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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. SEPTEMBER, 2, 1854.

SWEET NORMANDIE MY NATIVE LAND

Throughout his course the glorious sun
Hath never shone on greener vales,
The sweetest perfume flow'rs possess
Young Zephyr from their breath inhales;
From my fond heart can ne'er depart
The spell which home has thrown o'er me.
And their's my love shall ever be
Who speak but well—but well of Normandie.

A mother's love, a father's care
A sister's gentle heart were mine,
And they are still in Normandie,
And there too Friendship bath its shrine.
Then marvel not if joy I feel
When others speak in praise of thee,
If dear to them how dearer far
Art thou—art thou to me sweet Normandie.

O! bear me back to Normandie,
It is the dear, the happy land
Where pleasure blest my childhood's days,
And youth and joy went hand in hand.
Where'er I rove I cannot leave
The stranger land, tho' bright it be,
With half the warmth I feel for thee
For thee my own—my own dear Normandie.

—Cont.

REFORMATION OF WILLIAM WIRT.

A TRUE INCIDENT IN HIS HISTORY.

The distinguished Wm. Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was numbered with the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits went with him, and occasionally he was found with jolly and frolicsome spirits, in bacchanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him to convince him of the injury he was doing himself. But still he persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. This he consented to do, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After some months' attention, he asked her hand in marriage. She replied:

"Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your intentions some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection which you evinced for me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drinks."

This reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded the proposition as a bar to all further consideration on the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever—notwithstanding his repentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks, he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was, her mind was made up. He became indignant, and reproached the terms proposed as insulting to his

passing that way to her home, not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face. After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being great, he went into the grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name on it. After pausing a few minutes, he exclaimed:

"Great God! who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming, "Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief or the lady, vowing if God gave him strength never to touch taste, or handle intoxicating drinks again.

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in the carriage or on foot he popped around the nearest corner. She at last addressed him in a note under her own hand, inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection for him he would agree to her own terms—Her reply was:

"My conditions now are what they ever have been."

"Then," said Wirt, "I accept them."

They were soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honours and glory gathered thick upon his brow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame; while patriotism and renown live after him with imperishable lustre.

How many noble minds might the young ladies save, if they would follow the example of the noble hearted Miss Gamble, the friend of humanity of her country and the relative of Lafayette.—*News*

RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.

The established or State religion of Japan is that of Budha, but it has many varieties, and superstition prevails among its votaries. The peculiar tenet of the Budha sect is that the souls of men and of beasts, are equally immortal, and that the souls of the wicked are condemned to undergo punishment and purification, by passing after death into the bodies of the lower animals. The ancient sect called Sinto (though its adherents are few) seems to have been originally simple and pure in its tenets. They consider the founders of the Empire as the immediate descendants of the Supreme God, who came down from Heaven into Japan, and have continued without interruption to exercise sovereign authority.

They believe the spirit of their ruler to be immortal, and consider the Supreme Being too great to be addressed in prayer, except through the mediation of the Mikado, the Son of Heaven, or the inferior spirits called Kami to whom temples are specially erected. They have some conception of the soul's immortality, and believe that a happy abode immediately under heaven is assigned to the spirits of the virtuous, while those of the wicked shall be doomed to wander to and fro under the firmament.

God, and in one temple no less than 33,333 are said to be ranged around the Supreme Deity.

Monks, religious beggars, and singing girls go about the country, and levy considerable sums. In literature the Japanese are said to excel. They study medicine and astronomy; history, poetry, and several of the natural sciences are cultivated, and there is a prevalent taste for drawing, engraving and music.—The samis or guitar is ever invariably made a part of female education as the piano is in enlightened countries. Schools generally abound. The children are stimulated to emulation and worthy achievements by the recital of songs in praise of their deceased heroes. A few of the more studious acquire the Chinese language and some of the physicians are able to understand Dutch, and even Latin. The Japanese have many of the arts in a perfection not yet attained by their more civilized contemporaries. In those of melting and refining metals, they excel. Their copper, iron, and steel, being celebrated for their purity. The finer products of European art are imitated by them, and telescopes, thermometers, clocks and watches are manufactured at Kangaski.

THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The N. Y. Independent publishes the following passage from a private letter to one of the editors, dated Mosul, Dec. 6, 1851, and doubts, notwithstanding the opinion of the gallant Colonel, if the Hebrew scriptures from Moses to Malchi are a mere translation from the original Chaldee, and that the few chapters of Daniel and Ezra, which are written in what is commonly called the Chaldee dialect are all that remain to us of the language really spoken by Moses and Isaiah. This is a nice nut for oriental scholars to crack. Here is the extract.—"We spent last evening with Col. Rawlinson—who is now here. He surprised me—but perhaps not you—by saying that the inscriptions at Koyunjik are all in Hebrew, which, he claims, was never the language of the Jews, except during their captivity and for a short time after, when they used no other; after which, he says, they re-adopted their own tongue, the Chaldee (so called). On one of the balls in Koyunjik which you saw—one of six together—he reads Sennacharib's account of his campaign against Phoenicia, in the third year of his reign. The clues he took are given in their geographical order, as they lie along the coast. While he was at Sikon, the colonies whom his father had planted in Samaria revolted, and drove Tabol (who Sennacharib had sent as their ruler, out, who fled to Jerusalem to Hezekiah, where he was hospitably entertained. The revolted colonists, bearing that Sennacharib was coming to punish them, sent for help to Egypt, wherefore Sennacharib marched first down the coast to fight the Egyptians before they united with the colonists—defeated them and again placed Tabol over the revolted colonies. He then demanded of his friend Hezekiah tribute which the Jew declined to give; and he "took ten of his cities," till Hezekiah sent him thirty talents of gold, three hundred talents of silver, and the vessels of the house of the Lord, with a retinue of young men, and his own army, to assist him in his

history, saying nothing of his predecessor and not alluding to his apparent successor. Of course Sennacharib had no opportunity to do this had he been disposed, of the campaign. He (Sennacharib) says he left his image and a record of his victories upon the rocks by the sea in Phoenicia. Col. Rawlinson is in hope of finding portraits of Hezekiah and his court, perhaps of Isaiah. I have been over Koyunjik but once and then the trenches were very muddy, and we did not half see or a quarter enjoy them. I mean to go again while Col. Rawlinson is there, and see Sennacharib's bull and his Phoenician campaign.

CATHARINE THE GREAT.

There never was a greater contrast presented in the life of any woman than that which appears in the life of Catharine of Russia, the wife of the great Peter. In her youth we find innocence, virtue, courage and self-denial, fortitude in adversity, and equanimity in good fortune and elevation. But what shall we say of those later years in which great talents and commanding will, were sullied by excesses such as no female sovereign has ever been guilty of since the days of Messalina—cruelty which was never relieved by remorse, and a thousand shameful and violent deeds, which utterly unsexed and degraded the perpetrator!

She was born in a village near the little town of Dorpal in Livonia. She was the only child of her parents, poor peasants, who had nothing to bequeath her but their virtues. She was still very young when her father died leaving her widowed mother entirely dependant upon her for support. Nobly did she fulfil her task. They lived in a small cottage with mud walls and thatched with straw; and while Catharine worked with her needle all day long, the old woman read some pious book, as well as her feeble sight would allow, and when night fell, too poor to light a candle, they sat around the fire, talking, and were content and happy.

Catharine excited great admiration in her neighbourhood. She was tall, her figure was symmetrical, her skin was white as the driven snow, and her face was the "fairest that e'er the sun shone on." She walked to perfection, the coquetry, and without the grace and stateliness of her pace, were the envy of the village maidens, who all endeavoured to imitate her. But there were some things in which it was not easy to imitate her. She evidently set very little value upon bodily charms as compared with mental acquirements. Her mother had taught her to read the old Lutheran minister of the parish had instructed her in the truths of religion; and to these advantages she added quick observations and judgement and a strong but well-trained imagination. She got many offers of marriage from peasants in the neighbourhood, but declined them all declaring she could not leave her mother. But the latter died when she was sixteen, and she then gave up the cottage, and sought an asylum in the house of the minister, as governess over his children. So great was her vivacity, her amiability, and her prudence, that he came to love her as his



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In the course of a few weeks, he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was, her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms proposed as insulting to his honor, and vowed it was the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog-shop, dead drunk, a young lady whom it is not necessary to name, was

passing that way to her home not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face. After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being great, he went into the grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name on it. After pausing a few minutes, he exclaimed:

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his own history, saying nothing of his predecessor and not alluding to his apparent successor. Of course Sennacharib had no opportunity to do this and he was disposed, of the campaign. He (Sennacharib) says he left his image and a record of his victories upon the rocks by the sea in Phoenicia. Col. Rawlinson is in hope of finding portraits of Hezekiah and his court, perhaps of Isaiah. I have been over Koyunjik but once and then the trenches were very muddy, and we did not half see or a quarter enjoy them. I mean to go again while Col. Rawlinson is there, and see Sennacharib's bull and his Phoenician campaign.

