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# THE SON OF AN EMPIRE AND Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. MAY 6, 1854.

NO. 18.

## SPRING—JOYOUS SPRING!

I love all seasons as they come  
The winter's frost and snow,  
The summer's fully ripened bloom  
The Autumn's ruddy glow—  
But dearest far to Love and me—  
Is spring—the joyous glad and free!

F. W.

Once more with many a joyous freak  
Comes forth the spring, a maiden coy  
With tears upon her dimpled cheek  
While laughter sparkles in her eye.  
But just escaped from winter's arms,  
(The rough rude monster held her long,  
Hath given a paleness to her charms  
A trembling cadence to her song.

Standing on tip-toe on the hills,  
As if afraid to venture down,  
Then springing thro' the sunny dells  
She laugheth at his angry frown;  
Now o'er the meads she humbly treads,  
Planting at ev'ry step sweet flowers,  
Or a board of Emerald spreads,  
Glist'ning with dew and sunny showers.

From many a tall and lonely tree,  
From coppice brown and woody brake,  
The minstrel Robin glad and free  
Is singing as for singing sake.  
From lowly sod, and twisted root  
The Grass bird sends his roundelay,  
Nor is the "tiny Wren" less mute  
Perch'd on the bending Ashen spray.

Tho' last not least, on azure wing,  
With ruddy breast and hazel eye,  
'Chanting a "Sonnet" to the spring,  
On banks where springing flowerets lie,  
Is the sweet Blue Bird and his mate;  
They always both together come  
Never too early or too late—  
To the wood-man's forest home!

Basking in some sunny nook  
The Blackbirds in a concert join,  
While wild Ducks sweep adown the brook  
Or on its swelling breast recline;  
The Musk Rat too with watchful eye  
Beside the margin of the flood,  
Comes from his watery home to try  
How fares his brother of the wood.

The glesome Squirrel, with his plume  
Worn like a jaunty cloak behind,  
He too the loving summer's bloom  
Rejoices more when spring is kind.  
And here she comes the glad some spring  
Tho' with a coy and bashful air—  
Yet, there are insects on the wing  
And mirthful voices every where!

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Westport, C. W., April, 1854.

## GEORGINA, THE BALLET-GIRL.

FROM "AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ACTRESS."

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Her ten o'clock rehearsal lasted from two to four hours—more frequently the latter. But watch her in the theatre and you never found her hands idle. When she was not on the stage you was sure of discovering her in some quiet corner knitting lace, cutting grate-aprons out of tissue-paper, making artificial flowers, or embroidering articles of fancy-work, by the sale of which she added to her narrow means. From rehearsal she hastened home to prepare the mid-day meal of her parents, and attend to her mother's wants. After dinner she received a class of children, to whom she taught dancing for a trifling sum. If she had half an hour to spare, she assisted her father in copying law papers. Then tea must be prepared, and her mother arranged comfortably for the night.

Her long walk to the theatre must be accomplished at least half an hour before the curtain rose—barely time to make her toilet. If she was belated by her home avocations, she was compelled to run the whole distance. I have known this to occur. Not to be ready for the stage, would have subjected her to a forfeit. Between the acts, or when she was on the stage, there she sat again, in her snug corner of the green-room, dressed as a fairy, or a maid of honour, or a peasant, or a page, with a bit of work in her hand, only laying down the needle, which her fingers actually made fly, when she was summoned by the call-boy, or required to change her costume by the necessities of the play.

Sometimes she was at liberty at ten o'clock, but oftener not till half past eleven, and then there was the long walk before her. Her mother generally awoke at the hour when Georgina was expected, and a fresh round of filial duties was to be performed. Had not the wearied limbs which that poor ballet-girl laid upon her couch, earned their sweet repose? Are there many whose refreshment is so deserved—whose rising up and lying down are rounded by a circle so holy?

No one ever heard her murmur. Her fragile form, awoke of strength overtaken; it was more care-worn than her face. That had always a look of busy serenity off the stage, a softly animated expression when occupied before the audience in the duties of her profession. She had a ready smile when addressed, a meek reply when rudely chided by the curlish ballet-master, or the despotic stage-manager. Many a time I have seen the tears dropping upon her work; but if they were noticed she would brush them away, and say she was a fool and cried for nothing.

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Some fairer face, though he could scarcely have found a *succeder*, had rendered him faithless. She bore her deep sorrow with that lovely submission which elevates and purifies the spirit, but gave her heart away no more. Younger and gayer girls in the theatre used to designate her as the old maid to Georgina. Was not such a heart as hers what Elizabeth Barret has described as

"A fair still house, well kept,  
Which humble thoughts had swept,  
And holy prayers made clean."

Her answer to a sympathising "How weary you must be at night!" was, "Yes; but I am so thankful that I have health to get through with so much. What would become of my poor mother or of my father, if I fell ill?"

How many are there who can render up such an account of their stewardship as this poor girl may give in hereafter? How many can say with her, that life has been

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And this flower blossomed within the walls of a theatre,—was the indigenous growth of that theatre—a *wall-flower*, if you like, but still sending up the rich fragrance of gratitude to Him by whose hand it was followed. To the eyes of the Pharisee, who denounces all dramatic representations, while with self-applauding righteousness he boldly approaches the throne of mercy, this "ballet-girl," like the poor Publican, stood "afar off." To the eyes of the Great Judge, which stood the nearer?

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I was sitting dozing in my easy chair, when a tremendous knocking was heard at my door. The servant opened it, when a man rushed in in the wildest disorder.

"For God's sake doctor," said he, "come with me, it's a case of life and death. A young girl has stabbed herself; she is bleeding to death. One thousand dollars to save her! Come, oh do not delay!" and he rushed towards me as if to drag me along.

I hurried away with him, snatching the instruments from the table as I passed it. I think I never saw before such convulsive grief as this man's face expressed. He was a handsome man with one of those faces the ladies admire, jet black hair, clustering in waving curls over a white forehead. The lower part of his otherwise feminine features was relieved by a deep jet black beard.

I asked him the particulars of the case.

"Doctor," said he, "make haste. I shall go mad. Why, I would give every drop of blood in this body to save one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he, "preserve my reason. She stabbed herself before I could prevent her. Make haste. Oh, my God! my God!"

We reached the house. On a satin couch, in a splendid room, the rich Turkey carpet covered with her blood, lay a young girl. I think I never saw such a beautiful creature. Even with pallid countenance and bloodless lips, she was more of heaven than earth. What she was when the rose played

blood, lay the weapon—a slight Damascus dagger, the handle richly set with pearls, strongly lit up with the reflection from the blood-stained ivory.

I was too late! Alas, the life blood was slowly dropping away. The master piece of creation was soon to be cold and inanimate. She slowly opened her eyes and fixed them with dying loveliness upon the young man who had summoned me to this scene of death.

"Sidney," she said, "Sidney, I am dying. My own Sidney I could not live neglected. I told you I would love you to death. Kiss me, Sidney."—She sank back, and death closed upon his victim.

My companion sat for some time strangely staring at the lifeless form on the couch. I could perceive that reason was tottering on its foundation. I was fascinated by his strange look. At last I went up to him. "Sir," I said, "she is no more. Death has released her from her troubles."

"Dead! did you say she is dead, doctor?" said he, with a strange and curious stare at me. "Ah, and you have murdered her," yelled the madman—for such he was now. "You have murdered her, and I—I shall murder you. Ah! ah! it will be rare sport." Before I could prevent him, he had picked up the dagger. "Yea," said he, with a yell, "I will murder you with her dagger. I will stab you in the same place. Oh, it will be rare sport to see you groan and struggle like she did. Ah! ah!" and he made a bound at me. Now this was far from pleasant. In fact, it was a very awkward fix to be in. I did not know how to act. The madman made a grab at me, but fortunately I eluded his grasp, and thinking it better to fight in the dark, I seized the light and cast it on the floor.—The room was now dark. The madman set up a terrific yelling, and I could hear him lock the door and put the key in his pocket, while he kept muttering, "I will kill him. Oh, it will be rare sport to see him die like she did."

I felt my courage rise with the emergency. I half determined to try a struggle with him, but I knew the increased strength that the insane possess, and I thought it scarcely prudent. What should I do? I must do something. It would soon be daylight, when I should again be in his power. I felt for some weapon with which to defend myself, and, as luck would have it, found a heavy dumb bell in the corner where I lay concealed. Presently, I heard the madman slowly searching for me. I raised the dumb bell, "may God forgive me," I said: it descended, and I was free. The madman lay stunned on the floor. I rushed to the door, smashed in the lock with the heavy metal, and rushed down stairs. Presently the house was all in commotion. Oh, what a scene! the girl dead in a pool of blood, the man insensible on the floor, with the dagger firmly clutched in his hand. I bled him, and he slowly recovered. But reason never returned.

He is a madman to this day. I never heard the history of my patients of that night. They were strangers in the house. I never will forget that night's adventure.

A CANDID WITNESS.—In the hearing of an Irish case for assault and battery in the United States Court, cross-examining the witness



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Her devotion to her parents was the strongest impulse of her nature. In her early age she had been engaged to a young man, a musician, belonging to the orchestra. They had been betrothed for several

years. Some fairer face, though he could scarcely be said to have found a *succesor*, had rendered him faithless—discharged the entire duties of the household—she bore her deep sorrow with that lovely submission which elevates and purifies the spirit, but gave her heart away no more. Younger and gayer girls in the theatre used to designate her as the old maid, but this was the hardest word any one ever applied to Georgina. Was not such a heart as hers what Elizabeth Barret has described as

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There was a deep wound over the heart, and it was quite evident that the blow had been given with right good will. On the floor, covered with

blood, lay the weapon—a slight Damascus dagger, the handle richly set with pearls, strongly lit up with the reflection from the blood-stained ivory.

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"Sidney," she said, "Sidney, I am dying. My own Sidney I could not live neglected. I told you I would love you to death. Kiss me, Sidney."—She sank back, and death closed upon his victim.

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A CANADIAN WITNESS.—In the bearing of an Irish case for assault and battery in the United States, Counsel, cross-examining one of the witnesses, asked him what they had at the first place they stopped at? "Four glasses of ale." "What next?" "Two glasses of wine." "What next?" "One glass of brandy." "What next?" "A fight."



## Ladies' Department.

## NEAR THE BANKS OF THAT LONE RIVER.

BY GEORGE J. MORRIS.

Near the banks of that lone river,  
Where the water-lilies grow,  
Breathed the fairest flower that ever  
Bloomed and faded years ago.

How we met and loved and parted,  
None on earth can ever know—  
Nor how pure and gentle hearted  
Beamed the mourned one years ago.

Like the stream with lilies laden  
Will life's future current flow,  
Till in heaven I meet the maiden  
Fondly cherished years ago.

Hearts that love like mine forget not;  
They're the same in weal and woe;  
And that star of memory set not  
In the grave of years ago.

## COUNTESS OF EXETER.

"I am no teller of stories," says Howlitt, "but there is one belonging to Burleigh House, of which I happen to know some of the particulars.

The late Earl of Exeter was divorced from his first wife, a woman of fashion, and of somewhat more gaiety of manners than 'lords who love their ladies' like. He determined to seek out a second wife in a humble sphere of life; and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose, he went and settled incognito, under the name of Mr. Jones, at Hodact, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to one or two young damsels in the neighborhood; but they were too knowing to be taken by him. His manners were not boorish—his mode of life was retired—it was odd how he got his livelihood—and at last he began to be taken for a highwayman. In this dilemma, he turned to Mary Hoggins, the eldest daughter of an old farmer, at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem, had not been used to romp with the clowns; there was something in the manner of their quiet but eccentric guest which she liked. As he had inspired her with that kind of regard which he wished for, he made honourable proposals to her; and at the end of six months they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a post-chaise from her father's house, and travelled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping, till they came to the entrance of the Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gate flew open: the chaise entered, and drove down the long avenues of trees that lead up to the front of this old mansion. As they drew near to it, and she seemed a little surprised where they were going, he said, "Well, my dear, this is Burleigh house: it is this house I promised to bring you to; and you are the Countess of Exeter!"

It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for the young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world was worth making, had it been only for this. I never wish to have been a lord, but when I think of this story."

MONOTONIC.—A curious fact is mentioned in a work by Dr. Hill, published in 1773, London, entitled "A Decade of Curious Plants, some of them not described before," which, if true, may possibly diminish the attachment of some persons to the

breeding one day with violence as he was writing, saw some atoms a moment afterwards upon the writing paper, and they plainly moved. He doubled up the paper and brought it to me. When we laid a parcel of these moving particles before the lucernal microscope, they appeared in continual motion, vibrating their antlers, shaking their wings, and turning up their tails to their heads in the manner of ear-wigs, but with incredible swiftness. It was palpable they had been discharged from his nose; and it is easy to see from whence they were thrown, and to understand how they might have caused intolerable pain, whilst they were thus raising and moving their irritable hairs and feathers upon a part where the very substance of the brain is almost naked. I had seen the same species inhabiting the flowers of the plant *mignonette*; and on inquiry, found that he had that plant in his chamber."

