen, and that, with additional strength from the liquor and gambling saloons, they will elect him at the next trial on the 27th. We shall see what we shall see. A gentleman who has been a friend of Mr. Seaver, and who occasionally takes a glass himself, remarked to us the other day in State street, that he could "stand it no longer," and that the company was a little too bad.

The greatest interest is felt in this election in all parts of the State. Letters pour in upon us, exhorting our citizens to hold on, and fight the battle with the nullifiers, until complete victory shall perch upon their banner.--The Lord God is with us in this contest, and we ask every Christian man to offer up public prayer on the next Lord's day, asking the blessing of heaven to rest upon the city, and the direction of Almighty power in the election on Tuesday next.--*Boston Life Boat*

This city is in a situation nearly similar to Toronto--overtun with small taverns and large ones--kept by unprincipled low men.--(*Editor Son*)

PROCEEDINGS OF LAST SESSION OF GRAND DIVISION.--Why are not these proceedings forthcoming? It is high time.

MAINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.--A strong effort is being made in Pennsylvania to secure during the coming session of the Legislature, the passage of an act similar in its provisions to the celebrated Maine Law. No man, who honestly expresses his sentiments, can hesitate to declare that the passage of such an act, and its rigid enforcement by the officers of the law, would be of vast service in improving the morals and manners of thousands of our most useful citizens. In the city of Philadelphia, we are ashamed to say, the vice of drunkenness is fearfully increasing; and this is sally manifest to the actual observation of every man from the enormous number of groggeries which a springing up like mushrooms in every ward in the city. The most melancholy fact connected with this subject is, that the strongest support these places of iniquity receive is from the young men, the very flower of our population. Go into any of these places and you will find that nine-tenths of the persons haunting them are less than thirty years of age--a vast majority not over twenty. Now this is fearful and calls aloud for restraining measures to check the tide which is sweeping the future hope of the State to destruction. Whether the Maine Law will accomplish all that its warm friends expect we know not, but this we know, that no other remedy, has been devised which has been de-which has called forth such strong opposition from the grog seller, and therefore, we think this must be the shoe that pinches the toe. Fellow citizens, vote for it, and work for it!--*Graham's Mag*

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.--Copies of this paper will be left at some houses that have not ordered it. All who have received the first copy are respectfully asked to examine it, and if not wanted, the first number must be returned to the Carrier on his second week's route, or if sent to this Post Office, it must be marked "refused"; those omitting this precaution will be considered as subscribers for 1854. Our terms are 6s. 3d. in advance, or in January.

The Clergy Reserves--the Maine Law.

These are at present the two greatest Canadian questions. The elective institution question is partly conceded, and is in a fair way to be completed. Upon the faithful settlement of the Clergy Reserve question greatly depends the civil and religious freedom of Canada. The basis upon which it should be settled, is the entire withdrawal of the proceeds from the churches, and their payment into the Provincial treasury, for common educational purposes. The true reform party, since 1821, have been pledged to three things in reference to this question; first, the right of the colonists to legislate in the matter, disposing of these lands as the popular voice might dictate. This right to legislate was never fairly taken away. A sham parliament in 1810, not properly representing Canada, did turn the question, in a certain measure, over to England, but not entirely. SECOND, to the immediate secularization of the Reserves for Education. THIRD, to immediate action in the matter by the colonists themselves, without the interference of England. Whilst this great question affects our civil and religious liberties, that of the Maine Law affects the peace and welfare of our homes and families, and the common health and morals of our people. No community can long remain sober or moral, whilst the trade and manufacture in spirituous liquors are permitted. Entire prohibition is the best cure for the evils of drunkenness. This Province will never be happy and moral whilst the license system in spirits is permitted. Ignorance and drunkenness go hand in hand, and with these an indifference to liberty and spiritual religion. Hence, with all true patriots, the questions that head this article ought to be paramount. We by no means mean to say that a man may not conscientiously oppose the secularization of the Reserves, and yet support the Maine Law, or vice versa, but we think, if any do so, they are acting against the best interests of Canada. To condemn is not our purpose, but to advise and persuade. Our desire is to see every man worship God in peace, and communities moral, sober, and educated. Let the hand of Government be held equally balanced over all, yet not meddling with the concerns of any by legislation. The Clergy Reserve question is assuming just now an unusual prominence, owing to the

DEATHS.--We regret to have to announce the death on the 18th Dec. last, of Geo. L. DENISON, Esq., one of the most respected and best talents of this city. Mr. Denison had been suffering for some weeks prior to his death, from an enlargement of the liver, and general debility. His death took place on Sunday morning, he having nearly completed the seventieth year. Mr. Denison first came to Canada when a child, with his father, the late Capt. Denison. This was at the time that a constitution was first granted to Upper Canada, after the separation of the Provinces. Captain Denison's family came out in the same vessel with President Russell, and the Government staff. The family shared in most of the hardships incident to the early settlement of a new country. Mr. Denison lived nearly all his life in or near Toronto.