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She was born in a village near the little town of Derpal in Lavoona. She was the only child of her parents, poor peasants, who had nothing to bequeath her but their virtues. She was still very young when her father died leaving her widowed mother entirely dependant upon her for support. Nobly did she fulfil her task. They lived in a small cottage with mud walls and thatched with straw, and Catharine worked with her needle all day long, the feeble right would allow, and when night fell, too poor to light a candle, they sat around the fire, talking, and were content and happy.

Catharine excited great admiration in her neighbourhood. She was tall, her figure was symmetrical, her skin was white as the driven snow, and her face was the fairest that ever the sun shone on. She walked to perfection, the coquetry, and without the grace and statelyness of her pace, were the envy of the village maidens, who all endeavoured to imitate her. But there were some things in which it was not easy to imitate her. She evidently set very little value upon bodily charms as compared with mental acquirements. Her mother had taught her to read the old Lutheran minister of the parish had entrusted her in the truths of religion; and to these advantages she added quick observations, sound judgement and a strong but well-trained imagination. She got many offers of marriage from peasants in the neighbourhood, but declined them all declaring she could not leave her mother. But the latter died when she was sixteen, and she then gave up the cottage, and sought an asylum in the house of the minister, as governess over his children. So great was her vivacity, her amiability, and her prudence, that he came to love her as his daughter, and employed masters to teach her music and dancing, and every other accomplishment that could add to her charms. These were the happiest days of Catharine's life. A pure and simple heart beat within her breast, she was budding in womanhood, and surrounded by every fascina grace. The time passed along pleasantly, the king the

children their lessons, talking with the good pastor reading singing dancing, gardening. Oh, what a pleasant vision to the maiden's fancy was the great future and the great world, which lay outside the walls of the parson's modest dwelling!

But "fine times," says the proverb, "do not last always." The minister died, his household was broken up, and Catharine once more found herself cast alone upon the wide world, but not helpless. She was a brave girl, and was nothing daunted, though Livonia was at that time utterly desolated by the war that was raging between the Swedes and Russians with frightful fury. Lawless highway marauders and brutal soldiers crowded every highway, and spread terror and confusion through every dwelling. Food was every day becoming scarcer, and Catharine made up her mind to go to Marienburg, a large town, where she hoped to find plenty, and employment. Marienburg, be it remembered, was some days' journey distant, the way lay through a dreary desolate country, and the hostile forces were ravaging it in every direction. Fancy what a heart she must have had then, when she set out on her journey on foot, her wardrobe tied up in a bundle, a sum of money in her pocket, and without knowing a soul in the town to which she was going.

And this she did. One evening, towards sunset just as she was about to seek lodging for the night in a neighbouring farm-house, she found herself face to face with two soldiers, who seized her, and not withstanding her cries and entreaties, used her very brutally. She was becoming exhausted, when a young officer appeared upon the scene, and immediately upon seeing him the soldiers took to their heels and made their escape. What was Catharine's surprise and delight to find in her deliverer the son of her old friend, the Lutheran minister. Never was meeting more opportune. Not to mention the predicament in which he found her placed her money was almost expended in paying the expenses of her journey, and she was looking forward to entering the town penniless. The officer, however replenished her purse, procured her a horse, and gave her letters of introduction to some of his friends among others to a Mr. Gluck, who held official post in Marienburg. She accordingly presented herself at his house, received a cordial welcome and on the following day was installed in his family as governess of his two daughters, who had lost their mother. Although she was but seventeen, she discharged the duties of her new office to perfection and was so graceful, intelligent and captivating that she robbed poor Gluck of his heart, and he begged her to take his hand as well. What was the surprise of the dignitary when she refused him! ay and refused him with the dignity of a queen—refused him as she had refused the peasants of Dorpat, two years previously—she, the orphan and outcast, who had so lately come to his door, wayworn and in desolate!

Probably our rowlers now may think that Catharine already heard the whisperings of ambition, and that she had a secret presentiment of the great elevation that awaited her. Nothing of the kind let us do her justice; she refused to marry M. Gluck for a reason that all young ladies, will approve—because she loved another, and that other neither king or emperor, but a poor subaltern officer without fortune or influence, with one arm, and hacked and shattered from head to foot with bayonet and ball, the son of her old benefactor the same who had succored and delivered her when desolate and sore afraid. Ah! Catharine was still a woman, brave, single, and true.

She immediately left M. Gluck's house, and when the officer returned to Marienburg, somehow or other they came to know who had married her. The Livonian peasant girl was now on the throne of a great empire.

It seems difficult for observers to understand the real position and intentions of Austria in occupying Wallachia and Moldavia. It would almost seem that she was there in case of necessity, to act against the Turks. It is said she has 300,000 men on the frontiers of Turkey. What force is under the Turks and allies capable of withstanding this immense army if suddenly assisted by as many Russians in an advance on Constantinople! It may be said that the difficulty would lie in feeding and paying them. This indeed would be their great obstacle. Yet the Turks and allies cannot injure the Russians in that quarter so long as the Austrians occupy ground between them. Nor can the Russia advance on Turkey in that direction if Austria is not first destroyed.



Ladies' Department.

AN UNLUCKY WEDDING

One of the best jokes we have heard for a long time is related by a correspondent of the Port Huron Commercial which we copy below for the benefit of all our ton-going, and pleasure tripping newly married folks, so as to prevent them being placed in such an awkward "fix."

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"Where have I been? why where should I be, but to fetch the oysters?"

"and what, in the name of St Patrick, kept you so long?"

"Long? by my soul, I think I have been pretty quick, considering all things!"

"Considering what things?"

"Considering what things? why considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure."

"Gutting what fish?"

"what fish? why, blur-un-ouns, the oysters."

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? Why, I mean that as I was resting down forment the Pickled Herring, having a dhrup to comfort me, a gentleman axed me what I'd got in my sack."

"Oysters," said I.

"Let's look at 'em," says he, and he opens the bag. 'Och! thunder and praties,' says he, 'who would you these?'"

"It was Mick Carney the thief of the world! What a blackguard he must be, to give them to you without gutting."

"Ain't they gutted?" says I.

"Mischief a one," says he.

"Musha then," says I, "what'll I do?"

"Do!" says he, "I'd sooner do it myself than see you so abused. And so he takes em in doors, and guts them naje and clean, as you'll see," opening at the same time his bag of oyster shells, that were empty as the head that bore them to the house.

TRIAL OF A LICENSE CASE—INDIAN WITNESS

A few years since, an effort was made by the public of this country to break up the traffic of ardent spirits between the Indians residing on the Alleghany Reservation and their white neighbors, who were engaged in the business of supplying them the "fire water." In all the trials that were had, the Indians were necessarily called as witnesses, and as a disclosure of the names of those who were in the habit of furnishing them with drink usually operated to stop the supplies of those who informed, various expedients were resorted to by the witnesses to evade giving the necessary evidence. On one occasion where an indictment was pending against an innkeeper for selling liquor to the Indians, "John Titus" was called to prove the offence. "John" loved a drink amazingly, and came up to the witness' stand with the air of a man whose mind was made up to baffle the district attorney in all his inquiries at all hazards. After the usual oath was administered, the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, John," asked the District Attorney, "were you at Carrier's on the day of the circus?"

"Yes" was the prompt and laconic reply.

"Who else was there, John?"

"Oh Dan Killback, and two, three, other Indians."

"Had you been drinking there, John?"

"Yes." "All of you?" "Yes." "Were you all drunk?" "Yes." "Pretty drunk?" "Yes, very drunk!"

"Well, John, where did you get your whiskey?"

John drew himself up to his fullest height, and assuming all the dignity of his race, replied with marked deliberation and emphasis, and with almost a pause between each word:

"Ah-dat-too-much-question!"

No effort would induce John to give any other answer, and he was allowed to retire.

KENTUCK AND THE FIDDLE.—On board the Steamer Indiana, in one of her trips down the Mississippi, were a large number of good natured passengers. They were seeking to wile away hours according to their several notions of pleasure and would have got on very well but for one annoyance. There happened to be on board a hoosier from the Wabash, who was going down to Orleans and he had provided himself with an old violin, fancying that he could fiddle as well as the best man and planting himself where he would attract notice scraped away. The fellow couldn't fiddle any more then a setting hen, and the horrible noise disturbed his fellow passengers excessively. A Frenchman of very delicate nerves and a very fine musical ear, was especially annoyed. He fluttered fidgetted, and swore at the fiddle. The passengers tried various expedients to rid themselves of the Hoosier and his fiddle, it was no go—he would music just as long as he pleased.—At last a big Kentuckian sprang from his seat saying, "I reckon I'll fix him," placed himself near the amateur fiddler and commenced braying with all his might. The effects of this move was beyond description—Old Kentuck brayed so loud that he drowned the screeching of the fiddle, and amid the shouts of the passengers the discomfited Hoosier retreated below, leaving the victory of the unequal contest with the Kentuckian and his singular inopportune imitation of Balaam's friend. The delight of the Frenchman knew no bounds, and quiet was restored for the day. During the night the Kentuckian left the boat. The next morning after breakfast, the passengers were startled by the discordant sound of their old tormentor. Hoosier had discovered that the coast was clear, and was bound to revenge himself on the passengers. Loud and worse than ever screamed the fiddle. The Frenchman—just as he had his eye on the first sound rose and

always." The minister had to leave her in the hands of the Lord, and Catharine once more found herself cast alone upon the wide world, but not helpless. She was a brave girl and was nothing daunted though Livonia was at that time utterly desolated by the war that was raging between the Swedes and Russians with frightful fury. Lawless highway marauders and brutal soldiers crowded every highway, and spread terror and confusion through every dwelling. Food was every day becoming scarcer, and Catharine made up her mind to go to Marienburg, a large town, where she hoped to find plenty, and employment. Marienburg, be it remembered, was some days' journey distant, the way lay through a dreary desolate country, and the hostile forces were ravaging it in every direction. Fancy what a heart she must have had then, when she set out on her journey on foot, her wardrobe tied up in a bundle, a sum of money in her pocket, and without knowing a soul in the town to which she was going.