A TOUCHING INSTANCE OF MOTHERLY AFFECTION.—Mary, Countess of Orkney, was deaf and dumb, and married in 1553 by sign. She lived with her husband, Murrough, first Marquis of Thomond, who was also her first cousin, at his seat, Rostellan, in the harbor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. She having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, took out a large stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse—who, like all persons of the lowest order in her country, indeed in most countries, was fully impressed with the idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of "dummies"—seized it with the intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interfere, the countess had flung the stone; not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor. Of course it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that the child possessed a sense that was wanting in herself.—*Anecdotes of the Aristocracy.*

A MOTHER'S REVENGE.—A serious affair occurred at New Orleans on the 15th inst. A daughter of a woman named Bridget Murphy, having been seduced, the mother purchased a knife, and compelled the daughter to accompany her to a billiard saloon, where the alleged seducer, John Hazelberger, was employed. On his being pointed out to her, she demanded reparation for her daughter's wrongs. This was refused, when she drew the knife from beneath her shawl, and plunged it twice into the young man's side, who fled into the saloon, followed by the avenger, who stabbed him twice in the back before he succeeded in effecting his escape in St. Charles street, where he fell to the earth from exhaustion and loss of blood, and was picked up and conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The mother was immediately arrested, and after being committed, expressed her firm determination to kill the seducer, should he survive his wounds, of which there is much doubt.



## Youth's Department.

## B E E S .

## A SWARM OF BEE'S WORTH HIVING.

B patient, B prayerful B humble, B mild.  
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child;  
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind  
B sure you make matter subservient to mind,  
B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true,  
B courteous to all men, B friendly with few,  
B careful of conduct, of money, of time,  
B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm,  
B peaceful, B nevolent, willing to learn;  
B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just.  
B aspiring, B humble, BE CAREFUL thou art dust;  
B penitent circumspect, sound in the faith,  
B active, devoted, B faithful till death;

whiskey-punch to some persons "unknown." He proved that he sold it to one John Holton, instead of an unknown person, and was for that reason discharged.

## WE DO GOOD WHEN WE KNOW IT NOT.

A mother who was in the habit of asking her children before they retired at night, what they had done to make others happy, found her young twin daughters silent. One spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions found in the golden rule.—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," still those little bright faces were bowed in silence. The question was then repeated.

"I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother, only one of my school-mates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her and ran to kiss her; so she said I was good. This is all mother."

The other spoke still more timidly.

"A little girl who sat on the bench with me, at school, had lost a little brother; I saw that while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good."

Here is a paragraph from the *N. Y. Times* which is exceedingly appropos at present:

Then as to dress—it is a great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionable or loose caste.—What is fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful who do not, and ten fops, whom you utterly despise, that do. The fashions in New York for men just now, requires a clean, decent garment, and no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grandmother's shawl in Broadway, and not be noticed. The timid ones, and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnets to the lectures or church. Let the young imitate the substantial and common-sensible, rather than those who are keeping up appearances at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item.

BETROTHAL OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.—At Constantinople, on the 24th February, an interesting ceremony took place, being the confirmation of the betrothal of the Sultan's eldest daughter, the Sultana Fathma, aged fourteen years, to Ali Galib, aged twenty-one years, the son of Redschid Pasha, one of the Cabinet Ministers. A long train of men, bearing on their heads trays of fruit, flowers, brocades, jewels, etc., as wedding presents marched in procession from Redschid Pasha's house to the Sultan's palace, accompanied by a train of pretty Turkish damsels, handsomely attired. On the same day were celebrated the first betrothals of the Sultan's three remaining daughters with the sons of high dignitaries of State, all the princesses being quite children. The presents for these different marriages will, it is said, cost 40,000,000 piastres, Redschid Pasha alone, having spent 6,000,000 piastres in jewelry.

## Humorous.

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

MATRIMONY.—To advocate the ladies cause you will read the first and third and second and fourth lines together.

- 1—The man must lead a happy life,
- 2—Who's free from matrimonial chains;
- 3—Who is directed by a wife,
- 4—Is sure to suffer for his pains.

- 1—Adam could find no solid peace,
- 2—When Eve was given for a mate;
- 3—Until he saw a woman's face,
- 4—Adam was in a happy state.

- 1—In all the female face appear,
- 2—Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
- 3—Truth daring of a heart sincere,
- 4—Ne'er known in woman to reside.

- 1—What tongue is able to unfold,
- 2—The falsehoods that in woman dwells;
- 3—The worth in woman we behold,
- 4—Is almost imperceptible.

- 1—Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
- 2—Who changes from his singleness;
- 3—Who will not yield to woman's sway.

## EXTRA SUPPER SOUP.

A young acquaintance of ours, who puts up at a \$2 and 50c. boarding house, relates the following incident, which may afford a useful hint to those ladies who undertake to provide nutriment for boarders with strong stomachs and weak purses.

One day last week, says our friend, the soup produced for noon-tide meal, was uncommonly rich and unctuous, possessing a flavour which proved very conclusively that an extra quantity of meat had been used in its preparation. The boarders were all very much surprised and delighted, but the landlady seemed to be less pleased by their frequent draughts on the tureen. A short time after dinner our friend happened to pass by the kitchen and overheard the hostess rating her cook for putting too much of the shin of the beef in the soup kettle. "Half of it, (said the economical provider) would have been enough for eight boarders that pays no more than they does for their vittles."

"I didn't put half the shin in, ma'm," said the cook.

"You needn't tell me that story," cried the excited old lady: "I know you have been wasting the meat, so just take the ladle and dip up the bones, and we'll see whether you're a liar or I'm mistaken."

The cook obeyed, and after diving the ladle two or three times into the kettle she brought up something that explained the mystery.

"Lor, ma'am, I see how it is," said she, "the kitten has been jumpin' about the kettle and dropped into it, and it's all boiled up in the broth."

"Bless me!" cried the hostess, "sure enough it is," then after a considerate pause she added: "Cook, have we any more kittens? We might drop in one you know, every time we have a soup dinner. You wouldn't believe how the boarders seemed to like it."

Our friend paused to hear no more, but started to seek another boarding house.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

## DRUNKEN WIT.

A short time since, some ladies and gentlemen were discussing the merits of Gray's famous elegy in a Grave-yard. Said one of the former to a young man who was slightly intoxicated, "Mr. Jenkins, do you admire the couplet which runs:

"Can storied urn or animated bust  
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?"

"Ah!" said Jenkins, "I know nothing of storied urns, but I assure you that I have been on many an animated bust."

"Ah, doctaw! does the cholera affect the higher awdaw?" asked an exquisite of a celebrated physician in New Orleans. "No," replied the M. D., "but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city immediately."

A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated, said, "What! drunk again, Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are drunk again." "No, massa," replied Sam, "same drunk, same drunk, massa."

A raw down-easter was recently hired by a cabinet maker in the city, and, like a true Yankee, managed to pass for more than he was worth.—One day the proprietor showed him a pretty mahogany veneered bureau, and told him to "smooth it off," as the purchaser would call for it in the course of the morning. Shortly after, Johnny Raw made his appearance in the warehouse.—"Well, John, have you made that bureau shine well?" "Well, I guess it don't look bad, but 'twas a tarnal job, though: I couldn't git abit any other way, and I took the foreplane and peeled the darned bark all off on't!"

THE COUNTRYMAN IN DOUBT.—King Charles II when one day hunting, left his nobles, and went to the cottage of a poor cobbler to ask for some refreshment; the cobbler gave him bread and cheese, and while he was eating it, the cobbler began to talk about the king, and said he would give a trifle to see him; upon which his guest told him, if he would get up behind him, he would show him the king. The cobbler readily consented, and off they set. As they were going along, the cobbler asked many questions, among the rest how he should know the king? His majesty answered, the king will be covered, and the nobles will be bare. By this time they were nearly come up with the nobles, and the



Ladies' Department.

NEAR THE BANKS OF THAT LONE RIVER.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Near the banks of that lone river,  
Where the water-lilies grow,  
Breathed the fairest flower that ever  
Bloomed and faded years ago!

How we met and loved and parted,  
None on earth can ever know—  
Nor how pure and gentle hearted  
Beamed the mourned one years ago.

Like the stream with lilies laden  
Will life's future current flow,  
'Till in heaven I meet the maiden  
Fondly cherished years ago.

Hearts that love like mine forget not;  
They're the same in weal and woe;  
And that star of memory set not  
In the grave of years ago.

COUNTESS OF EXETER.

"I am no teller of stories," says Hewlitt, "but there is one belonging to Burleigh House, of which I happen to know some of the particulars.

The late Earl of Exeter was divorced from his first wife, a woman of fashion, and of somewhat more guile of manners than 'lords who love their ladies' like. He determined to seek out a second wife in a humble sphere of life; and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose, he went and settled incognito, under the name of Mr. Jones, at Hodnet, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to one or two young damsels in the neighborhood; but they were too knowing to be taken by him. His manners were not boorish—his mode of life was retired—it was odd how he got his livelihood—and at last he began to be taken for a highwayman. In this dilemma, he turned to Mary Hoggins, the eldest daughter of an old farmer, at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem, had not been used to romp with the clowns; there was something in the manner of their quiet but eccentric guest which she liked. As he had inspired her with that kind of regard which he wished for, he made honorable proposals to her; and at the end of six months they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a post-chaise from her father's house, and travelled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping, till they came to the entrance of the Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gate flew open: the chaise entered, and drove down the long avenues of trees that lead up to the front of this old mansion. As they drew near to it, and she seemed a little surprised where they were going, he said, "Well, my dear, this is Burleigh house: it is this house I promised to bring you to, and you are the Countess of Exeter!"

It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for the young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world was worth making, had it been only for this. I never wish to have been a lord, but when I think of this story."

MIGNONETTE.—A curious fact is mentioned in a work by Dr. Hill, published in 1773, London, entitled "A Decade of Curious Plants, some of them not described before," which, if true, may possibly diminish the attachment of some persons to the plant called Mignonette. In describing the *Allium pallidum*, he observes that this insect once came strangely before him. "A studious gentleman, very subject to the headache, which he and his physicians both attributed to great attention,

to the study of the book, they appeared in continual succession, and their tails, shaking their wings, and their feet up to their heads in the manner of ear-wigs, but with incredible swiftness. It was palpable they had been discharged from his nose; and it is easy to see from whence they were thrown, and to understand how they might have caused intolerable pain, whilst they were thus raising and moving their irritable hairs and feathers upon a part where the very substance of the brain is almost naked. I had seen the same species inhabiting the flowers of the plant mignonette; and on inquiry, found that he had that plant in his chamber."

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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

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B honest, B holy, transparent and pure,  
B dependent, B Christlike, and you'll be secure.

TECHNICAL.—A liquor seller was brought before Police Court, at Boston, charged with selling

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"Sonny, do you know Mathematics?" "No; but I know Jim Maties like a book."

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THE LITERARY GEM.

AN ACROSTIC—SCOTLAND, FAREWELL.

Shall this heart e'er forget thee, thou land of my sires? Can I leave thee unsung, while my rude muse inspires, Or can I forget thy stern mountains and hills, Thy steep's heath'ry bloom, or thy sweet flow'ry dales? Let Time sweep along, yet thy joys back shall gleam, Again like smooth eddy within the rude stream; No joys of the wild-wood can ever remove, Dear Scotland! my thoughts from the land that I love.

Far o'er the blue waters my fancy still flies, Away, where Benlomonid's peak towers to the skies! Rejoicing 'midst scenes that forever have flown, Ever musing with fondness on joys that are gone. While Memory gazes entranc'd, as she views Each bright form of yore, deck'd in loveliest hues, Love's circling tides heaving in wild tumult swell:— Love binds me to thee,—yet forever, farewell!

Lobo, 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

THE GOLDEN WINGED WOODPECKER.