J. B. EWART, Esq., of Dundas, died about the same time. He was a very old and respected resident of that Town, and in the prime of life. We have known him for over twenty years.

It seems in the battle of Olmitza the Turks had only 2700 troops, and the Russians had 8200, yet they were most signally defeated. The Turks fired from behind fortifications.

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Lord Palmerston has resigned his seat on the Eastern Question. It is reported that Lord John Russell is to succeed him.

Humorous.

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

THERE'S BEAUTY IN A MERRY LAUGH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

'Tis well to have a merry heart, However short we stay; There's wisdom in a merry heart, Whate'er the world may say.

There's beauty in a merry laugh, A moral beauty too; It shows the heart's an honest heart, That's paid each man his due;

The sun may shroud itself in cloud, The tempest-wrath begin; It finds a spark to cheer the dark— Its sunlight is within!

SOMETHING PITHY.—Four clergymen, a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic, met by agreement to dine on fish.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Pun.—Mr. Greeley says that "everything is going up in New York except morals."

QUAKER'S WIT.—A Quaker having bought a horse which proved to be unsound, of a person named Bacon wrote to inform him of it, but received no answer.

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In another post-office, a letter was posted for "John Smith," with "a wooden head."

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Oh! I could tell you of the world's found Some little spot of happy ground, Without the village tattle!

In such a spot were really known, Don't trace the night for her own, And let the night be her throne,

'Tis mischief-makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead us all to disapprove

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling ill-meant tales; they say, "Don't mention it I pray,

Oh! that the mischief-making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue,

For 'tis a sad degrading part, To make another's name smart, And plant a dagger in the heart.

Receipts, &c.

TO ROAST FOWLS.—Pick and dry them; be careful not to break the gall-bag in drawing, as if the gall be spilled, it will render any part which it touches bitter.

Seize roast fowls with melted butter or gravy sauce. Before you send them to table, remove all skewers and strings which may have been used in trussing.

How to PUT UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced.

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Recently, a little girl in St. Louis, the daughter of a coal digger, living near the Manchester road, while playing with some beads, got one of them into her ear, and every effort to extract it pushed it only further through the orifice.

THE FINEST OX IN THE WORLD.—An Ox, acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the most extraordinary one they have ever heard of, is about to be forwarded to the Smithfield Cattle Show, from Sir H. Verney's, of Claydon House.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR HOOPING COUGH.—Give plain food, such as bread and butter, meal, plain rice pudding, broth or any thing that will not over load the stomach, but particularly keep from them all sweet things.

Toronto Retail Markets.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes Flour, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, etc. dated January 6th, 1854.

Pork is coming in freely. Prices are trading upwards, owing to war-like news from the old world.

WINTER SHOES AND BOOTS.

H. BROWNSCOMBE'S OFFERS AT HIS NEW CHEAP YONGE ST. SHOE STORE, SIGN OF THE LADDER IN BOOT WEST SIDE OF YONGE STREET OPPOSITE BRANTFORD'S SHOE FOUNDRY A. Case

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

WINTER DRY GOODS



William Polley, CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE, 66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

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

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Lures, Long Wool Shawls, All Wool Plaids, Rich Cashmere Prints, Polka Coats and Vests [assorted sizes] Ribbons, &c., &c.

Every description of Staple Goods; viz. Superior American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Stripe Shirtings, Scarlet, White, and blue Fannels, Scotch Plaidings, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpane Ticks, Linens, Towelings, Bags, and Bagging, Gings, Lams, Derrys, Denhams, Hobnads, Diapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Board Cloths, Stainers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satines, Canadian Cloths, Vesting Carpets, Druggets, Moleskins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of Woolen Goods; Ladies Sleeve cuffs, Caps, Hoeds, Bas, Hosiery, Gloves &c. &c. A nice quantity of Check, Swiss, cambric, & Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edging Nets, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, & Linings, Trimmings, Buttons, Braids &c. &c.

SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

The Stock will be found large, and well assorted in Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Canada Fall and Winter Trade, intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine for themselves; w^h for quality and Cheapness is not surpassed by a house in the City. Cloth-Yarn (all No's.) a pr^o article in Bating. Splendid Buck Mitts, Gloves, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church: Chequered Warehouse } 66 King St. East } Toronto Jan 5. 1854. }

ORDER OF SOCIAL CIRCLE.—The attention of the Temperance Public is requested to this order, which, it is believed combined within a more of the elements of success and permanence any Temperance Order in existence, as a pre-constituted, it is based on the principle that "it meet for man to be alone" in his efforts for the promotion and assistance of his fellows; but, that it is actually succeeded in this, as in every other useful he imperatively needs the counsel and active assistance—upon equal terms—of the help which God send meat for him to have—that of Woman. Te- plication for a Charter must be signed by at least persons of both sexes, of good standing in the com- munity. Charter fee \$5 Books \$2. Communication for the G. C. C. should be addressed to H. N. M. man, Albany N. Y. Application for Charters, of of the Constitution, Blank forms of applica- communications on any business of the Order di- rected, (post paid and enclosing a stamp for pay- of answer) to

DAVID GRIBBEN, G. S. Albany N. Y.

DUFFET & WARD,

KEEP constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest retailing Prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. Of every description, and warranted a perfect Money returned.

27 CALL AND SEE Store on Yonge Street near "Bay Horse Inn" DUFFET & WARD

THERE'S BEAUTY IN A MERRY LAUGH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Tis well to have a merry laugh,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may hit its head
And find out many a flaw;
But give me the philosophy
That's happy with a straw.

There's beauty in a merry laugh,
A moral beauty too;
It shows the heart's an honest heart,
That's good each man has due;
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears;
And made the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest-wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the dark—
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of truth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast,
He's got the wealth of earth.

SOMETHING PITHY.—Four clergymen, a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic, met by agreement to dine on fish. Soon a grace was said, the Catholic rose, armed with a knife and fork, and taking about one third of the fish comprehending the heart, removed it to his plate, exclaiming as he sat down, with great self-satisfaction, "Papa est caput ecclesie," the Pope is the head of the Church. Immediately the Methodist Minister arose and helping himself to about one third, embracing the tail, seated himself exclaiming, "Finis corporis opus," the end crowns the work. The Presbyterian now thought it was time for him to move, and taking the remainder of the fish to his plate, exclaimed, "In media est veritas," truth between the two extremes. Our Baptist brother had nothing before him but an empty plate and the prospect of a slim dinner, and snatching up the bowl of drawn (melted) butter, he dashed it over them all, exclaiming, "Ego baptizo vos, I baptizo you all."

NEW YORK MARKETS.—*Pun.*—Mr. Greeley says that "everything is going up in New York except morals"—Flour, he says, is so high in the grocery, that it refuses to rise in the kitchen—and he thinks a good many people will be put to it to raise bread—"Butter is so high—two and sixpence a pound—that it will not go down poor people's throats."—and "firewood must have grown on tall trees or it never could stand up at present prices." "Beef, though neither high fed nor high bred, is high priced enough to make up for both. Sixteen cents a pound for steak, warranted as tough as white oak"—"Chickens are all of the Shanghai breed. They are high enough."

QUAKER'S VIT.—A Quaker having bought a horse which proved to be unsound, of a person named Bacon wrote to inform him of it, but received no answer. Shortly after, meeting the seller at Norwich, he requested him to take back the horse, which the other positively refused to do. Finding his remonstrance of no avail, the Quaker calmly said, Friend, thou hast doubtless heard of the devil entering into the herd of swine, and I find he still sticks fast to Bacon. Good morning to thee friend.

The following odd direction was found on a letter lately consigned to the post office: "John Todd. Has a wooden leg, and lives somewhere about Bitchburn's nigh Crook.—Find him on postman." We may add that the postman did "find him out," wooden leg included.—*Durham Advertiser.*

In another post-office, a letter was posted for "John Smith," with "a wooden head." The postman did not "find him out." The number implicated was great, and not one would accept the description, so that the letter was absorbed by the "deal" department.