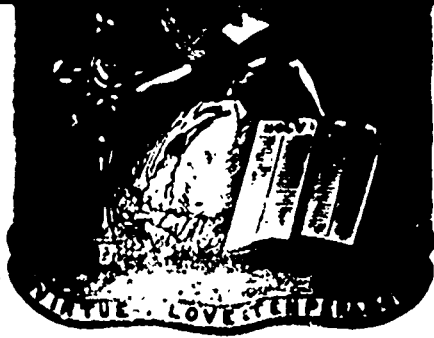
And this she did. One evening, towards sunset just as she was about to seek lodging for the night in a neighbouring farm-house, she found herself face to face with two soldiers, who seized her, and not withstanding her cries and entreaties, used her very brutally. She was becoming exhausted, when a young officer appeared upon the scene, and immediately upon seeing him the soldiers took to their heels and made their escape. What was Catharine's surprise and delight to find in her deliverer the son of her old friend, the Lutheran minister. Never was meeting more opportune. Not to mention the predicament in which he found her placed her money was almost expended in paying the expenses of her journey, and she was looking forward to entering the town penniless. The officer, however replenished her purse, procured her a horse, and gave her letters of introduction to some of his friends among others to a Mr. Gluck, who held official post in Marienburg. She accordingly presented herself at his house, received a cordial welcome and on the following day was installed in his family as governess of his two daughters, who had lost their mother. Although she was but seventeen, she discharged the duties of her new office to perfection and was so graceful, intelligent and captivating that she robbed poor Gluck of his heart, and he begged her to take his hand as well. What was the surprise of the dignitary when she refused him! He refused him with the dignity of a queen—he refused him as she had refused the peasants of Dorpal, two years previously—she, the orphan and outcast, who had so lately come to his door, wayworn and desolate!

Probably our readers now may think that Catharine already heard the whisperings of ambition, and that she had a secret resentment of the great elevation that awaited her. Nothing of the kind let us do her justice; she refused to marry M. Gluck for a reason that all young ladies will approve—because she loved another, and that other neither king or emperor, but a poor subaltern officer without fortune or influence, with one arm, and hacked and shattered from head to foot with bayonet and ball, the son of her old benefactor the same who had succored and delivered her when desolate and sore afraid. Ah! Catharine was still a woman, brave, single, and true.

She immediately left M. Gluck's house, and when the officer returned to Marienburg, somehow or other they came to know who had married her. The Livonian peasant girl was now on the throne of a great empire.

It seems difficult for observers to understand the real position and intentions of Austria in occupying Wallachia and Moldavia. It would almost seem that she was there in case of necessity, to act against the Turks. It is said she has 300,000 men on the frontiers of Turkey. What force is under the Turks and allies capable of withstanding this immense army if suddenly assisted by as many Russians in an advance on Constantinople! It may be said that the difficulty would lie in feeding and paying them. This indeed would be their great obstacle. Yet the Turks and allies cannot injure the Russians in that quarter so long as the Austrians occupy ground between them. Nor can the Russians advance on Turkey in that direction if Austria is acting in good faith.

The point of attraction in this war now is Sebastopol which the allies are about to attack by sea and land.—E. S. S.



Ladies' Department.

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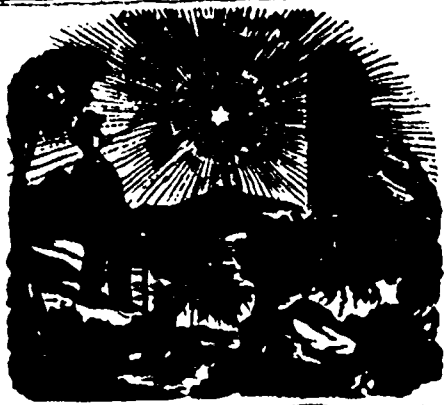
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Booth's Department.

HOME SONG.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Home of my boyhood years
O'er thee affection's beacon
Can only rise and there appears
To bid thy memories waken.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

WHAT YOUNG MEN HAVE DONE.

The idea is prevalent in some communities, that the young men are unfit for Generals or Statesmen and they must be kept in back ground until their physical strength is impaired by age, and their intellectual faculties by years.

Alexander the conqueror of the whole civilized world, namely, Greece, Egypt, and Asia, died at 33 years of age.

Pitt, the younger brother was 23 years of age, when in Britain's Parliament he boldly advocated the cause of the American colonies; and but 22 when made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age.

Edmund Burke, at the age of 25, was the first Lord of the Treasury.

Our own Washington was but 25 when he covered the retreat of the British at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to be Commander-in-chief of all the Virginia forces.

Alexander Hamilton, at 20, was a Lieutenant Colonel and aid to Washington; at 22, member of Congress; and at 32, Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Jefferson was but 23 when he drafted the ever memorable Declaration of Independence.

Sir Isaac Newton, at the age of 30 years, occupied the mechanical chair at Cambridge College, England, having by his scientific discoveries rendered his name immortal.

Thus we could go on to give many more examples of the bravery and heroism of the young, and yet these are sufficient to prove beyond doubt that the young are equally entitled to honor, authority and power—as just a right to be trusted with the honor of office as those who are "old and stricken in years."

AN INGENUOUS METHOD OF REMOVING A FISHHOOK.—John Grenier, a lad about ten years of age, was playing on Monday last with a fishhook by holding it in his mouth, when by some mishap he swallowed it. He tried to remove it by pulling at the string, but it became firmly lodged in the lower and back part of the throat. The little fellow was not only

novel and ingenious plan to extract: Having ascertained the probable size of the hook, a pistol bullet of suitable dimensions was procured, a hole was pierced in the middle of it and placed upon the line of the fishhook, and allowed it to slip down to the hook. The weight of the bullet, assisted by a gentle pressure downwards with a pair of curved forceps, removed the hook from its situation. Thus liberated, the point of the hook sticking in to the left, and being protected by it, was safely removed.—Pittsburgh Journal.

SINGULAR.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the piece about to be performed at the National Theater in Philadelphia, when it took fire, was the same that was performed in the Richmond Theater, on the awful night of its destruction by fire in December 1811.

The piece was "Raymond and Agnes," alias "The Bleeding Nun." This is the third theater destroyed on the night of the performance of this play,—to which a strange fatality thus seems to belong.—Lowell Courier.

WILD MAN OF AFRICA.—There is another inhabitant of the woods by the Gabon River, more to be feared than the African lion: it is the wild man of the woods—not the orang-outang though an immense ape—always acting on the offensive and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are longer than those of an ordinary sized, full grown man. I have examined them here and whilst contemplating the skull, the jaws, and their terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upwards of two inches long, and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backwards over the crown of the head; to this is affixed a muscle, by which the living animal draws backwards and forwards a most frightful crest of stiff hairs: when engaged, or proposing to inflict injury, he erects them and draws the crest forwards over his large eyes, and utters most hideous yells at the same time.

Nothing seems to intimidate him. Sometimes he advances with boughs of trees broken off for the purpose of concealing his approach and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of a human being, brings him instantly to the ground, breaks his bones by blows from his mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh by his monstrous teeth. The native huntsman who goes in search or meets with him whilst pursuing less formidable animals, has learned that the safest way to engage is to act quite on the defensive; to let the monster draw near when he will immediately seize the end of the muzzle of the gun, (ready cooked and presented) between his teeth. Instantly it must be discharged; if man either delays till the ape has compressed the barrel so as to close it or fails to give a mortal wound, his doom is sealed.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANADA TRUE NOW, AS IT WAS IN 1822—36.

The following resolutions of the Conference of this old and tried Christian church of Canada, were recently passed at Vienna, Elgin county. The ministers and members of this church have been ever firm and true to just and honest reform in Canada. We see no dodging in the following resolutions, but the enunciation of sentiments as dear to all patriotic Canadians now as they were in the prime days of old family compact government. They remind us of our juvenile efforts in 1832-4-7. Many a political paragraph have we written to the same purport in those years. We want to see a ministry in Canada, who will embody in laws and their policy the sentiments therein contained; then will our political desires be satisfied, so far, at least, as politico-religious questions are concerned.—Ed. SON.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE NIAGARA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Committee to whom was referred several questions of public interest, beg leave to Report to the Conference the following Resolutions, for adoption:—

1st, Resolved.—That this Annual Conference, after years of mature deliberation, is fully satisfied that no civil government has any scriptural authority to decide what system of religious faith is right or wrong, and that it is manifestly impolitic to apportion the revenues of the country to the support of various systems of religion, differing in doctrine, usage, and church government, giving preference to some and refusing equal rights to all, thus really

of revenue, for the support of religion, has been the cause of great evil to Canada, inasmuch as it has retarded the improvement of the country has been used by corrupt Administrations to secure political support, and bribe Ministers of religion to use their influence with their congregations to have persons elected as members of the Legislature who were opposed to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

3rd Resolved.—That in order to a full removal of this source of corruption from the country, we be heaved to be the City of the members of this Conference to use their influence with the newly elected Parliament, to have the Reserves secularized immediately and the entire proceeds of the sold and unsold lands, placed in the Revenues of the country, to be used expressly for purposes of general public benefit.