The golden winged Woodpecker is one of the most beautiful of Canadian birds yet very common in all parts of our Country. Its habits are very curious—its cries various. Some people call it the "Wake-up," from a peculiar cry it makes when the male and female meet each other:—"Wake-up Wake-up Wake-up." Others call them the "high-holders" from their manner of holding up the neck. This bird in size is next to the cock of the wood, the largest of the woodpecker species—being larger than a robin or thrush. It flies by jerks and unlike other woodpeckers is often on the ground. Its nest is built in hollow trees but I never found one to examine the eggs. The number of its young I think is four and it appears in Canada about the middle of April, some times earlier. Alar extent 19 1/2 inches—length of body including bill and tail 12 1/2 inches—weight six ounces—length of bill 1 1/2 inches, of a dark flint colour gradually curved from the base, sharp at the end. Upper mandible roof shaped—bill over 1/4 of an inch in thickness at the base, more curved than the other species. Nostrils lateral covered with lightish hair. Eyes black. Legs including toes, 2 1/2 inches long, legs constituting half the length. They are of a dun colour, short and strong, armed with four toes, two before and two behind, one very small. Nails very sharp and strong for climbing, which habit this bird has in common with its species. Top of the head and upper part of the neck of sky-blueish colour, except one spot on the crown, and back of the head which is red. Sides of the head and the neck of a dove colour or light ochre. There are two small spots of black near the root of the lower part of the bill. A large spot of black, like a heart, is visible at the top of the breast. The other parts of the breast are of a light cream colour covered with small black spots or lines. Abdomen and sides yellowish white, spotted in the same way, under parts of wings and tail a pale yellow, hence its name. The ends of the feathers on these parts are however tipped with black. Wing coverlets and back black, spotted with a dun colour, the longest feathers nearly black. The rump next the tail is white and the short feathers that lap over the root of the tail black and white. Tip of the tail black, feathers edged with white—lateral ones spotted with white. Length of tail feathers 4 1/2 inches, feathers strong and stiff at the end going to a bony point. Number of tail feathers 10. Another peculiarity of this bird, hence its name is that the quills of its feathers are mostly of a deep golden colour especially those of the wing, those of the tail being partly black. Altogether this is a splendid bird in plumage. They generally associate in pairs, and frequent the distant parts of fields, are seen on hollow trees, on fences, stumps and often on the ground. This bird has three common cries, the most common of which is a sort of tee-tee-tee-tee, uttered in warm sunny mornings. They live on insects and worms. It is curious to watch the tricks of this bird—especially its courtships in the spring. Its activity is very great, the body being generally on the move. Written in 1829.

Lady Bulwer's new novel, "Behind the scenes," is likely to create a sensation. In what precise light she has depicted the happy man who owns her, may be judged from the following extract at the end of the last...

of others are ever appending, are developed the apparently contradictory but perfectly compatible vices of intense meanness and parsimony with extreme ostentation and extravagance, which are the usual concomitants of the self-worshipping sensualist, and which is a true type of what our present social, or rather, anti-social system, with its intellectual forefairs, can, and but too often does produce, a solid block of ice, gilded with villany, but veneered with virtue, (1) highly varnished with hypocrisy, which in these days of pretension and sham, is a far more marketable and popular commodity than the rococo genuine article of unvarnished excellence." Who Mr. Ponsonby Ferrars is it is unnecessary to say.

There is current, among authors, a capital story of Professor Wilson and Charles Lamb; and one moreover, that is entirely spoilt by the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, in a note to the letters of that delightful essayist. Wilson entertained a hearty admiration for Eliza and when last in London (for his London visits were few and far between) he called on Lamb, and took a quiet stroll with the essayist about Edmonton and Enfield. Lamb's liking for London porter, in the middle of the day, had become proverbial. He seldom went out for a stroll but what he indulged in a pint of his mid-day beverage. He had long endeavored to quiet his desire in his walk with Wilson, remembering that his companion was a public Professor of Moral Philosophy, and therefore it was to be supposed, not particularly anxious to be seen walking with one who entered a public house with the familiar air of an old frequenter. Thirst and custom, however, got the better of prudence, and Lamb at length asked Wilson to walk on, and he would soon overtake him. Now Wilson knew the failing of his friend, consented and let Lamb get round the corner. As soon as Lamb was in seeming safety, Wilson ran after him, saw him enter a public house, hurry to the tap, and call for "a pint of porter," as fast as his stuttering manner would allow him. "Make it a pot," said Wilson throwing down a shilling, and eyeing Lamb with a look of unutterable good feeling. Lamb clasped the Professor's hand with an intensity of warmth, and the pot was drunk as never pot of porter was perhaps enjoyed before. Lamb thought well of the Scotch from that moment.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor's cousin, who is to command one of the divisions of the French army, has invited Mery, the Marseilles poet, and Gudin, the marine painter to accompany him; and the French Government, on its part, has afforded facilities to a number of authors and artists to proceed to the scene of warfare, and see all that takes place there.

The Horticultural Society of Toulouse has composed a bouquet for the Empress Eugenie of France, containing 10,000 violets, and 300 camelias, and of which the diameter is upwards of three quarters of a yard. The centre is a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of camelias; the whole surmounted by a crown. On the dome appear the initials of her Imperial Majesty in orange blossom and white paquerettes.

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"Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would roll idly in the dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms, and two million months would starve for lack of food to feed them."

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LATEST NEWS

The Parliament Buildings at Quebec now nearly finished have been burnt down—probably from overheating. The Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature have rejected the amended Maine Law by a small majority. It was effected by a trick.

The Sons in the vicinity of Bytown and surrounding country held a convention on the 3rd of May to revive the cause in that part of the country.

It is thought that the British fleet will soon attack the city of Odessa.

We direct attention to the new Advertisements of Messrs. Charlesworth, and Pearson, merchants, and to the druggist advertisement of Lyman & Co.



Agricultural, &c.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

- Up in the early morning, just at the peep of day. Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away. Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs. Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor stairs. Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting for eggs at the barn. Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stockings yarn. Spreading the whitening linen down on the bushes below. Ransacking every meadow, where the red strawberries grow; Starching the "fixens" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream. Rinsing the pails and strainer down in the running stream. Feeding the geese and turkeys, making the pumpkin pies. Jogging the little one's cradle, driving away the flies; Grace in every motion, music in every tone, Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own. Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls,— One of these country maids for a score of your city girls.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Friday, 28th April—weather cool, thermometer at about 46 all day, in the evening 44. Saturday, 29th—still cold and cloudy, wind north west, thermometer in the morning 40, at noon 48, at night 38. During the day it snowed and rained alternately. The weather was very disagreeable during the latter part of April. Sunday, 30th—wind north west, thermometer in the morning 44, at night 41.—Monday, 1st May—wind west, thermometer at 41, warm rain prevailing in the morning, fine and sunny during the day, thermometer at noon 58, at sundown 56. Tuesday, 2nd—warm, wind south east, thermometer at sunrise 49, at noon 54, at night 45. It rained during the afternoon of this day.—Wednesday, 3rd—wet and rainy in the morning—wind north west, thermometer 46—mild. It rained again to-day; thermometer in the evening 50. Thursday, 4th—mild, wind west, thermometer in the morning 50, at night 53—a lovely day. The yellow birds appeared for the first time to-day. At Quebec the weather has been very cold, Friday, 5th—sunny, wind high from the north west, no frosts for several nights; thermometer stood at 50 in the morning in the wind.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 5th, 1854.

The people of this city have to pay for the necessaries of life at these high prices:—

Wheat per bushel, average 7s 7d, 2s high as 7s 9d Smutty wheat sold at 6s: a good deal has come in, all readily bought. Farmers' flour 20s to 22s 6d—miller's best, 3s to 3s 3d. Oats, 3s to 3s 3d—scarce; Clover Seed, 3s to 3s 6d,—supplies chiefly from the United States; Timothy, 8s 9d to 10s; Potatoes, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Peas, 3s 6d to 4s 6d,—marrowfat 5s 6d; Apples, 5s; Onions, 10s; Turnips, 1s 6d; Hay, \$24 to \$25 per ton; Straw, \$8 to \$12 do. Beef and Pork hold their high prices, and are scarce at that. Pork 32s 6d to 35s. Calves bring readily \$8 each. Butter—fresh, 1s 3d, tub 8d to 10d; Eggs 8 1/2 to 9d per doz.; Coals 37s 6d to 40s; Wood \$4 to \$4 1/2 per cord; Bread per loaf, 9d, retail, 10d; Beef-steak per lb, best 9d, inferior 7 1/2d; Veal 6d; Mutton 7 1/2d; Hams 7 1/2d to 9d. In New York, wheat and flour in good demand; flour per barrel, \$8, best. Prices of everything are upward. Supplies in Toronto market only middling.

RECEIPTS, No. 18.

u they would all do as this brother has. War Law, North Williamsburgh, \$1 for 1854; W. C. Darling, Indiana \$3 1854; J. D. Spencer's \$1 1/2 for 1854, 1851, T. V. Newmarket \$1 1/2 for 1851, F. M. Post Perry, \$1 for sub. 1854.

The solution of the Enigma of the last... will be enquired into.

The letter from J. G. E. Kemper... are duly received.

Brother James... as our agent there.

LITTLE HOT BEDS.—Those who desire early vegetables will find an arrangement like the following of great use. Take a common window sash, of six or more panes of eight by ten glass, or of other size which happens to be convenient, and make a box frame, by nailing together four pieces of boards, sloping on the top—the box to be of a size which the sash will cover. Place this over a foot of pie plant, or a small lettuce bed, or a bed of cucumbers, or, in fact, anything else which is to be brought forward, and though bottom heat will be wanting, the vegetables so protected will be advanced from one to three weeks. The glass allows free passage to the sun, while the wind is excluded, raising the temperature from six to eighteen degrees. Such little frames are not for a trifle, and will be found of great service.

CATCHING REPTILES.—In Mexico the lakes are dry in summer, and the crocodiles lie torpid in the mud. Travellers pass over them without knowing they are there. Persons who desire to find them, provide themselves with a harpoon, which they plunge into its mud. When they have found a crocodile, they dig under his tail and hind feet, which they rope together, and so onwards to the head. The animal is thus taken alive without any great danger. Salamanders are found in ponds, marshes, and damp places. Little lizards are caught in traps in France. A small hook attached to a horse-hair string, is baited with a moth, and suspended before the hole of the lizard. The lizard thus catches the moth, and the naturalist the lizard. Care is taken to avoid breaking the tail, which is very fragile. The Germans take them in baited with coleoptera. The largest kind, found in warm climates, are shot with buck-shot. Serpents are dangerous even after they are dead and dried for years. A scratch from the fang of a dead rattlesnake or cobra de capensis, may be fatal. The teeth of a viper are poisonous, like the claws of a cat, and the venom flows along them into the wound. The remedy recommended by M. Boidard is a dose of volatile salts in a glass of water. Snakes seem to be dead when they cannot escape. When the French naturalists chase serpents, they provide themselves with a leather bag, in which they place some tobacco snuff, which kills the reptiles, put over with a long handle, and a net attached to a handle and surrounded with small iron spikes.—The vipers soon perish after being thrown from the net into the bag among the snuff, lizards, toads and frogs are all thrown into the leathern bag together.

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—The most certain destructive agent for this purpose that we have tried, is tobacco smoke. When you have a convenient apparatus for applying this smoke, such as we described a few weeks ago. (Brown's Fumigator) it can be easily used. Any means by which it can be thoroughly blown in among the hair, wool, or feathers of the animal infested with lice, will do.—On cattle and calves it may be sometimes necessary to throw a blanket over the body, and blow the smoke under it. It will be necessary to repeat the operation three or four times if the vermin are very plenty, because the nits will be continually hatched out, and new swarms produced which should be smoked out in the same manner as their predecessors were; and by following up the process you will in a short time exterminate them.—Maine Farmer.

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He is not at all troubled with crows, and uses no lime or scarecrows. In 1849, he planted a field of corn, prepared as above stated, leaving four rows planted on one side not so prepared. The crows pulled almost every hill of the four rows of unprepared corn, and some half-dozen hills of the other but did not eat it.—Maine Farmer.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

AN ACROSTIC—SCOTLAND, FAREWELL.

Shall this heart e'er forget thee, thou land of my sire? Can I leave thee unsung, while my rude muse inspires...

Far o'er the blue waters my fancy still flies, Away, where Benlomond's peak towers to the skies! Rejoicing 'midst scenes that forever have flown...

Lobo, 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

THE GOLDEN WINGED WOODPECKER.

The golden winged Woodpecker is one of the most beautiful of Canadian birds yet very common in all parts of our Country. Its habits are very curious—its cries various. Some people call it the "Wake-up," from a peculiar cry it makes when the male and female meet each other...

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The... surrounding country held a convention... of May to revive the cause in that part of the country.

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RECEIPTS, No. 18.

M. B. S., Euphemia, \$1 and list of subscribers.—We are obliged to this good friend for his kind exertions. Our agents might increase our list by 1000 in a month.

The... received.

The... of May

The... agent there.

LITTLE HOT HOUSE.—These who desire rare vegetables will find an arrangement of great use. Take a wooden wheel of six or more spokes of eight by ten glass or a other size which happens to be convenient and make a box frame by nailing together four pieces of boards sloping to the top—the box to be of a size which the each will cover. Place this over a root of pea plant or a small lettuce bed or a bed of cucumbers or melons, anything else which is to be brought forward and though the soil will be wanting, the vegetables so protected will be advanced from one to three weeks. The glass allows free passage to the sun while the wood is excluded, raising the temperature from six to eighteen degrees. Such little frames cost a trifle, and will be found of great service.