POPULAR VOTE ON LICENSE OR NO LICENSE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that portion of the Liquor Law submitting the question of "License or no License" to a vote of the people, to be unconstitutional.

It is a pity that the world is so full of fools who do not know the difference between liberty and license. Liberty is the right of every man to do as he pleases, provided he does not hurt his neighbor. License is the right of a few men to do as they please, provided they pay a certain sum of money.

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To Roast Fowls.—Pick and dry them; be careful not to break the gall-bag in drawing, as if the gall be spilled, it will render any part which it touches bitter, a fowl should be so cleanly drawn as to require no washing but merely to be wiped out with a clean dry cloth—Singe them, then press down the breastbone. Break the legs by the middle of the first joint, draw out the sinews, and cut off the parts at the break. Put the gizzard in one pinion and the liver in the other, and turn the points on the back. Put a skewer in the first joint of the pinion and bring the middle of the leg close to it: put the skewer through the middle of the leg and through the body and the same on the other side; but another skewer through the small of the leg and the sidesman, and another through the other side. Cut the head off close to the body, leaving sufficient skin to tie on the back. Suspend its neck downwards.—Baste with butter, some time after putting to the fire. They will require from half an hour to an hour according to the size. When fowls are large they are very good stuffed like turkey.

Serve roast fowls with melted butter or gravy sauce. Before you send them to table, remove all skewers and strings which may have been used in trussing. Fowls and all other feathered animals are served with the breast upward.

How to put up Shirt Bosoms.—We have heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt for making Gum Arabic starch:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give the lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It also good (much damaged) or thin white muslin and bobinet.

Virago will satisfy the heart. Truth will confound a liar.

The first ox in the world.—An Ox, acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the most extraordinary one they have ever heard of, is about to be forwarded to the Smithfield Cattle Show, from Sir H. Verney's, of Claydon House. He was bred and fed by the hon. baronet, and is a pure short-horn. He is rather over five years old, and is supposed to be much heavier than the famous Durham ox, about which so much noise was made at the beginning of the present century, or than the American ox, which some few years since attracted so much notice. He stands nearly 18 hands high, and measures 6 feet 6 inches from hip to shoulder, 3 feet across the hips, 9 feet 11 inches girth behind the shoulder, and 12 feet in length from the tip of the nose to the rump, while his depth from chine to brisket exceeds 4 feet 6 inches. He is exceedingly well made up, particularly along the whole length of his back; and, notwithstanding his great size, presents none of those monstrous fatty excrescences which so generally disfigure the highly-fed beast, and were so generally condemned a few years since. He has been fed upon grass, cakes, and corn; and is supposed by various judges, who have courteously been permitted by Mr. Fraser, Sir H. Verney's steward, to visit him, to weigh upwards of 390 stone. Notwithstanding his great weight, he is exceedingly active, is very tractable, and is a capital feeder; indeed, Mr. Fraser does not hesitate to express his belief that the animal could stand feeding for another year. In colour he is a light roan, with white predominating, and is altogether a very handsome quiet beast, with a kind heart and docile eye.

THE FIRST OX IN THE WORLD.—An Ox, acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the most extraordinary one they have ever heard of, is about to be forwarded to the Smithfield Cattle Show, from Sir H. Verney's, of Claydon House. He was bred and fed by the hon. baronet, and is a pure short-horn. He is rather over five years old, and is supposed to be much heavier than the famous Durham ox, about which so much noise was made at the beginning of the present century, or than the American ox, which some few years since attracted so much notice. He stands nearly 18 hands high, and measures 6 feet 6 inches from hip to shoulder, 3 feet across the hips, 9 feet 11 inches girth behind the shoulder, and 12 feet in length from the tip of the nose to the rump, while his depth from chine to brisket exceeds 4 feet 6 inches. He is exceedingly well made up, particularly along the whole length of his back; and, notwithstanding his great size, presents none of those monstrous fatty excrescences which so generally disfigure the highly-fed beast, and were so generally condemned a few years since. He has been fed upon grass, cakes, and corn; and is supposed by various judges, who have courteously been permitted by Mr. Fraser, Sir H. Verney's steward, to visit him, to weigh upwards of 390 stone. Notwithstanding his great weight, he is exceedingly active, is very tractable, and is a capital feeder; indeed, Mr. Fraser does not hesitate to express his belief that the animal could stand feeding for another year. In colour he is a light roan, with white predominating, and is altogether a very handsome quiet beast, with a kind heart and docile eye.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR HOOPING COUGH.—Give plain food, such as bread and butter, gruel, plain rice pudding, broth or any thing that will not over load the stomach, but particularly keep from them all sweet things. In the case of a strong child, give a plain emetic of ipecacuania powder (the druggist will always know the quantity by the age of the child) twice a week, its weakly child only once; and well rub the chest, throat pit of the stomach, back bone and loins, night and morning, with a mixture of oil of harkhorn oil of amber, and sweet oil. The druggist will be the best judge of the quantity of oil necessary to prevent the others being too strong for the skin.