4th Resolved.—That inasmuch as British pledges given to the Colonists through the Colonial Secretary, were violated in the endowment of the Reserves, we declare it to be in our opinion, the duty of the Canadian Legislature to abolish them by act of Parliament, instead of leaving so important a question with the Court of Chancery, where the people are not represented, and where public opinion is totally disregarded.

5th Resolved.—That the sectarian clause in the school act is not only uncalled for but is calculated to create contention and division in neighborhoods, and alienate the affections of the rising generation, when they ought to be strengthened and made permanent towards each other, by an education free from the conflicting dogmas of opposing sects, we therefore, as a body of Ministers, will use our influence to have this objectionable clause removed from our common school Law.

6th Resolved.—That the establishment of ecclesiastical corporations, with the power to hold real estate in mortmain, endangers the civil and religious liberties of the country.

Onat Pasha has been visiting the British camps in Turkey. He was received with great enthusiasm. It is said tea drunk in large quantities is a cure for cholera. It is probable that the Canadian Legislative Council Bill has passed the British Parliament. It is said L. B. Freeman, of Hamilton, has turned against the present government. A Primitive Methodist minister, named Stevenson, was lately drowned at Walpole, while bathing. The New York Crystal Palace is immediately to be sold and removed. It has paid well as an investment. A dinner was given last week to Mr. Gamble, of the West Riding of York, at Weston, attended by about 150 Conservatives. Mr. Gamble made an able speech. His position is a curious one. He knows not whether to be a Loyalist or a Democrat. His votes and theories show him to be democratic. We like the political opinions of Mr. Gamble, but not his Church and State ideas, but we think he should join the progressive Reformers, and then he would be in his element. A Company of New York volunteer soldiers lately visited Montreal in their regiments and with arms. They were well received. Montreal is evidently still for annexation. Witness the election of Hullon and Dorion. The First of August was celebrated very generally by the colored people in Canada and the free American States. We see Mr. Dahl, late of Canada, has been making a speech in Massachusetts on the subject of the colored people. He says there is as much prejudice against them in Canada as in the United States.

The recent mortality in this city may be seen from this table.

The following list of interments, arranged by weeks, exhibits the progress and decline of the epidemic. For the purpose of comparison, the mortality in the corresponding weeks of 1853 is also shown.

Table with columns for Week ending, 1853, and 1854. Rows include dates from 6th July to 24th August, and a total for eight weeks. Shows a significant increase in mortality in 1854 compared to 1853.

MACLEAN'S ANGLICAN MAGAZINE for August is received. It is a well got up and exceedingly interesting number. This work in its appearance is improving. The history of the war of 1812 is continued. This number contains an account of the battle of Lundy's Lane. The history of the war is written, we think, in too partisan a spirit.

The Rome (N. Y.) Excelsior is a well filled and interesting paper; but the number that comes

THE DEATH OF MR. RADINHURST BARRISTER OF PERTH

We regret to notice the death of the gentleman one of the oldest and most respected members of the Canadian Bar. We have the pleasure of knowing that his professional career was a most successful one, and that he was a man of high character and ability. He was a member of the Bar of Perth, and had been a barrister for many years. He was a man of high character and ability, and his death is a great loss to the profession. He was a man of high character and ability, and his death is a great loss to the profession.

DEATH OF MR. RADINHURST. Thomas M. Radinhurst, Esq., an able and highly esteemed lawyer of Perth is now no more. To many of our readers he has been long and favourably known as a master of his profession, a conscientious adviser in the day of trouble, and an honest man. We are glad to perceive that the bar of Perth have held a meeting to testify their respect for his worth and to give public expression to their respect for the memory of one so well worthy of posthumous honors. We copy the following from the Carlisle Place Herald.

At a meeting of the Bar at Perth held in the Court House on the 7th inst. Daniel MacMartin, Esq., in the Chair, it was

Resolved.—That it is with feelings of unfeigned regret and sorrow that we have heard of the death of Thom. M. Radinhurst Esquire a worthy and distinguished member in our Body.

Resolved.—That we sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Radinhurst and family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and in the melancholy bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit them.

Resolved.—That as a mark of esteem for our lamented Brother, we attend the funeral at four o'clock in a body, and that as an additional testimony of regard, we do wear a piece of crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

DANIEL MACMARTIN, Chairman. W. O. HUNT, Secretary.



Agricultural, &c.

WEEKS WEATHER.

August 26 to Sept. 2. Saturday the 26th was cool in the morning but the thermometer rose about two o'clock suddenly, and stood at noon at 86 in the shade.—at night it stood at ten o'clock at 74 the day alternately cloudy and sunny, with a little rain, wind south-west. We regret to hear that there is a great deal of fever and bilious diarrhoea in many parts of Canada. Sunday was cool and foggy,—wind shifted to the east; thermometer in the morning 65,—at noon 67, very cool. There is a difference of 20 degrees between this day and yesterday. Monday hazy,—wind south-east; thermometer at six o'clock in the morning 67; cloudy; at noon 85, and at night 73. Tuesday, wind west, thermometer in the morning 67,—at noon 85,—at night 73. Wednesday similar. We have had no rain as yet. Everything is parched up. The little yellow birds are gone. A thunder-storm, with high wind and a little rain, passed over Toronto on the evening of this day from the north-west. Thursday morning thermometer 69; cloudy, with occasional showers in the morning; wind east. In many parts of the Western States the drought has occasioned the failure of the Indian corn crop, and animals have suffered very much. Fires have prevailed in many parts from the excessive dryness. Friday was cool and cloudy,—wind east, accompanied by rain.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1854.



Youth's Department.

HOME SONG.

BY SYLVICOLA.

Home of my boyhood years
O'er thee affection's beacon
Can only rise and there appears
To bid thy memories waken.

And then my sorrowing heart grows glad,
Wrapt in its own fond dreaming,
And eyes whose rays were on the shroud
Again seem on me beaming.

Once more I feel a gentle arm
In fondness thrown around me,
And kindly tears fall on me warm
For friends beloved have found me.

A mother's kiss doth warm my cheek,
A father's tongue doth bless me,
And brothers they do kindly speak,
And sisters too caress me.

O! give me back that home of peace,
The fond, the faithful hearted,
O let my longing arms embrace
The loved from whom I parted.

Home of my boyhood years
O'er thee affection's beacon
Can only rise and then appears
To bid thy memories waken.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

WHAT YOUNG MEN HAVE DONE.

The idea is prevalent in some communities, that the young men are unfit for Generals or Statesmen and they must be kept in back ground until their physical strength is impaired by age, and their intellectual faculties by years.

Alexander the conqueror of the whole civilized world, namely, Greece, Egypt, and Asia, died at 33 years of age.

Pitt, the younger brother was 23 years of age, when in Britain's Parliament he boldly advocated the cause of the American colonies; and but 22 when made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age.

Edmund Burke, at the age of 25, was the first Lord of the Treasury.

Our own Washington was but 25 when he covered the retreat of the British at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to be Commander-in-chief of all the Virginia forces.

Alexander Hamilton, at 20, was a Lieutenant Colonel and aid to Washington; at 22, member of Congress; and at 32, Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Jefferson was but 23 when he drafted the ever memorable Declaration of Independence.

Sir Isaac Newton, at the age of 30 years, occupied the mechanical chair at Cambridge College, England, having by his scientific discoveries rendered his name immortal.

Thus we could go on to give many more examples of the bravery and heroism of the young, and yet these are sufficient to prove beyond doubt that the young are equally entitled to honor, authority, and power—as just a right to be trusted with the honor of office as those who are "old and stricken in years."

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF REMOVING A FISH-HOOK.—John Grenier, a lad about ten years of age, was playing on Monday last with a fishhook by holding it in his mouth, when by some mishap he swallowed it. He tried to remove it by pulling at the string, but it became firmly lodged in the lower and back part of the throat. The little fellow was not only frightened, but in great pain; attempts were made by the boy's parents to extract the hook, but they were unable to do it. Dr. A. Walters was called, and, after many fruitless efforts, he at length hit upon this

from his mouth. Thus he was enabled to get the hook sticking in to the bed and being protected by it was safely removed.—Pittsburgh Journal.

SINGULAR.—It is a fact worthy of notice that a piece about to be performed at the National Theater in Philadelphia, when it took fire, was the same that was performed in the Richmond Theater on the awful night of its destruction by fire in December, 1831.

The piece was "Raymond and Agnes," alias "The Bleeding Nun." This is the theater destroyed on the night of the performance of this play—to which a strange fatality thus seems to belong. Lowell Courier.