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PRESERVATION OF BOOKS.—A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mouldiness and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never moulds; and merchants sell large boxes of this article to be in the London docks in the most exposed manner, knowing that it cannot get any injury from damp.

The people in Oregon seem perfectly enthusiastic about their climate. They say their hills are clothed in a livery of everlasting green, presenting almost a uniform appearance winter and summer.



## 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, MAY 6, 1854.

### THE LECTURES OF MR. KELLOGG.

This gentleman has delivered three lectures in Toronto this week on temperance. He is well known in the Eastern Sister Provinces, as well as in the New England American States, for his able and continual advocacy of the Maine Law. His name has been but little before the public of Upper Canada. He has delivered some lectures in the vicinity of Bytown, and has been employed by the temperance society of Montreal during the past six months at a salary. We understand that 2000 persons have joined the teetotal ranks in the vicinity of Montreal and in that city thro' his exertions. Bro. Kellogg established the first Division of the Sons in New Brunswick, and also aided the Order in Liverpool, England. He lectured in many parts of England and Scotland some two years ago. The League invited him to this city with the view of employing him as a Provincial lecturer, to be paid out of the fund of £500 now raised. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen. Judging from two lectures of his that we have heard, as well as from his reputation in other places, we formed a very favorable opinion of his usefulness and talent as a temperance lecturer. He goes from this to Hamilton to lecture for a few nights. We recommend Divisions and Associations if possible to secure his services.

### A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We have stated that we would send this paper to all new subscribers from the 1st April to the end of the year, for 4s. 4d. cy., and in clubs for 4s. in advance. The offer is still open. Hundreds of persons at these terms would take this paper upon being merely asked to do so. There is not a village or neighbourhood in Canada in which a club of from five to ten could not be immediately formed. These terms are so low that without loss we cannot lower them. It is our intention hereafter to give one column of condensed Eastern news in each number, thus keeping our readers well posted up in the Eastern war drama. The beautiful month of May is commenced, and let numerous clubs or lists of subscribers be obtained for us. There is not perhaps a paper in Canada so widely circulated as this. Every locality in Western Canada takes more or less. But as widely as our paper is distributed, its circulation is entirely too limited. To do good its circulation must be greatly increased. To those subscribing from the 1st of May, or any time in May we cannot say less than 4s. 4d. for single and 4s. for club subscribers. Indeed no one ought to ask such a paper as ours for less. Recording Scribes, literary friends, and temperance men generally are invited to act as friendly agents. This paper has during 1854 been conducted on the plan of the *New York Tribune* in a limited way, and it will continue to be so. Our views of Provincial politics are not partizan, but we trust they are impartial and patriotic. It is our aim to direct the minds of our country men and women in the right direction, and no harm can result from expressing honest views on the great political events of Canada and the World. If we did not see too great a disposition in the Canadian Press to truckle to the powers that be, and to class interests, we would be less inclined to say much upon political matters. But as it is, we think the great want of Canada just now, is a bold, independent and fearless press.

### THE MEETING AT PICTON.

On the fourth Wednesday of this month, the Grand Division of Canada will meet at Picton, for the purpose of reviewing the temperance proceedings of Western Canada for six months, and to devise means to further the interests of the order, and of temperance generally. It becomes the duty of Divisions, feeling an interest in the fulfillment of the mission of all true temperance men, which we now take to be a prohibitory law, to pay for, and send one or more delegates.

and a delegate returning to each subordinate, fresh from the conference of a convention, like that of a section of the Grand Division, cannot fail to do good. For this reason, no parsimonious spirit should deter Divisions from sending delegates. The question will arise, what is to be done there, when we meet? The answer is, much may be done by true and energetic men. Who, we may ask, is to start again—to carry on the work of temperance agitation in Canada? Emphatically, it is the order of the Sons. They may be aided by other organizations—doubtless, in many places, old temperance societies and prohibitory leagues will aid and assist them; yet it is to this order that all men are looking in Canada. It is the only body that has true life in it, that can rally the temperance army, and get up an agitation. It is lamentable to say it, but it is true, that in Canada, as in many of the American States, the fires of some Divisions have gone out, and the remaining ones, in some instances, do not burn so brightly as formerly; yet the smoke covers a flame that may be revived, and in the place of the defunct ones, others might arise. Let us go to work to rekindle the ardor of all. Energy and attention can do it. The metal, the materials of a great Maine Law movement, are among the people, which only want proper men to shape and to malleate into beauty. The objects of the Grand Division must be, then, to revive the defunct Divisions—establish new ones—raise, by subscriptions, funds to employ lecturers and distribute tracts and papers. We want THREE GOOD LECTURERS in Canada West, to spend four months of 1854 with constant agitation—from May to the end of September. The money to pay them, must be had in some way.—£500 is already raised to pay one, and two more sums, equal to £500, are required. Let a lecturer traverse the country, from Cobourg to Hamilton, inclusive—giving constant lectures. Let another traverse the country, from Cobourg East to Bytown, and the Ottawa country. Let a third traverse the country, from Hamilton, west to Sarnia and Amherstburgh, including Guelph, Owen Sound, Goderich and the Niagara country. Here is a great map of country, for the work of three true reformers in this great temperance movement—peopled by over a million people, cursed with a liquor traffic continually demoralizing it. Two-thirds of this people would support a Maine Law, urged by a proper agitation. A majority of members, favorable to a Maine Law, could be elected by a grand movement of this kind. This brings us to the second object of the next session of the grand Division, and that is the HOLDING OF A PROVINCIAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, within the next four months, some where in Canada. It should rally round it, all Sections of temperance men, boys and women. The Grand Division must start this project at their next session. We believe it to be FEASIBLE, USEFUL and NECESSARY to the crisis of the Reform in Canada. Nothing will be done by the present House of Assembly: it will be dissolved next autumn. It is to a new House we must look, then. Friends of the cause of humanity, think of this proposition, and in our next, we will be prepared to offer further remarks.

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Since writing the above we have met with this paragraph from the Vermont temperance organ, and it is just as we thought it was.

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Whilst Toronto and Canadian cities and towns are filled with Inns do they ever expect anything but drunkenness will be found in society? Is it pleasant to see deaths and accidents continually

may opposing editors, be ashamed of their conduct!! If attempts to obtain the Maine Law fail—if Divisions of Sons strive to reform and temperance advocates plead in vain—thank God they know they have benefited themselves and done their duty to God and humanity.

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Taking up a paper from Paris, C. W., we find this beautiful result of the license system.

We regret to state that a fatal accident occurred on the above Railway, near Woodstock. It appears that a man of the name of George Colson, Miller, was returning home on Saturday night, and walked along the line, and being somewhat inebriated he fell across the rails, and lay there till the freight train passed over him and cut him in two, killing him instantly. An inquest was held on Monday when a verdict of accidental death was returned. No blame whatever can be attached to those in charge of the train, for the night was very dark and wet.—*Paris Star*.

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It was then rejected on various grounds, but chiefly by a clique of men interested in Property in the East end of the city. It was clearly shown in the proposition then laid before the Council that this Central Market would pay, that it would never cost the city a farthing or burden the city with any additional taxes. Property was then comparatively low and has since risen almost 25 per cent in all parts of the city, and in the locality of this block and along the whole line of Yonge Street perhaps 37½ per cent. The population since that time has tended Westward in St. Patrick's and St. John's Ward and along Yonge Street. Large tracts of Building Lots have been laid out in these Wards and on the West side of James Street. It has been determined to build the Government Buildings in the College Avenue where the proposed Market would be within a ten minute's walk. If the necessity of this Market was then needed, it is more so now, and is growing more so daily. It is believed that a majority of the citizens and of the City Council are in favour of this New Market.

Again in 1854 the friends of this Market as you know have revived the agitation of the project, being strongly impressed with the necessity for its erection. To test public opinion anew they opened lists for signatures and within two weeks succeeded in obtaining the names of 2,400 persons mostly of large property, all tax-payers in St. Patrick's, St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. James's Wards. That petition has been laid before the City Council and after some little discussion was referred to a Committee, who have just reported favourably on the project.

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"Your Committee appointed beg leave to report, that having carefully investigated the particulars &c. with regard to properties or powers of sale in the proposed block, find by the best calculation that the amount of purchase would be about £30,000. Your Committee would further state that some of the said property is invested in Minors and could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, which your Committee would recommend the Corporation to apply for powers to obtain, having no doubt that that obstacle will be easily removed as in cases of streets and Esplanade, &c.

"Your Committee would further state that they have made a minute calculation with regard to the Costs and Profits of the proposed Market, and they find that a sinking fund sufficient to pay in less than 12 years for all expenses would be had by the Market as we will show by the following calculation:—

Cost of purchase, right, of sale - £30,000 0 0





# The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wise 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, MAY 6, 1854.

## THE LECTURES OF MR. KELLOGG.

This gentleman has delivered three lectures in Toronto this week on temperance. He is well known in the Eastern Sister Provinces, as well as in the New England American States, for his able and continual advocacy of the Maine Law. His name has been but little before the public of Upper Canada. He has delivered some lectures in the vicinity of Bytown, and has been employed by the temperance society of Montreal during the past six months at a salary. We understand that 2000 persons have joined the teetotal ranks in the vicinity of Montreal and in that city thro' his exertions. Bro. Kellogg established the first Division of the Sons in New Brunswick, and also aided the Order in Liverpool, England. He lectured in many parts of England and Scotland some two years ago. The League invited him to this city with the view of employing him as a Provincial lecturer, to be paid out of the fund of £500 now raised. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen. Judging from two lectures of his that we have heard, as well as from his reputation in other places, we formed a very favorable opinion of his usefulness and talent as a temperance lecturer. He goes from this to Hamilton to lecture for a few nights. We recommend Divisions and Associations if possible to secure his services.

## A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We have stated that we would send this paper to all new subscribers from the 1st April to the end of the year, for 4s. 4d. cy., and in clubs for 4s. in advance. The offer is still open. Hundreds of persons at these terms would take this paper upon being merely asked to do so. There is not a village or neighbourhood in Canada in which a club of from five to ten could not be immediately formed. These terms are so low that without loss we cannot lower them. It is our intention hereafter to give one column of condensed Eastern news in each number, thus keeping our readers well posted up in the Eastern war drama. The beautiful month of May is commenced, and let numerous clubs or lists of subscribers be obtained for us. There is not perhaps a paper in Canada so widely circulated as this. Every locality in Western Canada takes more or less. But as widely as our paper is distributed, its circulation is entirely too limited. To do good its circulation must be greatly increased. To those subscribing from the 1st of May, or any time in May we cannot say less than 4s. 4d. for single and 4s. for club subscribers. Indeed no one ought to ask such a paper as ours for less. Recording Scribes, literary friends, and temperance men generally are invited to act as friendly agents. This paper has during 1854 been conducted on the plan of the *New York Tribune* in a limited way, and it will continue to be so. Our views of Provincial politics are not partizan, but we trust they are impartial and patriotic. It is our aim to direct the minds of our country men and women in the right direction, and no harm can result from expressing honest views on the great political events of Canada and the World. If we did not see too great a disposition in the Canadian Press to truckle to the powers that be, and to class interests, we would be less inclined to say much upon political matters. But as it is, we think the great want of Canada just now, is a bold, independent and fearless press.

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Your Committee appointed beg leave to report, that having carefully investigated the particulars, &c., with regard to properties or powers of sale in the proposed block, find by the best calculation that the amount of purchase would be about £30,000. Your Committee would further state that some of the said property is invested in Minor and could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, which your Committee would recommend the Corporation to apply for powers to obtain, having no doubt that that obstacle will be easily removed as in cases of streets and Esplanade, &c.

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do. 44 Butcher's shops,	-	5,000	0	0
Total		£35,000	0	0

550 ft. rent per foot on Yonge-st. £5 per year.	1,700 0 0
253 ft. rent per foot on Queen-st. £4 per foot.	1,012 0 0
253 ft. rent per foot on Albert-st. £2 10s. per foot.	632 10 0
44 Butchers shops £25 each.	1,100 0 0
Market fees.	1,000 0 0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>£5,494 10 0</b>
Interest on £35,000 cost of purchase and Stalls &c.	2,100 0 0
Leaves a sinking fund of	£3,394 10 0

"Your Committee after a careful examination into the matter, and from opinions of competent Judges fully recommend the claims of the Petitioners to the Corporation, notwithstanding the selfish opinions of the friends of the St. Lawrence Market."

Having seen what the report of the committee is, and what the actual cost of purchase of land, and the interest are, as well as shown how the interest is to be paid, and ultimately, within a very short period, how even the whole debt will be paid, without any taxation on the citizens, it is proposed to offer a few remarks in reference to the Central Market project.