Toronto Retail Markets.

	January 6th 1854.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour—Miller's extra S. fine per brl	26	3	0	30	3
do. Superfine do.	0	0	21	0	0
Farmers per 196 lbs.	0	0	25	0	0
wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs.	5	9	6	3	0
Spring, per bush. 60 lbs.	0	0	0	0	0
Oatmeal, per barrel.	35	0	37	6	0
Rye, per bushel 56 lbs.	3	9	4	0	0
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	3	8	3	8	0
Oats per bushel 34 lbs.	2	8	2	9	0
Peas, per bushel.	3	9	4	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel.	2	9	2	10	0
Apples, per bushel.	2	6	3	6	0
Clover seed, per bushel.	0	0	0	0	0
Hay, per ton.	0	0	75	0	0
Straw, per ton.	40	8	55	0	0
Onions per bushel.	7	6	8	0	0
Bater—Tub, per lb.	0	8	1	0	9
Fresh per lb.	0	10	1	0	11
Lard, per lb.	0	7	0	7	4
Turkeys, each.	2	6	1	3	9
Geese, each.	1	10	2	0	0
Ducks, per couple.	1	8	2	4	0
Fowls, per pair.	1	0	1	3	0
Cheese per lb.	0	5	0	0	0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	21	3	25	0	0
Fresh, per lb.	0	0	7	0	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	17	6	25	0	0
Beef per lb.	0	21	0	5	0
Hams, per 100 lbs.	45	0	50	0	0
Bacon, 100 lbs.	35	0	40	0	0
Wool per lb.	1	2	1	4	0

Pork is coming in freely. Prices are tending upwards, owing to war-like news from the old world.

WINTER SHOES AND BOOTS.

H. BROWNSCOMBE'S OFFERS AT HIS NEW CHEAP YONGE ST. SHOE STORE, SIGN OF THE LADDERED BOOT WEST SIDE OF YONGE STREET OPPOSITE ARMSTRONG'S STOVE FOUNDRY A Choice variety of Ladies, Men's and Boys winter shoes and Boots, expressly manufactured by himself. All kinds of shoes and boots made to order on the shortest notice. Farmers from the country would do well to give him a call.



William Polley,
CHEQUERED WAREHOUSE,
66 KING STREET EAST, THIRD DOOR
WEST OF CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

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

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
Imported expressly for the Trade, replete with every article in the line, including the latest and most improved Styles in Ladies Dress Goods, Colours, Laces, Long Wool Stacks, All Wool Plands, Rich Cashmere Prints, Polk Coats and Vests assorted sizes Ribbons, &c., &c.

Every description of Staple Goods; viz. Super. American Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Sheetings, Stout Stripes, Shirts, Scarlet, White, and blue Fingels, Scotch Plandings, Blankets, Rugs, Counterpane Ticks, Linens, Towelings, Bags, and Baggings, Gingham, Derrys, Denhams, Holland, Diapers, Table Covers and Damasks, Broad Cloths, Beaters, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Canadian Cloths, Vesting Carpets, Druggets, Mole skins, Jeanes, Oilcloths, &c. &c., &c.

A full assortment of Woollen Goods; Ladies Sleeve cuffs, Caps, Hoods, Boas, Hosiery, Gloves &c. &c. A nice quantity of Check, Swiss, cambrie, & Jaconet Muslins, Collars, Sleeves, Laces, Edgings, Nets, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Hair Netts, & Linnings, Trimmings, Buttons, Brads &c. &c.

SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
The Stock will be found large, and well assorted with Fresh Seasonable Goods, well adapted for a Canada Fall and Winter Trade, intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine for themselves; will for quality and cheapness is not surpassed by any house in the City. Cloth-Yarn (all N's.) a price article in Bating. Splendid Buck Mitts, Gloves, &c.

WILLIAM POLEY
Third door West of Church
Chequered Warehouse }
66 King St. East }
Toronto Jan 5. 1854. } 15

ORDER OF SOCIAL CIRCLE.—The attention of the Temperance Public is requested to this Order, which, it is believed combined within more of the elements of success and permanence any Temperance Order in existence, as a pre-constituted. It is based on the principle that "it meet for man to be alone" in his efforts for the redemption and assistance of his fellows; but, that to be factually successful in this, as in every other useful and imperative business, the counsel and active assistance—upon equal terms—of the help which God sends "meat for him to have"—that of Woman. The specification for a Charter must be signed by at least persons of both sexes, of good standing in the community. Charter fee \$5 Books \$2. Communications for the G. C. C. should be addressed to H. N. M. man, Albany N. Y. Application for Charters, &c. of the Constitution, Blank forms of application, communications on any business of the Order directed, (post paid and enclosing a stamp for postage of answer) to

DAVID GRIBBEN, G. S.
Albany N.Y.

DUFFET & WARD,

KEEP constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest retailing Prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
Of every description, and warranted a perfect Money returned.

CALL AND SEE
Store on Yonge Street near "Bay Horse Inn."
DUFFET & WARD
Toronto, January 2, 1854.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER.
Corner, Paper Hanger, Sign Writer, &c. &c., Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St. Toronto. 2nd Jan.,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LARGE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YONGE STREET.

The large one hundred and three Yonge Street. The large one hundred and three Yonge Street. The large one hundred and three Yonge Street.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON, Successor to JOHN McDONALD. Respectfully invites attention to his very large stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, received this season.

NOTICE.

The Farmer and the Country Generally.—The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings Yonge Street, beg to intimate to the country generally...

COOKING STOVES AND HARDWARE.

The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Bar Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., either with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT, HAT and Fur Store, Corner King & St. John Streets, Hamilton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

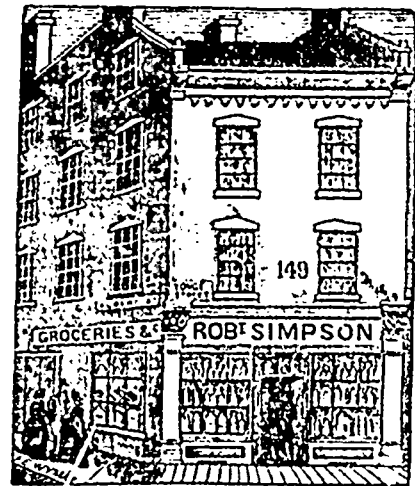
TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE to the Trade—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory, Sign of the Golden Cap, No. 77, Yonge Street.—The Subscriber in returning...

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles from England, France and America.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES!



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Salt Fish, Nuts, Fruits, CROCKERY, &c.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

W. STEWARD.

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Pottery, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOT, Shoe, and Rubber Ware.—CORNHILL, No. 12, King Street East Toronto.—J. CORNHILL has constantly on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description.

CHARLES Baker, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto. begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF SHIRT FRINGS, FRENCHMAN'S APRONS ON HAND.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Oils, Cures, Patent Dryer, &c.

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.—S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, St. George's Street, Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity.

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber. Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., 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.

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.

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

DR. N. BURNIE, Bradford, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. HARCOURT & Co., Tailors, Clothiers, and General Outfitters, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto.—The Subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekings, Tweeds, Vesting and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material.

TO PRINTERS.