WILD MAN OF AFRICA.—There is another inhabitant of the woods by the Gabon River more to be feared than the African lion—it is the wild man of the woods—not the cunning outang though an immense ape—always acting on the offensive and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are longer than those of an ordinary sized full grown man. I have examined them here and whilst contemplating the skull, the jaws, and their terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upwards of two inches long, and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backwards over the crown of the head: to this is affixed a muscle, by which the living animal draws backwards and forwards a most frightful crest of stiff hairs when engaged, or proposing to inflict injury. he erects them and draws the crest forwards over his large eyes, and utters most hideous yells at the same time.

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GENERAL NEWS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANADA TRUE NOW, AS IT WAS IN 1828.—36.

The following resolutions of the Conference of this old and tried Christian church of Canada, were recently passed at Vienna, Elgin county. The ministers and members of this church have been ever firm and true to just and honest reform in Canada. We see no dodging in the following resolutions, but the enunciation of sentiments as dear to all patriotic Canadians now as they were in the prime days of old family compact government. They remind us of our juvenile efforts in 1832-4-7. Many a political paragraph have we written to the same purport in those years. We want to see a ministry in Canada, who will embody in laws and their policy the sentiments therein contained; then will our political desires be satisfied, so far, at least, as politico-religious questions are concerned.—Ed. Son.

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2nd Resolved.—That the continuance of the lands commonly called Clergy Reserves as a source

of revenue to the Government is a source of public benefit. 4th Resolved.—That inasmuch as British plays are given to the Colonists through the Colonial Secretary, were violated in the endowment of the Reserves, we declare it to be our opinion the duty of the Canadian Legislature to abolish them by act of Parliament, instead of leaving so important a question with the Court of Chancery where the people are not presented, and where public opinion is totally disregarded.

5th Resolved.—That the sectarian clause in the school act is not only unaltered but is calculated to create contention and division in neighbourhoods and alienate the affections of the rising generation, when they ought to be strengthened and made permanent towards each other, by an education free from the conflicting dogmas of opposing sects, we therefore, as a body of Ministers, will use our influence to have this objectionable clause removed from our common school law.

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The recent mortality in this city may be seen from this table

The following list of interments arranged by weeks, exhibits the progress and decline of the epidemic. For the purpose of comparison, the mortality in the corresponding weeks of 1853 is also shown.

Table with 3 columns: Week ending, 1853, 1854. Rows include weeks ending 13th, 20th, 27th, 3rd August, 10th, 17th, 24th, and Total for the eight weeks.

MACLEAR'S ANGLIO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE for August is received. It is a well got up and exceedingly interesting number. The history of the war of 1812 is continuing. This number contains an account of the battle of Lundy's Lane. The history of the war is written, we think, in too partizan a spirit.

The Rome (N. Y.) Excelsior is a well filled and interesting paper; but the number that comes to us is very badly pressed. It is almost unreadable.

A woman named Ann Waller, died, on Friday last, in Boston, aged 102 years.

Pratt is Mr. Radinhurst. Thomas M. Radinhurst, Esq. an able and highly respected lawyer of Perth is now in town. To many of our readers he has been long and favorably known as a member of his profession, and as a man of high character, and as a person of great worth. We are glad to perceive that the bar of Perth has been so fully and justly their sense of his worth and to give public expression to their respect for the memory of one so well worthy of posthumous honors. We copy the following from the Perth Place Herald.

At a meeting of the Bar at Perth held in the Court House on the 7th inst. David MacMartin Esq. in the Chair, it was

Resolved. That it is with feelings of unfeigned regret and sorrow that we have heard of the death of Thos. M. Radinhurst Esquire a worthy and distinguished member in our body.

Resolved. That we sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Radinhurst and family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and in the melancholy bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit them.

Resolved. That as a mark of esteem for our lamented Brother, we attend the funeral at four p.m. in a body, and that as an additional testimony of regard, we do wear a piece of crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

DANIEL MACMARTIN, Chairman
W. O. BURN, Secretary.

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Agricultural, &c.

WEEKS WEATHER.

August 26 to Sept 1.

Saturday the 26th was cool in the morning but the thermometer rose about two o'clock suddenly, and stood at noon at 86 in the shade—at night it stood at ten o'clock at 74 the day alternately cloudy and sunny, with a little rain, wind south-west. We regret to hear that there is a great deal of fever and bilious diarrhoea in many parts of Canada. Sunday was cool and foggy—wind shifted to the east; thermometer in the morning 65,—at noon 67, very cool. There is a difference of 20 degrees between this day and yesterday. Monday hazy—wind south-east; thermometer at six o'clock in the morning 67 cloudy; at noon 85, and at night 73. Tuesday, wind west, thermometer in the morning 67,—at noon 85,—at night 73. Wednesday similar. We have had no rain as yet. Everything is parched up. The little yellow birds are gone. A thunder-storm, with high wind and a little rain, passed over Toronto on the evening of this day from the north-west. Thursday morning thermometer 69; cloudy, with occasional showers in the morning; wind east. In many parts of the Western States the drought has occasioned the failure of the Indian corn crop and animals have suffered very much. Fires have prevailed in many parts from the excessive dryness. Friday was cool and cloudy—wind east, accompanied by rain.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, August 1-10, 1854.

Wheat is coming in freely and is at present per bushel, best sample, and from 75 to 80 cents. Flour and wheat have rather an upward tendency. There is no material change in other things from last week.

NOTICE.

We are sending circulars to those indebted to this office, over one year, of which there are many. These accounts, if not paid, will be collected with costs in the Division Courts. This remedy is very unwillingly adopted, but travelling to various parts of the country, for small amounts, eat up all that is due. Odd change can be enclosed by Post Office stamps, one, if marked "money letter," and placed in the hands of the Post Master, is at our risk. Those owing for 1851-2, owing to the great delay, are charged \$14 each, \$14 being the original sum due. Those owing for 1853, \$2, the credit price; those owing for 1854, if we collect it personally, we must charge, after this date \$2. If it is sent by post, it will be only \$11.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Our Parliament meets on the 5th instant, and as there will be much news arising therefrom to the close of the year, we will send this paper, from 1st September to 1st January, for \$4 in advance. We can send back numbers to a few. Bound volumes of 4852 on hand—\$1 each sent by Post.



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, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

CANADIAN LAWS REGULATING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Apart from the extreme folly of all such laws, from the fact that the sad experience of 150 years has proved their inefficiency to reduce drunkenness, they are most shamefully evaded everywhere. It is often said that if you pass the Maine Law, or if you refuse to license any inn, spirituous liquors will be sold illicitly. The last is no argument against the Maine Law, for although it is true that this law does not entirely suppress the secret sale, yet it is equally true that the present license laws do not. There is often as much tipping at unlicensed shops in cities as at the licensed ones. Every neighbourhood is infested with unlicensed selling. Drinkers esteem it dishonourable to expose them. This part of the nuisance exists now to a greater extent than it would under the Maine Law, from the fact that liquors are now more extensively imported and manufactured, which would not be the case, if the prohibition of these branches of the business existed. We have said the license laws are shamefully evaded, and by it we mean not only selling without any license, but more particularly selling on the Sabbath—selling to notorious drunkards, to children, to wives, to persons in a state of riot and intoxication, and at all hours of the night. Now, every one knows such things would make a house to a certain extent a disorderly house, and that every license contains an express agreement on the part of the licensee that he will keep an orderly and quiet house, and will observe all the laws implicitly. Another requisite of the license laws that is notoriously evaded, is this: the law requires license to be granted only to persons of good moral character. Is it not well known to be the case, especially in cities, that a majority of innkeepers are persons of inferior moral character,—that many of those houses are gambling and dancing houses? So inconsistent and improperly administered are our license laws. Another fact notoriously exists that is in our cities, towns and villages—the requirement of necessary beds and stabling is not complied with. The object of licensing inns is to accommodate travellers; but in too many cases the object is to fill the pockets of dissolute men with the fruits of beastly and unlawful tipping. Away, then, with such a system, and let the statute book be cleared of the rubbish that now disgraces it, in the shape of ill-administered, defective and evaded laws; and let a law wholly forbidding all licenses to sell for beverage purposes be at once passed. Let the joyful day come upon our land when the drunkard's beer, gin and whiskey traps shall be broken up, and temptation shall be taken from his eye; when the air shall be pure, free from the effluvia of bar-rooms from Sandwich to Quebec. God would look down from heaven then, and smile upon us, and thousands of happy families, wives and children, would rejoice as if it were a new world.

WHAT IS THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT AGAINST THE MAINE LAW?

after you pass the law, there is yet a large amount of secret selling. There is unfortunately a good deal of truth in this. But from the above remarks it will be seen that even under the license laws there is an immense amount of secret selling, and there is much gambling and thieving, counterfeiting and fighting, notwithstanding our laws to prevent them. The Maine law is at least only able to do certain things, yet it is the best and most effectual ever offered to the public.

RESULTS OF THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

The almshouse of Portland was built when the city contained about 10,000 inhabitants, and at 23,000 it was densely crowded. The authorities were considering the erection of a new one to cost no less than fifty thousand dollars. But after the Maine Law had been in operation a few months only, ranges of apartments were empty there; and the establishment as it now stands will be sufficient, under a vigorous enforcement of the Maine Law until the city shall contain 100,000 inhabitants.