We further state that every Lot on the Block proposed to be bought for the Central Market has been taken up at the required prices per foot. Responsible persons having become bound in writing to rent the ground at stipulated prices when bought

In the first place, it is emphatically denied—THE STATEMENTS OF THE GLOBE and LEADER to the contrary, notwithstanding—that there is any intention or necessity to tax the citizens to build or keep up this Market. Such statements are founded either upon the willful misconstruction of the prayer of the petitioners, or upon gross ignorance in those papers, and all who oppose the new market upon this ground. On the contrary, petitioners for this market offer to take the concern as a joint stock company, and to guarantee that no taxation, by reason thereof, shall be put upon the citizens. They are willing to rely upon the profits of the market fees, and the rents of the butchers' stalls, and ground rents to be leased for shops, which are shown to be amply sufficient, not only to pay the interest, but the principal, within less than twelve years. All they ask are the privileges, due to them, in common with other citizens and tax-payers of Toronto, of the credit of the issue of the city debentures, the sanction of the council to the new market, and to take fees therein. As they pay taxes into the common city treasury, bear equal burdens with others, possess an equal amount of property, they contend that one section of the city should not be favored at the expense of the convenience of another, simply because, in times past, certain improper influences have induced the Corporation to build a market at least half a mile out of the way of the centre of the city. The petitioners for this new market are opposed alike to city and provincial monopolies, and hold that tax-payers have a right to enjoy the benefit of their taxes. In a few years, two-thirds of the population of this city will lie west of Yonge Street, and three-fourths of it will be better accommodated by this new market, than by the old one that lies at a distance of half a mile, and two miles from various portions of the citizens who pray for the erection of a new one. They contend that the foolish and selfish acts of preceding councils, should not bind them or control their taxes or properties, nor should their interests and conveniences yield to an eastern clique in this city, because city credit has erroneously been wasted on a market in the wrong location of the city.

Let the citizens look at the position of the city. The two great thoroughfares to it, either of which is certainly equal to the road to Scarborough, are Yonge and Queen streets. Persons coming down these streets, would naturally stop at the proposed central market, and would there be best accommodated. The locality is more healthy and is much nearer than St. Lawrence Market, to all the public buildings of Toronto, viz., the Colleges, University, Asylum, Lawyers' Hall, Water Works, and Government Buildings in process of erection. It is also equally near to the Court House and Post Office. Within a minute's walk of it are the majority of the banks and large wholesale houses of the city, at the foot of Yonge Street, and the principal churches of the city. Every citizen knows that population and building tend westward in this city, and the most business part of Toronto, on King Street, would be better accommodated at this market, than at the St. Lawrence Market. It is also pretty well understood that all the Railroad Depots will lie West of Yonge Street. An objection to any more legislation on the part of the Corporation, as to markets, is frequently urged on this ground. It is said we have a market half way up Queen Street,—one in the extreme west end of St. Andrew's Ward, and that one is to be built in the eastern end of the city; that none of them have paid; that they are in effect useless. All far-seeing men see the reason. In the first place, these markets accommodate no large section of the people; the supplies found there are inferior, and, consequently, people will not expend their money in a poor market. Further—these markets were not asked for, nor needed in the locations where they are built. The money, £1500, expended on St. Andrew's Market, which is said to be wholly unpatronized, was worse than thrown away. St. Patrick's market is almost useless; and there is no occasion for a market east of St. Lawrence market. The persons influential in building these markets, knew that they would be useless; and thus, to sustain the objects of the clique, about St. Lawrence market, a sum equal

interested in the St. Lawrence market must not expect thus to blind the eyes of western tax payers. The citizens of Toronto must either have a good central market in the locality of the junction of Yonge and Queen streets, or the principle of free trade in markets, as in London, must be adopted that is to allow well kept stalls to be opened in any locality, and to allow the farmers to sell their produce in the city as they please, without paying tribute to our eastern nabobs.

A last, and as it is thought, a knock-down argument raised by the enemies of the Central Market, especially by the *Leader* and *Globe*, is that the city is pledged to maintain the St. Lawrence Market in all times to come AS A MONOPOLY because its faith is so pledged—because its money is invested therein and persons have leased shops and built in the buildings adjacent to it and in it upon the supposition that this would be the permanent Market of Toronto. The *Leader* lately paraded a long string of figures, showing what had been expended on the St. Lawrence Market buildings, what the interest it paid is, and the cost of the aforementioned two useless Markets. It seems that the St. Lawrence Market pays about 14 per cent. on its original cost. It argues from this, that a Central Market, dividing its custom, would lessen this income. Such an argument cuts both ways. It shows that a Central Market would be the REAL CITY ONE, and thus destroy the Eastern monopoly and it is here where the shoe pinches. It shows that the wants of the city require a Central Market, also why fear its erection, especially when 2,400 citizens guarantee that it shall never cost the citizens one penny of tax? But supposing that it did cost the city something, have not Western citizens a right to say they will pay their taxes for such purposes as they please? Are they forever and a day to pay tribute to Eastern property holders? In Canada nothing has been done upon this principle. Our seat of Government was moved from Kingston to Montreal, and from Montreal to Toronto and Quebec, notwithstanding property holders were injured. Railroads are built in various localities. The Great Western Railroad was injured by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Then, as to the plea of taxation, which ought not to be taken into consideration, in this matter, at all (because the central market applicants pledged themselves to build it, and maintain it without any additional taxation), this objection is easily got over, when the interests of an eastern market clique are not in question. See how easily they assented to the £150,000 esplanade job,—to the £25,000 loan to the Northern Railroad, &c., &c., and the £100,000 stock in the Guelph Railroad. Finally, we would say to the petitioners, their cause is just, and it must, sooner or later, be granted; that it should never be yielded, because the principle of city monopoly is involved in this question, as well as the general right of TAXATION TO BE REPRESENTED BY POPULATION. If their prayer be not now granted, let the elections of January, 1855, tell a tale to this city, which will teach a minority that they shall not rule the majority. Let it also tell a tale to SO-CALLED REFORM PAPERS, that it is very inconsistent to write down provincial monopolies, and advocate those of a city.

MANY TAX-PAYERS.



THE CONSERVATIVE AND REFORM PARTIES—THEIR UNION.

It is a curious coincidence of the times that the strongest Government prints, and the most narrow minded extreme Radical ones, as well as the most partizan Conservative prints, alike oppose any union between the more quiet and sensible reformers and so-called conservatives, who look more at the good of the country than at that of office seekers. We act and write, not simply for popular applause, temporary fame or self aggrandizement, but purely for the good of Canada, the cause of truth and true progressive liberty. Few will accuse us of leanings to Toryism; a life of constant advocacy of progressive principles disproves it, and we challenge the world to point to any instance in which we ever asked a favour of any Canadian Government or any public man in office. No office or honour has been asked from the Government or people by the editor of this paper at any time during his life. Our advocacy of the reform cause has not consisted only in our writing and speaking for it, but few have suffered more in a pecuniary way for it. Now with this, to us, not pleasant preface, we assert that the present position of Canada requires a union in political matters by men (who eschewing the office seeking

government in Canada. The position of politics have greatly changed since 1837, with all the trials of which year, and prior to that year, from 1828, we are politically familiar. The position of parties have even substantially changed since 1850. An office seeking, so-called reform party have arisen in Canada. Families that acted in opposition as reformers—we could name for you the Richards family of Brockville—have become cringing office seekers. There are too many like them in Canada. There are too many so-called reformers, who would sell themselves for office, and who oppose the reforms they advocated in 1836, and even in 1844. We don't know men by families or cognomens, but by actions. What better is a Richards or a Rose family seeking place at the hands of any Government in Canada than a Robinson or Strachan family? There are reformers, so-called, who oppose now what the Robinsons and Hagermans of 1836 used to do. They can see no necessity of conceding further popular privileges to the people—they see no beauty in elective institutions—in the ballot—in retrenchment—in rotation in office, nor harm in pensions or a plurality of offices. No, such things are commendable when self-dubbed reformers are in the ascendancy. What does all this augur but a mere selfish advocacy of reform by the once out office seeker for the place of the once in office holder

These who are out would be THOSE IN.  
 Reform—reform sits on their tongue,  
 Love of the people, their outside skin,  
 They chant the song the outsiders sung.  
 Can vice when worn by angels change,  
 Reformers shelled be patriots true?  
 Glib-tongued nads in pastures range,  
 Where compact men were used to do;  
 And work of tones there applaud,  
 Whilst wearing patriot's goggles;  
 Make MAMMON in their household god,  
 At old reforms have goggles!  
 Away say we with such a crew,  
 The world detests their cloaking;  
 We'll judge of men by what they do  
 Not by inside outside croaking.

What do you mean, some will say, by a union with conservatives? Do you expect men to change their skin as if it were by magic? No.—Sorry would we be to recommend a union with many of the conservatives of Canada—equally so with many of the so-called reformers. Politicians that play a deep game in Canada, England, and the United States, array men against each other by names, by different religions or battle-words.—Nations as often fight about shadows as anything else. Political parties too often squabble over a name, while the wire-pullers in the meantime are eating their substance. So it is in Canada. It is very convenient for Tory papers like the *Colonist* to talk of the impossibility of conservatives uniting with the reformers, and vice versa; and for the *Leader*—a Government tool—to prate about purity and the avoiding of conservative unions.—Certainly such a thing would not suit the wire-pullers of the parties they represent, but the interests of the country would be thereby benefited. If the good men of both parties would select NON-PARTIZAN CANDIDATES, the COOKED SCHEDULES of politicians would be frustrated, the spoils of the Clergy Reserves snatched from hungry priests, who think more of mammon than of God, and railroad jobbers' tricks and a yielding to Roman Catholic cliques would end. The conservatives will likely defeat themselves,—have already materially injured their cause by insisting on the principle of state endowments. It must not be supposed, however, that all of them are of this opinion. On the contrary, the better part of the so-called conservatives which we wish to see united with the old reformers in the coming elections, there being scarcely any difference, are heartily opposed to all state endowments. As a sample we might mention Mr. Tyrrell of Weston. This gentleman agrees with us in most, if not all Canadian questions. Again, the conservatives as a party, like the reformers, are divided in opinion on the subject of Elective Institutions, the Maine Law, and Roman Catholic ascendancy. We are thoroughly convinced, that if conservatives and reformers will not listen to party presses and interested office seeking leaders, they can unite on one political ground, NON-STATE ENDOWMENTS and ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS, being the basis, and return to the next Parliament a House of Assembly more patriotic than any we have had for many years. Perhaps one half of the party are rabid, led by leaders like Gowan and McDermott of Kingston, offering with each other, yet not governed by deep and honest political principles. The late

features which we cannot now charge on. It was broken up upon grounds different from what many suppose. There are men of both parties which Canadians should eschew, and of all things should they be careful of interested political leaders and their tools—wily paid Editors. We speak as an old politician and a true Canadian.

THE SARNIA SHIELD AND MALCOLM CAMERON'S CASE.

The propriety of the refusal to give evidence in this libel case by the Hon. J. H. Price, and the decision of Judge Draper, upholding that refusal, have been pretty severely commented on by many leading Provincial papers. We refer to a short yet very able article in the *North American*, which had we room, should be transferred to our columns. It turns out that Mr. Price himself objected to give evidence on the ground that he would be revealing State Secrets, matters that arose in Cabinet Discussions and business. He made the objection probably in consequence of a conference with his fellow Ex-Cabinet Councillors. We are sorry that the objection came from him, or that public justice should be so thoroughly frustrated, we are sorry that an alleged public delinquency should have escaped exposure under any such quibble about duty. It has been very justly said by the *North American* that Mr. Cameron, of all others should feel aggrieved by the decision, BUT WE PANSUME HE DOES NOT, because the thing now wears a darker and more mysterious appearance than before. THE DARK SCREEN OF STATE SECRECY, the public will think, must have something corrupt behind it, which hates the light of day. We do not see Mr. Cameron fretting over the decision. He seems to think that he got off luckily by having an editor mulcted in £20 damages and £100 costs. Now it will be naturally asked how a story about this land speculation of Mr. Cameron's in 1849 could leak out except through a minister, and why that minister should think it a duty to refuse to tell what he knows about the matter before a Court of Justice and yet do so privately to friends who gave it to the papers? There is a violation of consistency and of secrecy here with a vengeance. Had not a secret been divulged, the public would never have heard of it. We look upon this charge against Malcolm Cameron as only involving preliminary departmental business, which might very properly have come before a Court. It was a question of favouritism. Mr. Cameron wished to obtain from the Crown Land Department a grant of land for friends, indirectly for his electioneering purposes in Kent, without giving that equivalent which an entire stranger would have given. It was in other words a branch of that huge system of official Jobbing which was commenced in 1849 by Hincks, especially in the *Beatty road job*, ended 1853 in the railroads and debenture jobs of Canada. Mr. Cameron probably wanted to make use of the Crown Land Office to favour friends. Mr. Price stopped him from doing so and the whole secret rests here, and is involved in the presentment of a petition and the conduct of Mr. Cameron about it, especially the drawing up of a surreptitious report. The affair was probably never a state secret at all—never discussed before the full Cabinet and no official complaint was made to the Cabinet as a body of Mr. Cameron's conduct. There is no reason why what Mr. Cameron tried to induce Mr. Price to do should not be made public. Mr. Cameron was acting for friends in the matter, more as an agent than any thing else, probably for certain political friends. We do not pretend to say what his acts were, because they have not come before the public, but the documents seen at Sarnia and other circumstances and conversations would lead one to suppose that the substance of the facts, as we state them. Had two entire strangers presented a petition to the Crown Land Department, or to the Bureau of Agriculture, for a Patent, had some Quebec lobby politician tried to get one or other of these petitions favoured at the expense of the other, then we would have in a nut-shell the *Kent Swamp-land Job*, only transposing persons and facts a little. We do not believe that the public sense of the country would ever tolerate the doctrine that official misconduct having a tendency to injure private individuals or great public interests should be shielded from exposure by the Press and the Courts on the ground that State secrets are involved. We find many instances to the contrary—we find ministers constantly explaining official acts—cabinet proceedings before Parliament. The propriety of Judge Draper's decision will not bear a full and free discussion.