A NEW Edition of the Specimen Book of BUCK'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, has been published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will send for it or it will be forwarded to them by mail, or receipt in advance, of 50 cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the foundry new varieties of Roman Types, from Nine-line Pa to Pearl, various imitations of Writing, a large number of Fancy Faces, Borders, both Plain and Illuminated, Letter-saving Rules, and a complete foundry & German.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of a great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities.—Every article is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 50 per cent less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, 3 times before the first August, 1854, and send me one of the papers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tynce, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; John Dorrington, Port Robinson; John Buntin, Dundas; A. Diamond, Belleville; John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Blenheim; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Raeburn, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; Dr. Powell, Cobourg; A. McKeen, Kenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; William McCrory, Fergus; Alonzo Sweet, Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; S. Newcombe, Vienna; J. Russell, North Gower; L. D. Marks, Buford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. S. Lawrence, Orangeville; D. D. Hay, Innisfil; Wm. Hambley, Nobleton; J. Bowman, Alaska Division; James Shaw, Port Credit; R. Winhall, Bowmanville; George Wheeler, Stouffville; D. G. Wilson, Duffie Creek; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Farnon, Kempsville, Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; Josiah Parkiss, Thornhill; Leonard Tuttle, Colborne; John Ballard, Montreal; David McGuire, Weston; John Terry, Sharon; James Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Elmhurst; J. C. Munton, Newmarket; Jacob Rupert, Ruperts P. O. F. B. Rolph, Paris. H. D. Lock-Fonthill.

Terms of this Paper for 1854.

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

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of 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 to new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character and property. For premiums see temperance page next number.

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

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly advertisers.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.

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

Persons wishing to Advertise in this Paper. The Son & Gem has always had a large circulation in this city, and the three neighboring counties, never less than from 800 to 1000;—and that too among a buying population, the farmers and mechanics. We intend to increase this circulation within a few months to 1,500, and invite those who wish to advertise to patronize its columns in this way. Our city circulation will be at least 500. Rates of advertising are very easy, and no better way can be found to bring a business into notice than to advertise. We would further add that this paper (unfortunately for the proprietor) is read by a great many who do not subscribe. No paper published in Toronto has so great a circulation in its immediate vicinity.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE—Toronto Hat and Cap Factory.

The Subscriber is prepared to supply the Trade with all kinds of Hats and Caps of every description. Also Ladies' Caps. He has on hand a large stock of the latest and most fashionable styles of Hats and Caps. He is prepared to receive orders from the Trade and to have them made in his Factory, or to have them made by the Trade, as they prefer. He is also prepared to receive orders from the Trade for the manufacture of Hats and Caps of every description. He is prepared to receive orders from the Trade for the manufacture of Hats and Caps of every description. He is prepared to receive orders from the Trade for the manufacture of Hats and Caps of every description.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to select the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles of England, France and America. Nothing is better than the Subscriber is preparing for the Trade, as they prefer to have their Hats and Caps made in his Factory, or to have them made by the Trade, as they prefer. He is also prepared to receive orders from the Trade for the manufacture of Hats and Caps of every description. He is prepared to receive orders from the Trade for the manufacture of Hats and Caps of every description.

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor.

No. 27 King Street West, Toronto. begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF SUIT, FRACKS, FREEMASON'S APRONS, OF ALL KINDS OF FABRICS, FLEMISH'S APRONS, OF ALL KINDS OF FABRICS, FLEMISH'S APRONS, OF ALL KINDS OF FABRICS.

Toronto, 21 January, 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, Soap, Oils, Patent Vanish, Patent Dryer, &c., &c., Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.

Toronto, January 24, 1854.

NEW PAINTING AND GLAZIER ESTABLISHMENT.

S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &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.

Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

JOHN PARKIN, PHOENIX

A Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St., Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired, Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c., &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.

Toronto, January 2d, 1854

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

The Liberty Pole, Buffalo City—H. BAYLEY and L. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations can be had at all times at this House at very moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.

1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

DR. N. BURNIE, Bradford, Member of the Royal Society of Surgeons, Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecaries, London, England.

Assistants: Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company; and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 11th day of August, 1832.

Bradford, 21 January, 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. HARCOURT & Co., Tailors, Court House, and General Outfitters, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto.—The Subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Duckings, Tweeds, Venetian or Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the latest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvet, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garment Hats, Caps, Shirts, Goggles, Suspenders, Mufflers, all Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Bristles and University Robes, of every Degree and quality made to order.

Toronto, January 21, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.

A NEW Edition of the Specimen Book of BRUCE'S A NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, has been published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will send for it or it will be forwarded to them by mail, or receipt in advance, of 50 cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the foundry new varieties of Roman Types, from Nine-line to Pearl, various imitations of Writing, a large number of Fancy cuts, Borders, both Plain and Illuminated, Letter-saving Rules and a complete foundry & German Press.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of a great durability, all are usually kept on hand in large quantities.—Every fancy font is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 50 per cent less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials at furnished at manufacturer's prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers wishing to open accounts with us, or whose demands have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, 3 times before the first August, 1854, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for in Type when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufactures, selected from my specimens.