An anecdote or two illustrate the actual effect of the law upon the grog shops and upon intemperance. Within four months after the enactment of the law, a Portland gentleman introduced to the Mayor a brother of his, who had arrived in the city the evening before. He had come to attend to a law suit, and had taken with him a witness who was a very intemperate man. He feared his witness would become intoxicated and remain so, and that he would fail in his suit in consequence. When the cars stopped at seven o'clock, the witness gave him the slip and was off. The gentleman waited anxiously for him at the hotel until twelve o'clock at night when he came there perfectly sober. The gentleman expressed to him his astonishment and delight when he replied: "Well, to tell you the truth, I have traveled more'n five miles, and couldn't get a drop." And there he was, a sober man in spite of himself—the grog shops were exterminated.

But it may be said that strangers would not be likely to find the secret grog shops, of which there were some yet lingering in dark places and deep cellars, but that intemperate citizens could easily procure from them the means of intoxication. Great numbers of intemperate men were reformed and every Portland man must have been cognizant of some cases like this. There was a man living in our immediate neighbourhood, who was well known as a very intemperate man. We inquired one day of an acquaintance who knew him, what had become of him, as he had not been seen for some weeks. The gentleman laughed when the inquiry was made and said that Thompson had been boasting that he could always get liquor enough, and if his grog should be stopped, it would be pretty dry times in Portland he guessed." But about a fortnight before Thompson was in his shop with his face bleached out like other people's, and he said: "Ah, Thompson! what's the matter, that you have changed countenance so much?" "Oh," said he, "I find it such a damned bother to get it, I'll give it up."—And he also was reformed.

Only two weeks ago, in one of our principal streets, we were stopped by a man whom we knew perfectly well as a skillful mechanic, who had been very intemperate. He commenced immediately speaking of his affairs and of his business. We asked where he lived. "Step here," said he, "and I'll show you." Moving off a rod or two, he pointed to a nice white house with green blinds—and, with pride in his look, he added, "It's mine, and all paid for, and two house lots also by the side of it and the old woman has three hundred dollars besides—all my earnings. Three years ago, I hadn't a cent in the—" and here his emotions choked him so that he could not finish the sentence. He had been a miserable drunkard, squandered all his earnings at the shop of those who turned his "circumstances to a profitable account" but now he was a respectable man and good citizen.

At the time of the enactment of the Maine Law the number of open rum shops in Portland was estimated to be from 300 to 400; now there is not one. There is not a shop or place in the city where a respectable stranger can go and call for a glass of liquor and get it. The keepers of the secret rum shops have a few well known customers and no stranger is admitted, except under the patronage of an habitue. These shops contain but small quantities of liquors, and are fitted up with an apparatus, which, on touching a spring will smash the bottles containing them, that they may not be seized by the police.

Liquors introduced into the city are disguised by being enclosed in boxes and flour barrels and in comparatively small quantities, that they may escape the notice of the police. But a short time ago, two police officers were walking on the street behind an Irishman who had a flour barrel on a hand; they soon overtook him when he turned and seeing them, exclaimed, "Och!" and fled, leaving the sled and its load. On examination, the officers found the barrel to contain a ten gallon keg of liquor and carried it off to the lock-up.

Formerly, liquors were brought to this city by the vessel load and sold at public auction. There were many dealers here who sold immense quantities at wholesale, and in addition, there were seven distilleries running night and day every day in the year. Now, there is not a distillery in the State no liquors sold at all, except secretly, and with great caution, to persons who are well known, yet it is boldly said "that more liquors are sold and drunk in Portland now, than at any other period."

We have formerly seen in our city, long ranges of hogheads of liquors sold at public auction, and have seen large spaces on our wharves covered

streets: but now the cartage of a barrel of rum for mechanical purposes only, is a rare sight, and will attract observation and excite remark. The quantity of liquors sold in Portland now, is immeasurably less than it was before the enactment of the Maine Law.

But we wish to add a few words on the effect of the Maine Law upon the business interests of the State, and so far as it shall be adopted by other States, upon those of the nation. It was estimated that the people of Maine spent at least \$2,000,000 annually for strong drinks, involving a loss directly and indirectly of wasted time, misdirected industry, and other ways of at least \$200,000,000 more—making an annual loss to the State of \$4000,000. The thorough execution of the Maine Law, and the annihilation of the liquor traffic, would immediately result in the saving of this immense sum. Being no longer squandered upon the means of intoxication, it would be directed into legitimate channels of trade, and would be expended for food, raiment, shelter, and other necessities and comforts of life, so far as they would be needed; and the balance would go to the accumulating wealth of the State, and trade and manufactures would be stimulated to an extent of which we can have but a very inadequate conception; while poverty, pauperism, and crime, would be almost unknown among us.

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done all in his power to defeat the Maine Law! His party was opposed to it!

We may talk of the demoralizing influence of gambling, and of the corrupting effects of avarice when pampered so as to become a ruling passion, but neither can more fully crush out manliness from the soul than partisan politics, when once politics is made a trade. Truth, honor, humanity—all have to give way when "our party" demands the sacrifice. Men honorable in the ordinary affairs of life, just in their dealings with mankind, and generous in their sympathies in other matters, are often found to trifle with their veracity, and not only peddle a lie but make lies for party victories. Ordinarily, your real politician would sooner send a beloved son to a drunkard's grave, than hazard party victory on a Maine Law issue.—*Tectotaller.*

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Great delay are charged \$1 each, but the original price is \$1.50. Those owing for 1852, if not paid personally, we must charge after this date. If sent by post, it will be only \$1.25.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

Our Parliament meets on the 5th instant, and as there will be much new arising therefrom to the close of the year, we will send this paper from 1st September to 1st January, for \$1 in advance. We can send back numbers to a few Bound volumes of 1852 on hand—\$1 each sent by Post



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, SEPTEMBER 2 1854.

CANADIAN LAWS REGULATING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Apart from the extreme folly of all such laws, from the fact that the sad experience of 150 years has proved their inefficiency to reduce drunkenness, they are most shamefully evaded everywhere. It is often said that if you pass the Maine Law, or if you refuse to license any rum, spirituous liquors will be sold illicitly. The last is no argument against the Maine Law, for although it is true that this law does not entirely suppress the secret sale, yet it is equally true that the present license laws do not. There is often as much tipping at unlicensed shops in cities as at the licensed ones. Every neighbourhood is infested with unlicensed selling. Drinkers esteem it dishonourable to expose them. This part of the nuisance exists now to a greater extent than it would under the Maine Law, from the fact that liquors are now more extensively imported and manufactured, which would not be the case, if the prohibition of these branches of the business existed. We have said the license laws are shamefully evaded, and by it we mean not only selling without any license, but more particularly selling on the Sabbath—selling to notorious drunkards, to children, to wives, to persons in a state of riot and intoxication, and at all hours of the night. Now, every one knows such things would make a house to a certain extent a disorderly house, and that every license contains an express agreement on the part of the licensee that he will keep an orderly and quiet house, and will observe all the laws implicitly. Another requisite of the license laws that is notoriously evaded, is this: the law requires license to be granted only to persons of good moral character. Is it not well known to be the case, especially in cities, that a majority of innkeepers are persons of inferior moral character,—that many of these houses are gambling and dancing houses? So inconsistent and improperly administered are our license laws. Another fact notoriously exists that is in our cities, towns and villages—the requirement of necessary beds and stabling is not complied with. The object of licensing inns is to accommodate travellers; but in too many cases the object is to fill the pockets of dissolute men with the fruits of beastly and unlawful tipping. Away, then, with such a system, and let the statute book be cleared of the rubbish that now disgraces it, in the shape of ill-administered, defective and evaded laws; and let a law wholly forbidding all licenses to sell for beverage purposes be at once passed. Let the joyful day come upon our land when the drunkard's beer, gin and whiskey traps shall be broken up, and temptation shall be taken from his eye; when the air shall be pure, free from the effluvia of bar-rooms from Sandwich to Quebec. God would look down from heaven then, and smile upon us, and thousands of happy families, wives and children, would rejoice as if it were a new world.

WHAT IS THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT AGAINST THE MAINE LAW In the mouths of its enemies? Why, they say,

RESULTS OF THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

The dingy house of Portland was built when the city contained about 10,000 inhabitants, and at 23-000 it was densely crowded. The authorities were considering the erection of a new one to cost no less than fifty thousand dollars. But after the Maine Law had been in operation a few months only ranges of apartments were empty there; and the establishment as it now stands will be sufficient, under a vigorous enforcement of the Maine Law until the city shall contain 100,000 inhabitants.

An anecdote or two illustrate the actual effect of the law upon the grog shops and upon intemperance. Within four months after the enactment of the law, a Portland gentleman introduced to the Mayor a brother of his, who had arrived in the city the evening before. He had come to attend to a law suit, and had taken with him a witness who was a very intemperate man. He feared his witness would become intoxicated and remain so, and that he would fail in his suit in consequence. When the cars stopped at seven o'clock, the witness gave him the slip and was off. The gentleman waited anxiously for him at the hotel until twelve o'clock at night when he came there perfectly sober. The gentleman expressed to him his astonishment and delight when he replied: "Well, to tell you the truth, I have traveled more'n five miles, and couldn't get a drop." And there he was, a sober man in spite of himself—the grog shops were exterminated.