Total	£4,494 10 0
Interest on £35,000 cost of purchase and stalls &c	2,100 0 0
Leaves a sinking fund of	£3,394 10 0

"Your Committee after a careful examination into the matter and from opinions of competent Judges fully recommend the claims of the Petitioners to the Corporation, notwithstanding the selfish opinions of the friends of the St. Lawrence Market."

Having seen what the report of the committee is, and what the actual cost of purchase of land, and the interest are, as well as shown how the interest is to be paid, and ultimately, within a very short period, how even the whole debt will be paid, without any taxation on the citizens, it is proposed to offer a few remarks in reference to the Central Market project.

We further state that every Lot on the Block proposed to be bought for the Central Market has been taken up at the required prices per foot. Responsible persons having become bound in writing to rent the ground at stipulated prices when bought.

In the first place, it is emphatically denied—THE STATEMENTS OF THE GLOBE and LEADER to the contrary, notwithstanding—that there is any intention or necessity to tax the citizens to build or keep up this Market. Such statements are founded either upon the willful misconstruction of the prayer of the petitioners, or upon gross ignorance in those papers, and all who oppose the new market upon this ground. On the contrary, petitioners for this market offer to take the concern as a joint stock company, and to guarantee that no taxation, by reason thereof, shall be put upon the citizens. They are willing to rely upon the profits of the market fees, and the rents of the butchers' stalls, and ground rents to be leased for shops, which are shown to be amply sufficient, not only to pay the interest, but the principal, within less than twelve years. All they ask are the privileges, due to them, in common with other citizens and tax-payers of Toronto, of the credit of the issue of city debentures, the sanction of the council to the new market, and to take fees therein. As they pay taxes into the common city treasury, bear equal burdens with others, possess an equal amount of property, they contend that one section of the city should not be favored at the expense of the convenience of another, simply because, in times past, certain improper influences have induced the Corporation to build a market at least half a mile out of the way of the centre of the city. The petitioners for this new market are opposed alike to city and provincial monopolies, and hold that tax-payers have a right to enjoy the benefit of their taxes. In a few years, two-thirds of the population of this city will lie west of Yonge Street, and three-fourths of it will be better accommodated by this new market, than by the old one that lies at a distance of half a mile, a mile, and two miles from various portions of the citizens who pray for the erection of a new one. They contend that the foolish and selfish acts of preceding councils, should not bind them or control their taxes or properties, nor should their interests and conveniences yield to an eastern clique in this city, because city credit has erroneously been wasted on a market in the wrong location of the city.

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tribute to our cash in habits.

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The propriety of the refusal to give evidence in this libel case by the Hon J H Price, and the decision of Judge Draper upholding that refusal, have been pretty severely commented on by many leading Provincial papers. We refer to a short yet very able article in the *North American*, which had we room, should be transferred to our columns. It turns out that Mr Price himself objected to give evidence on the ground that he would be revealing State Secrets, matters that arose in Cabinet Discussions and business. He made the objection probably in consequence of a conference with his fellow Ex-Cabinet Councillors. We are sorry that the objection came from him, or that public justice should be so thoroughly frustrated, we are sorry that an alleged public delinquency should have escaped exposure under any such quibble about duty. It has been very justly said by the *North American* that Mr Cameron, of all others, should feel aggrieved by the decision. NOT WE PRASUMERE HE DOES NOT, because the thing now wears a darker and more mysterious appearance than before. THE DARK AREAS OF STATE SECRETS, the public will think, must have something corrupt behind it, which hates the light of day. We do not see Mr Cameron fretting over the decision. He seems to think that he got off luckily by having an editor indicted in £20 damages and £100 costs. Now it will be naturally asked how a story about this land speculation of Mr Cameron's in 1849 could leak out except through a minister, and why that minister should think it a duty to refuse to tell what he knows about the matter before a Court of Justice and yet do so privately to friends who gave it to the papers? There is a violation of consistency and of secrecy here with a vengeance. Had not a secret been divulged, the public would never have heard of it. We look upon this charge against Malcolm Cameron as only involving preliminary departmental business, which might very properly have come before a Court. It was a question of favouritism. Mr Cameron wished to obtain from the Crown Land Department a grant of land for friends, indirectly for his electioneering purposes in Kent, without giving that equivalent which an entire stranger would have given. It was in other words a branch of that huge system of official Jobbing which was commenced in 1849 by Hincks, especially in the Beatty road job, ended 1853 in the railroads and debenture jobs of Canada. Mr Cameron probably wanted to make use of the Crown Land Office to favour friends. Mr Price stopped him from doing so and the whole secret rests here, and is involved in the presentment of a petition and the conduct of Mr. Cameron about it, especially the drawing up of a surreptitious report. The affair was probably never a state secret at all—never discussed before the full Cabinet and no official complaint was made to the Cabinet as a body of Mr. Cameron's conduct. There is no reason why what Mr. Cameron tried to induce Mr Price to do should not be made public. Mr. Cameron was acting for friends in the matter, more as an agent than any thing else, probably for certain political friends. We do not pretend to say what his acts were, because they have not come before the public, but the documents seen at Sarnia and other circumstances and conversations would lead one to suppose that the substance of the facts, is as we state them. Had two entire strangers presented a petition to the Crown Land Department, or to the Bureau of Agriculture, for a Patent, had some Quebec lobby politician tried to get one or other of these petitions favoured at the expense of the other, then we would have in a nutshell the Kent Swamp Land Job, only transposing persons and facts a little. We do not believe that the public sense of the country would ever tolerate the doctrine that official misconduct having a tendency to injure private individuals or great public interests should be shielded from exposure by the Press and the Courts on the ground that State secrets are involved. We find many instances to the contrary—we find ministers constantly explaining official acts—cabinet proceedings before Parliament. The propriety of Judge Draper's decision will not bear a full and free discussion.

The Cold Stream Divisions are about to hold open meetings for eight weeks, on Division nights,

Canal navigation was to be opened generally in the United States, on the 1st May. There are 2800 grogals in New Orleans. Active exertions are being made there now, by temperance men, especially by General Riley. A great meeting of the Sons, Daughters and (sisters), was held at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 13th April;—the procession formed, extending over half a mile. The people were addressed by Gen. Carey, the G.W.P., and others. A man named Philips, lately killed his wife in a drunken fit, in Troy. The G. Division of Eastern New York, met on the 12th April. A large number of new representatives were initiated. Several very interesting movements took place. First,—A Division is to be opened immediately, to be named after the late Daniel H. Banta, of New Jersey, an eminent temperance man, recently deceased. The representatives to the National Division, are to apply for the institution into the Order, of a social degree, admitting females. Second,—for the institution of signs of recognition in the order. Third,—to invite the G. Division of Western New York, to unite in calling a general State convention, in view of the coming State elections. This is just what ought to be done in Canada, at Picton. See our remarks elsewhere. The Grand Division and order in Eastern New York, are in a sound condition.

It is said, Governor Seymour added treachery to his vote; for, it is said, he assured many voters, privately, that he would sanction the Maine Law by his signature. The Carson League is very active, and its operations everywhere increasing: it is a pity an institution similar, could not be formed in Canada.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA AGITATION is going hand in hand everywhere with temperance in the United States. All of the New England States are alive with meetings against this infamous movement of the slave-owners in Congress. A great meeting has recently been held at New Haven, Connecticut. It was addressed by the aged professor, Silliman. Let truth, liberty, and human progress, go hand in hand, everywhere, with the temperance movement. We despise the *maukish Canadian papers*, that would compel temperance papers to be dumb on the great events and crises of the age. Let the true presses speak out for truth; for there are too few that will do so among the party political ones. The Corporation of Toronto have voted £50 to be devoted to the celebration of the Queen's birth-day. New South Wales has voted £3000 to send specimens of its productions to the World's Fair at Paris, to be held in 1855.

A terrible shipwreck occurred on the coast of New Jersey, on the 16th April. The Baltimore ship, *Powhattan*, bound to New York from Havre, France, with emigrants, in the terrible gale that then occurred, was wrecked on the coasts of New Jersey, and 300 passengers and all the crew but one man perished. The awful account of the sufferings of the wrecked within a hundred yards of the beach, whilst the waves were running hundreds of feet high, is truly distressing. Mr. O. L. Ray, the temperance lecturer, lectured at the Court House, in Kingston, on the 24th instant, to a large house. A great tightness is said to exist in the money market in Kingston. The same thing is felt in Toronto. It would seem from the local Kingston papers that great confusion prevails there owing to the interference of Jesuits and nuns in the common schools. Kingston seems to be over-riden by Catholic influences. A. H. Meyers is canvassing the West Riding of Northumberland as a candidate at the coming election.

The Erie and Ontario Railroad is to be opened about the 1st June. A series of temperance meetings have lately been held in Hamilton, which have resulted in much good. The *Canada Christian Advocate* comes out in favour of McKenzie's plan to pass a Clergy Reserves secularization bill with a suspending clause. Mr. Patrick, the present member for Grenville, has been renominated on the Reform side. Mr. Patrick was one of the best members in the House. We cannot say that all of his votes were good; yet he seems to have acted generally in a straightforward way—not in a view of office or jobs; we know nothing to the contrary. Dost Mahomed, of Afghanistan, has declared against Russia. Russia has succeeded in inducing the Emperor to open the ports of Japan. On their passage to the seat of war the British generals and officers were treated with great distinction by the Emperor of France. A Toronto Exchange is to be formed in this city: Mr. Whittemore first moved in it. Chief Justice Lafontaine and lady have just arrived in Montreal. The Gadsden-Mexican treaty has just been ratified, granting \$10,000,000 to Mexico for ceded territory. Fears are entertained of the loss of Captain Colinson, who went in search of Sir B. Franklin in the Polar sea. The steamer *Alusque* met with an accident soon after leaving Scotland, and put back. It is said she will not come to America before June. Lord Elgin, accompanied by Mr. Hicks, were to sail for America on the 6th May. A violent gale occurred on Lake Michigan, on the 24th; it is supposed much damage has been done. New Police regulations have been made in Toronto. No tidings have yet been heard of the ill-fated *City of Glasgow* ship, with her 300 passengers: she has now been out at sea over two months.

Mr. McQueen (late of the *Spirit and Canadian*, of Hamilton, in both of which undertakings he failed) has been employed to edit the *Signal*, of Huron again. We see that the papers say his first act is to bespatter the tottering ministry with praise. Whichever Mr. McQueen can be found, he will be seen justifying men in want of consistency and principle. Lord Durham, son of the deceased Earl (of Canada renown) has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Durham. On the 13th

State Temperance Convention held at Detroit on the 27th April. He says that the prices of refreshments are much dearer in Canada than in the United States. The Grand Division of Massachusetts, at its recent session, memorialized Congress to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors into the United States. A petition signed by 15,000 believers in the Spirit Rapping phenomenon lately petitioned the Senate of the United States to appoint a scientific committee to investigate and report on the phenomena attending it. General Shields of Illinois presented it, and the Senate had a good laugh over the matter. General Shields went into the history, (for a thousand years past,) of such delusions, showing that similar delusions had existed in Europe many centuries ago.

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There is a Temple of Honour in Chatham. The order seems to be increasing in Canada.

The remarks of the *New Era*, in reference to Mr. Hartman's Parliamentary course, will be alluded to, in our next, at some length. The *Era*, it seems, is Hartman's organ. We wish it joy of its patron, and the patron joy of his organ.