GEORGE BRUCE.

13 Chamber St. N.Y. 13in

January, 1st 1853.

W. STEWARD.

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. 35 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 Nigh of the Collar.

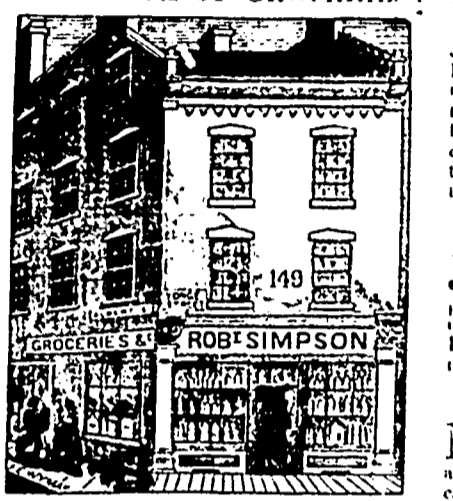
Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

A CARD.

YONGE ST. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at our Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made in some places.

January 21, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES!



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and St. Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILES, FRUITS, CHOCOLATE, &c., At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Brought.

Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

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

Toronto, 21 January, 1853.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

W. STEWARD.

PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. 35 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 Nigh of the Collar.

Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

A CARD.

YONGE ST. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at our Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made in some places.

January 21, 1854.

PRATT'S, Temperance House.

1st Division Streets, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.

Cobourg 21 January 1854.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF COOKING STOVES AND IRONWARE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers, No. 103, Yonge Street, Toronto.

While here we are pleased with a general sale of the most useful and desirable articles, such as Iron Stoves, and all the necessary articles for the kitchen, and for the nursery.

The most useful and desirable articles, such as Iron Stoves, and all the necessary articles for the kitchen, and for the nursery.

And our ware is sought for a happy home.

While blessings so numerous are bestowed upon us.

Strange as it may seem, it is a fact, like our own.

Whose success, though late, is sweetest when shown.

Through our efforts, a general sale, severe.

But had us to amaze, delightfully clear.

Should be, to be, because of its cold.

Their beauty and value, though seeming with good.

But prosper to us, Canada always will be.

The year is closed, the year has been.

And our ware is sought for a happy home.

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Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; Job Tynce, Commins,ville, Robert Balmor, Oakville; John Darrington, Port Robinson; John Berton, Dundas; A. Diamond, Belleville; John Clinch, Perseverance Division, Blenheim; H. A. Graham, Honey, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Paine, Clappewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; Dr. Powell, Colbourg; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; William McCrory, Feugas; Alonzo Sweet, Walpole; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Edgar S. Newcombe, Vienna; J. Russell, North Gower; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarina; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. A. Lawrence, Orangeville; D. D. Hay, Innisfil; Wm. Hamby, Nobleton; J. Bowman Alaska Division; James Shaw, Port Credit; R. Windatt, Bowmansville; George Wheeler, Stouffville; D. G. Wilson, Duffie Creek; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Power, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannan, Kemptville; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; Josiah Purkiss, Thornhill; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; John Ballant, Montreal; David McGuire, Weston; John Terry, Sharon; James Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teffe, Summersville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Jacob Rupert, Ruperts P. O. F. B. Rolph, Paris. H. D. Lock-Fonthill.

Terms of this Paper for 1854.

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

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of one money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character and property. For premiums see temperance page next number.

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

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms—a large deduction will be made for yearly advertizers.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.

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

To persons wishing to Advertise in this Paper.

The Son & Gem has always had a large circulation in this city, and the three neighboring counties, never less than from 800 to 1000;—and that too among a buying population, the farmers and mechanics. We intend to increase this circulation within a few months to 1,500, and invite those who wish to advertise to patronize its columns in this way. Our city circulation will be at least 500. Rates of advertising are very easy, and no better way can be found to bring a business into notice than to advertise. We would further add that this paper (unfortunately for the proprietor) is read by a great many who do not subscribe. No paper published in Toronto has so great a circulation in its immediate vicinity.

Printed and Published by **Alfred H. St. Germain**, at his Book and Job Printing Office, in the Chequered Building, over MOORE'S Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store, Yonge Street, Toronto.

By-Laws and Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance will be printed at this Office in an improved form, and at low rates.