But it may be said that strangers would not be likely to find the secret grog shops, of which there were some yet lingering in dark places and deep cellars, but that intemperate citizens could easily procure from them the means of intoxication. Great numbers of intemperate men were reformed and every Portland man must have been cognizant of some cases like this. There was a man living in our immediate neighbourhood, who was well known as a very intemperate man. We inquired one day of an acquaintance who knew him, what had become of him, as he had not been seen for some weeks. The gentleman laughed when the inquiry was made and said that Thompson had been hounding that he could always get liquor enough, and if his grog should be stopped, it would be pretty dry times in Portland he guessed. But about a fortnight before Thompson was in his shop with his face bleached out like other people's, and he said: "Ah, Thompson! what's the matter, that you have changed countenance so much?" "Oh," said he, "I find it such a damned bother to get it, I'll give it up."—And he also was reformed.

Only two weeks ago, in one of our principal streets, we were stopped by a man whom we knew perfectly well as a skillful mechanic, who had been very intemperate. He commenced immediately speaking of his affairs and of his business. We asked where he lived. "Step here," said he, "and I'll show you." Moving off a rod or two, he pointed to a nice white house with green blinds—and, with pride in his look, he added, "It's mine, and all paid for, and two house lots also by the side of it and the old woman has three hundred dollars besides—all my earnings. Three years ago, I hadn't a cent in the—" and here his emotions choked him so that he could not finish the sentence. He had been a miserable drunkard, squandered all his earnings at the shop of those who turned his "circumstances to a profitable account" but now he was a respectable man and good citizen.

At the time of the enactment of the Maine Law the number of open rum shops in Portland was estimated to be from 300 to 400; now there is not one. There is not a shop or place in the city where a respectable stranger can go and call for a glass of liquor and get it. The keepers of the secret rum shops have a few well known customers and no stranger is admitted, except under the patronage of an habitue. These shops contain but small quantities of liquors, and are fitted up with an apparatus, which, on touching a spring will smash the bottles containing them, that they may not be seized by the police.

Liquors introduced into the city are disguised by being enclosed in boxes and flour barrels and in comparatively small quantities, that they may escape the notice of the police. But a short time ago, two police officers were walking on the street behind an Irishman who had a flour barrel on a hand sled; they soon overtook him when he turned and seeing them, exclaimed, "Och!" and fled, leaving the sled and its load. On examination, the officers found the barrel to contain a ten gallon keg of liquor and carried it off to the lock-up.

Formerly, liquors were brought to this city by the vessel load and sold at public auction. There were many dealers here who sold immense quantities at wholesale, and in addition, there were seven distilleries running night and day every day in the year. Now, there is not a distillery in the State no liquors sold at all, except secretly, and with great caution, to persons who are well known, yet it is boldly said "that more liquors are sold and drunk in Portland now, than at any other period."

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State, that the people of Maine spend at least \$2,000,000 annually for strong drinks, involving a loss directly and indirectly of wasted to an insubstantial industry, and other ways of at least \$200,000,000 more—making an annual loss to the State of \$400,000,000. The thorough execution of the Maine Law, and the annihilation of the liquor traffic, would immediately result in the saving of this immense sum. Being no longer squandered upon the means of intoxication, it would be directed into legitimate channels of trade, and would be expended for food, raiment, shelter, and other necessities and comforts of life, so far as they would be needed; and the balance would go to the accumulating wealth of the State, and trade and manufactures would be stimulated to an extent of which we can have but a very inadequate conception; while poverty, pauperism, and crime, would be a most unknown among us.

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They are a set of fine looking men, and men of intelligence, determined to carry on the great cause which they have espoused. They will be organized in the course of two weeks, and it is expected there will be a Soiree after the installation of the officers.

Peel School-house, Aug. 14 1854
—*Guelpb Herald.*

ADULTERATION OF MALT LIQUOR.

For several weeks in succession a warm controversy has been going forward in the columns of the *Bristol Mercury*, between Mr Wadge, a Bristol publican, and Mr Thornton Herapath, an eminent chemist of this city. The latter gentleman in a lecture recently delivered, stated that beer and other malt liquors were extensively adulterated with the extract of the berries of *Cocculus Indicus*, which allegation the landlord of the *Globe*, on behalf of his fraternity, strenuously denied. In last month's *Chemist* there is a communication from Mr. Herapath, proving from chemical analysis and extracts from the works of some of our most celebrated chemists, that his charges can be fully substantiated. We have only space to subjoin an extract from Mr. Accum, who has written much on the adulteration of food.

"Every person is aware that to increase the intoxicating qualities of beer, the deleterious substance called *cocculus indicus*, and the extract of this poisonous berry, technically called "black extract" or by some, "black multurn" are employed. The latter is ostensibly destined for the use of tanners and dyers. The quantities of *cocculus indicus* berries as well as of black extract brought into this country, for adulterating malt liquors, are enormous. There are particular chemists [druggists] who make it a regular trade to supply drugs and nefarious preparations to the unprincipled brewers of porter and ale. Most of the articles are transmitted to the consumer in the disguised state or in such a form that their real nature cannot possibly be detected by the unwary. An extract, said to be innocent, sold in casks containing from half a cwt to five cwt. by the brewers' druggists, under the name of "bittern" is composed of calcined sulphate of iron (copperas) extract of *cocculus indicus* berries, extract of quassia and spanish liquorice. This fraud constitutes by far the most censurable offence committed by unprincipled brewers; and it is a lamentable reflection to behold so great a number of brewers prosecuted and convicted of this crime. From these statements and the seizures that have been made of illegal ingredients at various breweries, it is obvious that the adulterations of beer are not imaginary.—*Bristol Tem Herald.*

☞ We commend the above to the Old Countryman Newspaper, and all admirers of beer.

THE ADMISSION OF FEMALES IN DIVISIONS.

An American paper thus sums up the rule laid down by the National Division at their recent Session: "The National Division" at its late session provided for the admission of females over 16 years of age as visitors. That the action of the National Division may be fully understood, we will state—

First. They are not regularly initiated nor are they to be considered as in any sense. They pay no initiation fees or dues, do not receive the password, or participate in any way in the business of the Division. Second. Each Subordinate Division may, by a two-third vote, pass a bye law for the admission of females as visitors. This bye-law may be suspended at any time. It is expected that particular evenings will be designated when the ladies may be present to witness initiations, etc.

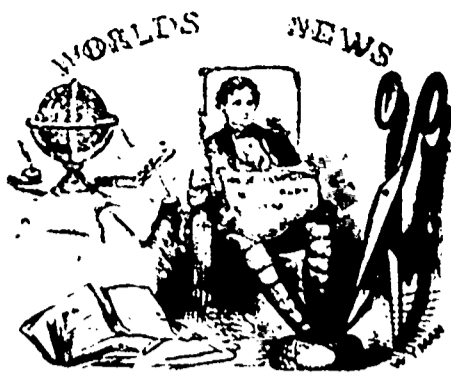
Third. Before any lady can be admitted, her name must be proposed, the proposition referred, reported upon, a ballot had, the same as in cases of regular membership.

Fourth. On being introduced, a pledge of secrecy, and the temperance pledge, according to the form furnished by the National Division, must be administered.

This is an outline of the whole matter. The form can be had at any time, on application to the proper authorities. It is believed that in many localities, the introduction of female visitors will greatly promote the interest of the Order. Every lady, on witnessing our beautiful ceremonies, and understanding fully our objects will interest herself to induce her male friends to become members.—In some localities, it may not be advisable to provide for their admission; in others, it may be found to work badly. In the one case, the sound discretion of the Division would induce them to refuse to pass a bye-law; in the other, it may be rescinded or suspended at any time.

LATEST NEWS.

Russia has informed Austria that the principalities are evacuated in view of negotiations for peace. The *Czar* is humbled. The allies had not left *Varna*, at last dates, for the Crimea. Boomersund had been attacked.—result not known. The Queen has prorogued Parliament, and in her speech defends the war, on the ground of necessity to curb the ambition of Russia. Lord Elgin will leave Canada this month for England; and Sir Edmund



SHALL THE MINISTRY BE VOTED DOWN?

We perused, last week, a long and exceedingly well-written article in the *GLOBE*, on this subject, in the matter of which we see a new hand. With its suggestions we entirely agree. They are sound, far-seeing and patriotic. We have repeatedly urged the necessity—the loud call the country was making, for the entire dismissal of the present time-serving and corrupt Ministry. That their defeat has not been still more overwhelming than it is, is owing not to public opinion, but to want of united action among true reformers. The defeat of true reformers is not involved in the success or non-success of the Clergy Reserve Bill, as now proposed. That Bill ought to be defeated in its present shape. The general policy of the Ministry is bad; their political odor is rotten, and true patriotism and the future moral tone of our country, call for their discharge from power. What is their conduct on the reserve question, hesitating and unprincipled as it has been, to that in respect of the ascendancy of Roman Catholics in this land, and the prostitution of official power? No sound man will say, "LET THE MINISTRY PASS THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL, and then turn them out of power." What truly patriotic man would act upon this suggestion? We hear that Mr. Spence, of *Dundas*, proposes to do so. This, if true, is deeply to be regretted. A Ministry worthy of being turned out, had better receive their walking ticket at once. We speak as we would act, if in the House. In reply to the Speech from the throne, they should be summarily dismissed. They say they will stand or fall with their proposed Clergy Reserves Bill. If so, they deserve defeat. This Bill is a sheer humbug, cowardly, half-way deception. Its tendency will be to keep up the agitation of the subject, instead of allaying it. It is not final, and various constructions may be put upon some of its clauses. Let us have a plain, manly disposal of this measure, leaving no chance to re-open it. Reformers are powerful enough now to settle it forever.