Our Napanee contemporary, the *Emporium*, is excessively wrathful that we should presume to give any advice to our countrymen, in political matters. If it be any satisfaction to him and others to know it, we here remark that this paper will ever advocate, in Canada, every question that tends to ameliorate the condition of Canadians. It will be hereafter conducted on the plan of the *New York Tribune*. We understand our prospectus to allow us to do so; and when the term "political news" is mentioned, its scope allows the discussion of political questions. Our opinion of the wavering, non-committal character of the *Emporium*, is quite unchanged. Something is holding the editor in leading strings. This age is not one fit for sneaking of any kind.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, KING STREET.

STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

To be sold by Public Auction, at the above Rooms if not previously disposed of, on MONDAY, 29th day of May Inst, that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

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

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Gallenough, St. Andrew's.

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

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

Berwick, . . . . . Friday, 2nd June. Toronto city, . . . . . Friday, 26th do.

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

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS, KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found all the novelties of the season.

Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d. to 6s. 3d. per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Cuffs and Sleeves, from 1/4d. per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, light coloured Coburgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

And a lot of the Cheapest Bonnets ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new.

An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited. JOHN CHARLESWORTH, Toronto House, No. 60, May 5th, 1854. King Street, Toronto.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. PEARSON Having made extensive purchases for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from . . . . . 3s.
Muslin dresses . . . . . 2s. 6d.
Parasols . . . . . 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons . . . . . 1/4d.
Furniture Chintz . . . . . 2/4d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast . . . . . 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes . . . . . 7d.
Ginghams and Deries (very heavy) . . . . . 5/3d.
Fine printed DeLaines (very heavy) . . . . . 6d.
" " (double width) . . . . . 7/4d.
Linnen Handkerchiefs . . . . . 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) . . . . . 9d.
Black and Colored Silks . . . . . 2s. 6d.
Tweeds . . . . . 10d.
S-4 Druggat . . . . . 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz . . . . . 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " " . . . . . 3s. 9d.

MORNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

Bareges, Shawls, Damasks, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices. This establishment continues to be conducted on the

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

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

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

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor. No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-1/2

WHITENASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITENASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness. RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

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

1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

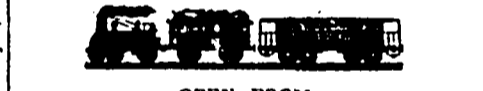
HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

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

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

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent. Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 7, 1854. 13-1/2

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854. Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at . . . . . 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at . . . . . 12 50 P. M. Leave London at . . . . . 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor . . . . . 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at . . . . . 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at . . . . . 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at . . . . . 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Mamilton, April, 1854. 17-1/2

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

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

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

The people were addressed by the O. W. P. and others. A man named Phelps, lately killed his wife in a drunken fit in Troy. The G. Division of Eastern New York, met on the 12th April. A large number of new representatives were initiated. Several very interesting movements took place. First—A Division is to be opened immediately, to be named after the late Daniel H. Hand, of New Jersey, an eminent temperance man, recently deceased. The representatives to the National Division, are to apply for the institution into the Order, of a social degree, admitting females. Second—for the institution of signs of recognition in the order. Third—to invite the G. Division of Western New York, to unite in calling a general State convention, in view of the coming State elections. This is just what ought to be done in Canada, at Pitcon. See our remarks elsewhere. The Grand Division and order in Eastern New York, are in a sound condition.

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**MONDAY, 29th day of May inst,** that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

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

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Gallenough, St. Andrew's.

WM. NASON,  
Weston.

Sale at 1 o'clock.  
WAKEFIELD & COATE,  
Auctioneers.  
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854. 18

#### TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURT'S FOR 1854.

Berwick, - - - - - Friday, 2nd June.  
Toronto city, - - - - - Friday, 26th do.  
do. do. - - - - - Friday, 19th June.  
King, - - - - - Saturday, 3rd June.  
Richmond Hill - - - - - Tuesday, 16th June.  
Sandhill, Albion - - - - - Tuesday, 23rd June.

of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing a most every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis or on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.

Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

#### WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

**Lyman, Brothers & Company,**  
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,

KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Cloths, Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

#### GARDEN SEEDS;

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

Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

#### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found all the novelties of the season.

Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d. to 6s. 3d. per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Cuffs and Sleeves, from 11d. per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, light coloured Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barrege Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

And a lot of the Cheapest Bonnets ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new.

An Inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,

Toronto House, N. 60,

May 5th, 1854. King Street, Toronto.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

#### THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the

#### SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers and the Public to the following GOODS:

Bonnets from	- - - - -	3d.
Muslin dresses	- - - - -	2s. 6d.
Parasols	- - - - -	1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons	- - - - -	11d.
Furniture Chintz	- - - - -	21d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast	- - - - -	6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes	- - - - -	7d.
Ginghams and Derries (very heavy)	- - - - -	51d.
Fine printed DeLaines	- - - - -	6d.
" " (double width)	- - - - -	71d.
Linen Handkerchiefs	- - - - -	4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged)	- - - - -	9d.
Black and Colored Silks	- - - - -	2s. 6d.
Tweeds	- - - - -	10d.
S-1 Drugget	- - - - -	1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz.	- - - - -	2s. 6d.
Hosiery " "	- - - - -	3s. 9d.

MORNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

#### Bareges, Shawls, Damasks, &c.,

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

Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery &c.

#### FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

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

CHARLES BAKER,  
Merchant Tailor.

No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-u

#### WHITTEWASHING & COLORING

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

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

#### REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER OF

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

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

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

Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

#### 1854. Spring Arrangements. 1854.

#### HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Port Credit.

THE STEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON

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

G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,  
Toronto, April 7, 1854. 13-1f

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

#### WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

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

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at	- - - - -	10 30 A. M.
Leave Hamilton at	- - - - -	12 50 P. M.
Leave London at	- - - - -	4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Windsor	- - - - -	8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave the Falls at	- - - - -	12 15 P. M.
Leave Hamilton at	- - - - -	2 45 P. M.
Arrive at London at	- - - - -	6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director.

Mamilton, April, 1854. 17-1f

#### APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

Published by order,

CHARLES DALY,

C. C. C.

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

#### A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

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

**CHARLES DURAND, Esq.**  
**BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR**  
 in CHANCERY respectfully informs all desirous  
 of employing him professionally, that his LAW OFFICE  
 is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near  
 the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 47.  
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.  
 He will attend to business in all of the Courts of  
 this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,  
 Writings, &c.

**MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, Esq.**  
 will attend to any legal business entrusted to  
 his care in the Courts of this Province.  
 Office, on King Street, over Skelton's Fancy Store.  
 A few doors west from the corner of Yonge Street.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

**TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.**  
 THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having  
 decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to  
 be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive  
 plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to  
 compete, until the first day of July next. Two  
 Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be  
 given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed,  
 and must be accompanied by a note containing the  
 signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding  
 with the plan.

Any further information may be obtained on  
 application at the City Chamberlain's office.  
**CHAS. ED. ROMAIN,**  
 Chairman.

Committee Room,  
 Toronto, 23rd March, 1854.

**No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.**  
 KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY**  
**GOODS,** Which will be sold at the smallest remun-  
 erating Prices.

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

**CALL AND SEE**  
 No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."  
**JAMES DUFFETT.**  
 Toronto, March 11, 1854.

**SOHO FOUNDRY**  
**AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**

**STEAM ENGINES**  
 AND BOILERS,  
**Mill Castings,**  
 FORGINGS,  
 and all kinds of

**MACHINERY,**  
 Manufactured by the Sub-  
 scribers at their Premises,  
 Beverly Street, (off Queen  
 Street West,) Toronto.

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

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

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

**CANADA vs. THE WORLD.**

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

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

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as  
 Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forward-  
 ing his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices;  
 and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble  
 in receiving orders. There are many persons in  
 Canada West thus employed, who without materially  
 interfering with their other engagements, are making

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
**Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.**

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than  
 any other ever offered to the public. It is un-  
 hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all  
 others, in the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGES-  
 TION, and CONSTIPATION**—the universal base to  
 health and source of numberless diseases and com-  
 plaints.

Many families of the highest respectability in  
 Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various  
 parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and  
 speak of it with unqualified approbation.  
 Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON,**  
 London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

**S. F. URQUHART,**  
 General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**N. B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Several persons  
 have been imposed upon by palming on them  
 "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very ma-  
 terially from the above medicine, by aggravating  
 many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aper-  
 rient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

**Dr. James Hope's**  
**PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,**

**A SUPERIOR Family Medicine,** and a thorough  
 purifier of the blood. It requires no long certi-  
 ficates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious  
 attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole  
 train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered  
 stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills  
 are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of cos-  
 tiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most  
 desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening  
 sensations or prostrating the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or  
 any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.  
 For Sale by **Butler & Son,** Cheapside London, and  
 at

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

**PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the Muni-  
 cipality of the City of Toronto will make applica-  
 tion at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature,  
 for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incor-  
 porating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Rail-  
 way Company.  
 Published by Order of the Municipality of the City  
 of Toronto.

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



**THE**  
**RUSSIA SALVE**  
**VEGETABLE OINTMENT**

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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITELAWS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUITSIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHIELEAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE HAMS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FILLS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CRAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES XERTSIFELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

None of Venomous Repiles are instantly cured by this  
**EXCELLENT OINTMENT.**

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

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

Sold in the United States and Canada by all of the  
 Patent Medicines, Druggists, and Dealers of the  
 country here, and by  
**Bedding & Co., Proprietors,**  
 No. 6 State Street, Boston.

**R. H. BRETT,**  
 181 King-street Toronto, Canada.  
**GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE**  
 IMPORTER OF  
 Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries,  
 Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

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

**A OARD.**  
**YONGE St. Potteries, 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.  
 These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper  
 Province for quantity and quality. They took all the  
 three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and  
 have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly  
 supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and  
 Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle  
 Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on  
 short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity  
 of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada  
 before, he can recommend it as being far better for  
 dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking  
 trash made in some places.  
 January 21, 1854.

**WANTED,** two journeyman Potters, and two ap-  
 prentices to the same business, at the Yonge  
 Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-  
 ises.  
 Parents would do well to learn their sons this bus-  
 iness, as it pays exceedingly well.  
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

**BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,**  
**INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**

**MESRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER** beg to inform  
 their friends and the public in general, that  
 besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best  
 makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on  
 hand, they have received and are constantly receiving  
 from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED  
 INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and  
 Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price  
 than any other Establishment on the Continent. Par-  
 ticularly they would recommend their new SAX-  
 HORNS CORNOPIANS and other BRASS INSTRU-  
 MENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker  
 CURTOIS of Paris.  
 Any order from any part of the country will be  
 particularly attended to.

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

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**

**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
 84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

**W. H. ASHWORTH**

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open  
 with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
 As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
 with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.

**CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**

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

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
 Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning's Furnished on the  
 shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

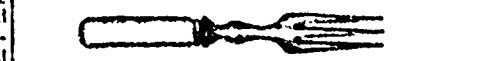
S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Cm 4 4}	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Mole skin Trowsers, from 5 0
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do. 8 9	do. Linnen Drill do. 7 0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Fancy Satin do. 8 9	do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 3 4	do. Cumberly do. 7 6
do. Princes, do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. 1 4	do. Sattinet do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Casimere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Maraselles do. 4 4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Baratheas do. 4 4	do. Doeskin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 4}	Boy's Fancy do. 3 9	Boy's Drill do. 4 4
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Checked do. 4 0
do. Mole skin do. 6 3	do. Satin do. 5 0	do. Mole skin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. 5 0	do. Can'ta twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 4 0	do. Casimere do. 4 4
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Casimere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 4
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 4}	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	do. Red flannel Shirts, 4 4
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers

**DRY GOODS.**  
 Muslin deLanes, yard wide from 1s. Table linnen, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2jd  
 10jd. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3jd  
 Prints, fast colours, do. 7jd. Crapes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirting, " 4jd  
 Heavy gingham, do. " 7jd. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Cotton Warp from 4s. 4jd  
 Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7jd. bodies, Ladies Stays from 2s. 6d.  
 Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Princes Gimps, Trimmings,  
 Gaves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslin necks, Barege Dresses,  
 Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c. Silk warp Aprons.

**HENRY LATHAM,**  
**BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW,** &c. &c. has  
 removed his professional Business to the Old Office  
 over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and  
 Nelson Streets  
 Toronto, January 2 1854.

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

**Sign of the large Knife and Fork.**  
 (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
**HAS** constantly on hand a general assortment of  
 II **HARDWARE,** consisting in part of House Fur-  
 nishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming  
 Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Sawmakers and  
 other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of  
 all kinds, at low prices.  
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.



**A. M. SMITH,**  
**OFFERS FOR SALE,**  
**At 104 Yonge Street,**

**50 HOGSHEDS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and**  
**CUBA SUGARS.**  
 75 barrels do do do  
 20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar,  
 250 Half-crate Teas, comprising fine and extra  
 fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong.  
 154 Cans do., put up for family use, in 8, 10, 14  
 lbs. each.  
 59 bags Rice, Palma,  
 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,  
 50 dozen Patent Pails,  
 25 crates assorted Crockery.

**ALSO,**  
 Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard,  
 Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Starch,  
 Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Latties and Wopping  
 Papers,  
 With a general assortment of fresh Groceries  
 China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale  
 and Retail.

200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
 150 barrels (American) Course Packing Salt,  
 With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon,  
 Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

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

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

**Stationery,**  
**School Books,**  
**Blank Books,**  
**Writing Paper,**  
**Paper Hangings,**  
 &c. &c. &c. &c.

To which they have now received large additions by  
 the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early  
 inspection of their stock and Prices.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

ELIAS BUILDINGS, 1854.  
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing, Deeds, Writings, &c.

**MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY** &c.  
will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.  
Office, on King Street, over Skelton's Fancy Store a few doors west from the corner of Yonge Street.  
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

**TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS.**

**THE** Corporation of the City of Toronto, having decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to compete, until the first day of July next. Two Premiums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed, and must be accompanied by a note containing the signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding with the plan.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office.  
**CHAS. ED. ROMAIN,**  
Chairman.

Committee Room,  
Toronto, 24th March, 1854.

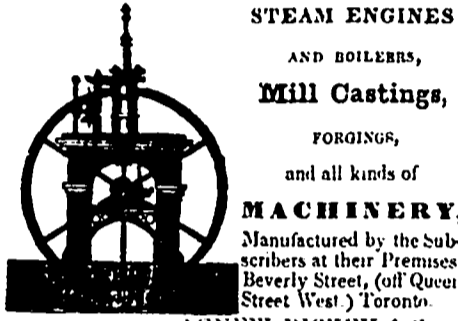
**No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.**

**KEEPS** constantly on hand a splendid assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS**, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating prices.

**GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER**, of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or money refunded.

**CALL AND SEE**  
No 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."  
**JAMES DUFFETT,**  
Toronto, March 11, 1854.

**SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**



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

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

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.**

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

**CANADA vs. THE WORLD.**

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

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

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

**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works,"  
Newcastle, C. W.

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

**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works,"  
Newcastle.

**DR. JAMES HOPE'S PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.**

**General Agent 61 Yonge Street, Toronto.**  
N.B.—**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Several persons have been imposed upon by painting on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters is almost a specific.

**Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.**

**A SUPERIOR** Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful, and for the cure of Constiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength. The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.

For Sale by **Buttler & Son**, Cheapside London, and at  
**S. F. URQUHART'S**  
Eclectic Institute,  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.  
Toronto, April 8, 1854.

**PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.

Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.  
**CHARLES DALY,**  
Clerk of the Council.  
Clerk's Office,  
Toronto Nov. 9, 1853.



**THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT**

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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STILES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILLS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

**EXCELLENT OINTMENT.**

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

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

Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by  
**Bedding & Co., Proprietors,**  
No. 9 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by **N. C. LOVE**, Druggist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by **DOUGLASS & Dickie**, Whitby Village; Hamilton, by **George E. Cartwright**; London, C. W., Mr. Sims.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

**H. BOWELL HOPE**, General Agent, 121, York Street, Toronto.  
Agents in England,  
**Messrs. F. W. Carrington & Co., Solicitors,** 3, Fleet Street, London.

**A CARD.**

**YONGE ST. Potteries, Near Toronto.**  
**JOHN DAVIS**, Proprietor. — Manufactures 2500 Pieces per week producing 300,000 worth of goods, at the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quality and quantity. They took all the three prizes at the Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.  
January 2d, 1854.

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

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

**BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.**

**MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER** beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of **PIANOS**, of the best makers and **MUSIC**, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most **IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS**, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new **SAX HORN CORNOPIANS** and other **BRASS INSTRUMENTS**, which are made by the celebrated maker **CURTOIS** of Paris.  
Any order from any part of the country will be particularly attended to.

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

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

**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of

**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the **CASH SYSTEM**, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**  
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
(Corner of King and Church Streets.)  
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of **READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS** IN CANADA WEST.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, from 4 4/1	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Mole skin Trowsers, from 7 6
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do. 8 9	do. Linnen Drill do. 5 0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Fancy Satin do. 9 9	do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 3 4	do. Corderoy do. 7 6
do. Prince's do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. 4 4	do. Calmett do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Cassimere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Marsailles do. 4 4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Baratheo do. 4 4	do. Doeskin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 4	Boy's Fancy do. 3 9	Boy's Drill do. 4 4
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Checked do. 4 0
do. Mole skin do. do. 6 3	do. Satin do. 5 0	do. Mole skin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. 5 0	do. C'n'da twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 4 0	do. Cassimere do. 4 4
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Casimere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 4
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 4	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel shirts, 4 4
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers —

**Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab.** New style business Coats—in all Materials & **DRY GOODS.**  
Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2  
10/1d. Bed Tick and Towels. "White" do. " 3 1/2  
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7 1/2d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning Stripes Shirting, " 4 1/2  
Heavy gingham, do. " 7 1/2d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock Cotton Warp from 2s. 1/2d.  
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2d. bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.  
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes Gimps, Trimmings,  
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslin nets, Barege Dresses,  
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c. Silk warp Alpaca.  
Shot. Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Cobourg, Detainer.

**BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.**  
**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.  
No second Price.  
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

**J. B. RYAN,**  
Importer of English and American **HARDWARE**  
Sign of the **Large Knife and Fork.**  
(101) Stand 1 No. 23 Yonge Street Toronto.  
**HAS** constantly on hand a good assortment of **Hardware** consisting of a part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Sawmills and other Tools, warranted true and of First Quality at all kinds, at low prices.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.



**A. M. SMITH,**  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
At 104 Yonge Street,  
**50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.**

- 75 barrels do do do
- 20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar.
- 250 Half-chests Tea, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong.
- 154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 11 lbs. each.
- 50 bags Rice, Patna.
- 230 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
- 50 dozen Patent Pails.
- 25 crates assorted Crockery.

— ALSO —  
Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Starch, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,  
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware. Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
150 barrels (American) Course Packing Salt,  
With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**

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

HAT AND FUR STORE.

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

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

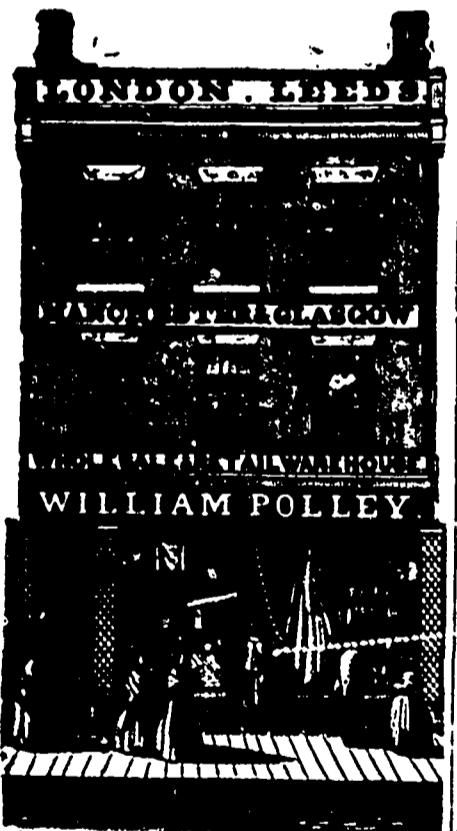
NOTICE.

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

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

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,  
Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of  
**FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, KING STREET, OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, C. W.

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

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

Bonnets & Millinery,

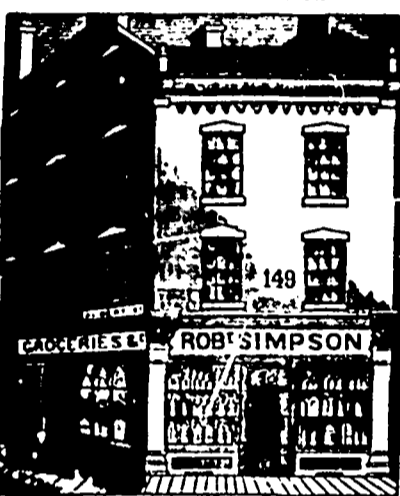
Consisting of Silk Velvet Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw, Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Delaines, Detriees, Domestic Gingham, Hoyle's Prints.

FACTORY COTTON,

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

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

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.  
**BOOT and Shoe Establishment.** W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes. Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, 2d 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 hls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, call at these places.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

W. STEWARD,

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

A CARD.

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

HEARN & POTTER,

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

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STAT. SEC.

No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs (Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dye, &c.). Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios and General Stationery.—N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. Bags bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

JOHN PARRIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,

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

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c.,

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

PRATT'S Temperance House,

Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg, Good Stabling attached.  
Cobourg 2d January 1854.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

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

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

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

**Parian Statuettes:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Wellington.  
D'Orsay's Bust of Nelson.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.

PATTON & CO.  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
King Street, Toronto, }  
Jan. 2, 1854

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.**—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations.

**ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO.**

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

13

Protection from Lightning,

BY SPRATT'S PATENT.  
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER.  
Agents wanted.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854.

**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsaville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar, J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. Palsgrave, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarasin; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambley, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colburn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxim, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oxford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; J. Hos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"

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

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

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—  
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.  
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.  
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.  
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

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



They will sell at a large profit...  
Fresh Goods within their line...  
Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

### PRIVATE BILLS.

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

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

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

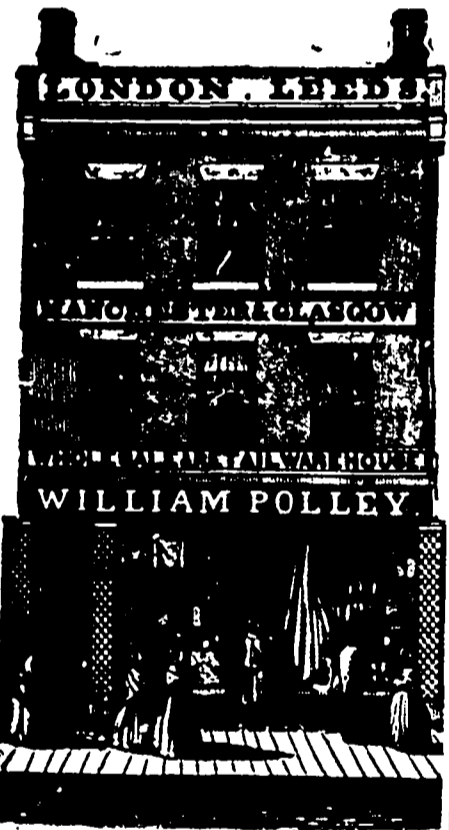
### NOTICE.

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

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

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

### NEW SPRING GOODS.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,  
Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of  
**FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in  
Rich Fancy Dress Silks,  
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,  
Silk Bares, and Printed Muslins,  
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,  
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,  
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,  
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,  
Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;  
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.,  
With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves (all sizes) Saranets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.  
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.  
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.  
**Terms Cash. No Abatement.**

**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
Third door West of Church St.  
Chequered Warehouse,  
66, King St. East,  
Toronto, April 19, 1854.

...of business which, for twenty years, has characterized this Establishment, combined with modern appliances and improvements, in order to keep pace with this rapidly increasing and prosperous community. A strict personal attention—with the aid of obliging and intelligent Assistants—Moderate Prices, with a large, varied, and really attractive stock, continually augmented with Fresh Supplies from the English, French, and American Markets—will mark the future course of this Establishment.  
Choice assortments of Woolen and Cashmere Long Shawls, Plaid and Cloth Cloaks, Woolen Folk Jackets.

### Bonnets & Millinery.

Consisting of Silk Velvet, Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, Tuscan and every variety of Straw, Ribbons of every description, Dress Caps, Artificial Flowers Plain and Figured Dress Silks, French Merinos, Cobourg Cloths, Printed Cashmere and Detaines, Deries, Domestic Gingham, &c., &c.

### FACTORY COTTON,

White and Coloured Flannels, Gala Plaids, Furs of every description, Doeskin, Satinett, and Canada Cloths; Blankets of every size, a splendid assortment of Gloves and Winter Hosiery.

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

### NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

### W. HAMILTON,

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

### 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 bls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

### W. STEWARD,

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

### A CARD.

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

### HEARN & POTTER,

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

### TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.

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

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

...Wholesale Dealer in...  
Smith's Improved Hat and Veil...  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

**JOHN PARKIN,** Plumber & Gas Fitter,  
J. Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Galva Percha Pumps fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
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1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

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Cobourg 2d January 1854.

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D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.  
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No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
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Jan. 2, 1854

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**WM. BLIGHT.**  
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Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

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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.  
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