☞ But if you dismiss the present, who will be the next Ministry? is again tauntingly asked.

This is an old question of the enemies of the people. No popular crisis ever failed to find its men, its leader. In the present Parliament there is more talent and honesty than in the last, and a Cabinet more suitable for the progressive wants of Canada, could easily be formed out of its elements. Many admit that all of the Ministry could be dispensed with, except Hincks. He, say even some true reformers, is necessary for the financial interests of Canada. The moped men of England, say they, have confidence in and knowledge of him. Never was there a more silly piece of twaddle than this. It is impossible for the moped men of England to have full confidence in such a man. Men of property love honesty in private and political dealings. Can they see it in Hincks? If Canada has arisen—if her credit is good in England, she owes it to her situation—to her capabilities, and not to any man's policy.

If Hincks was an honest man—if his avance and selfishness did not overstep the bounds of statesman-like prudence, and cause him to sacrifice everything on the altar of his intrigues for power and riches—he might be the best man Canada could get, as a finance minister.

As it is, Young is superior and preferable to him. J. S. Macdonald is superior and preferable to Ross; Ferguson or Freeman to Morrison; Mackenzie or Brown to Cameron. We are, however, opposed to Mr. Brown's entering the Cabinet: he is too new a man, and it would be said that his exertions for three years were in view of office. His popularity and talent, however, warrant his entry upon office. Mackenzie would make a good Post-Master General, in every way superior to Cameron. Holton or Merritt would do, over the Board of Works: L. J. Papineau or the Hon. Adam Ferguson, should be the President of the Council. J. H. Price should be returned to the House, and act as Provincial Secretary to the Governor. Langton or Spence might fill that office. Scotte and three active Lower Canadians should be called to fill Lower Canadian offices.

THEN WHAT ARE YOUR REFORM MEASURES?

We know what should be done, but do not say that any Ministry just now could be named that would carry out all needed reforms, to which we will refer next week.

THE KNOW NOTHING, OR Anti-Popery movement

suspended, and the people took things into their own hands. In Philadelphia they elected Conrad the celebrated anti-Papist, anti-roof, anti-grap-shop Mayor of the Quaker City. This was certainly a mighty triumph. It is and the new movement generally favors the Maine Law. We fear, however, it may be abused, yet think it absolutely necessary. The salvation of republicanism somewhat depends on it. At heart, as we have long contended, most Roman Catholic priests now-a-days are enemies of truly responsible and popular government, be it in Canada, the United States or Great Britain. This tenacity is the cause of their system—not that every priest deserves it. It had not obey, excommunication from the HARLOT of ROME would be the consequence. Again, the poor, deluded, image-worshipping followers of these priests, (who at heart mean well, and are desirous to advance liberty and truth,) are obliged to follow in the wake and vote and act as we see they do, in American and Canadian cities, just as they are told from the church forum, or confessional. It is not then surprising that the MANIA OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM is spreading like a prairie fire from Maine to Georgia—St. Paul to New Orleans—Amherstburg to Quebec. It is not surprising that its echoes are heard across the wide Atlantic from Old Albion, that Italy, Hungary, Europe, breathe heavily under the Popish nightmare. Whilst God gives our soul its living light—our hand power to wield the pen it has truthfully wielded now for 25 years, our testimony at least shall be heard against this and other errors of the world. Whilst we do this, we would say to all Roman Catholics, We hate not you, but it is your system, your errors, your delusions.

Mackenzie's Message is edited by a Highland Scotchman a Protestant of the stiffest heart. The following extract is taken from his number of the 18th inst. It speaks the author's mind; yet we find in the same number another article against George Brown, that breathes quite a different tone.

It smacks like trimming on this great topic. When we are lying in the silent dust, as all soon will be, it will be pleasing for the living lovers of truth to reflect that we did our duty in opposing the bellah delusions and usurpations of Popery. Sooner than believe that God upholds or is the author the ABOMINATION OF ABOMINATIONS of the Roman Catholic church, as practised since the year 400, in christiandom, we would disbelieve in all revealed religion. It pains us to see any trimming (for office sake or otherwise, in a public writer,) to catch temporary applause, votes or influence, from Roman Catholic powers or parties. At heart we have no personal hostility to any Roman Catholic, merely as such. As men, (if in the right path,) we would wish them God-speed. Society in America is heaving with hatred to usurping priestcraft. The terrible scenes, the revolutions, of France and Europe, all lie at the door of corrupt Popery. The atheism of Voltaire and Diderot sprang from it; and when they had escaped, going, it is true, too far another way, they breathed freely; they felt they had freedom of mind left. Give us the reign even of the French goddess of Reason, bad as it was, before the blackness of minds enslaved by Popish priestcraft. To see what this is refer to the article on first page of last number.—Ed. Son.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS ANTICIPATED.—Quasimodo next Friday. The Know-Nothings are the natural results of Archbishop Hughes and his brethren's opposition to American freedom and education, and to Americans. What we have seen here on a small scale, and it looks very much as if Lord Elgin had encouraged it, is visible beyond the lakes on a wider theatre—and the riots at St. Louis are but a foretaste of the terrific scenes that may disgrace the fall elections of New York and Pennsylvania. The Know-Nothings (Natives) will attack the Irish Papists; and we perceive that Philadelphia is in terror lest there should be a recurrence there of the massacre and burnings of 1843. If priests stir up strife and start presses to inflame the mind of the public—if their greedy spirit, even where no church is pensioned, is ready to damn church trustees because they don't part with the property, how much more danger are we in here, who lend all the influence of the imperial government toward hiring and paying every creed that condemns the adherents of every other creed to eternal torments.

We dislike the Know Nothing movement; but the intolerance of Papist priests and editors is the cause. Such a paper as the *Ottawa Tribune*, for instance, will do more to drive Protestant loyalists into the annexation movement at the proper moment, than if it professed the principle. Greeley, liberal to the Irish Catholics, says, he does not believe that of 150,000 subscribers he has 500 of them on his list.—*Mackenzie's Message.*

LORD ELGIN'S DESPATCH OF THE 10TH JULY, AFTER THE LATE DISSOLUTION.

This document is a curious one, and valuable, as showing the utter dishonesty of the present Ministry.

1st. It is stated therein, that the Bills to increase the representation and the popular franchise, were passed early in the summer of 1853. That unme-

MIT the Clergy Reserve Bill to that Parliament, not because the House would not pass the Bill, for Lord Elgin says it is his opinion the House would have passed the Bill, but because the passage of such a Bill would have been an affront to THE FRIENDS OF STATE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS, and because the sense of the people had not been fully taken on the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. With this knowledge Rolph, Hincks, Cameron, Morin and Drummond, were feasted by a set of rogues in Upper Canada, at public dinners, at which they concealed all these facts, and openly said they were in favor of immediate secularization. What shameful deception! Again, his Excellency admits "that some members of the Cabinet were strongly pledged to secularization." Who were they? Rolph and Cameron. Yes; and they succeeded Price and Baldwin on this ground, and that Secularization was to be carried in the House that elected them in 1851. The Lord Elgin, Hincks and Morin knew, and the Government was formed on this understanding. Then his Excellency evidently tries to impose upon the Colonial Secretary the belief that he favored State endowments. In all this one finds much more fault with the trickery and concealment of facts, than in the ultimate action in postponing. If at the time the two bills were passed, or during their passage, the country had been told that their effect would be to postpone, it would not have been so bad. On the contrary, liberal members were told the reverse by the Government. Again, Lord Elgin knew that the issue at the elections of 1851, was as much "secularization," as at those of 1854. Then, as many electors voted in 1851 as in 1854. The same constituencies voted, only more members are sent now. Again, if the present Parliament, as is now proposed, pass this Secularization Bill, may it not be said, with equal truth, that the voters under the new Franchise Act ought to have been consulted? How is this dilemma to be got over? One lie usually leads to another.—Ed. Son.

"5. The course which the Provincial Government ought to take at this conjuncture, whether in reference to the measures of constitutional change which had been enacted by the local Parliament, or to the Act respecting the Clergy Reserves, which the Imperial Legislature had passed, became necessarily at an EARLY PERIOD OF THE RECESS the subject of deliberation in the Provincial Cabinet. SOME MEMBERS OF THIS BODY WERE STRONGLY PLEDGED TO THE SECULARIZATION OF THE RESERVES, and it was believed that a proposal to carry out a measure of this description would be supported by a majority in the existing Assembly. After full consideration and discussion, however, my Executive Council arrived unanimously at the conclusion, that apart altogether from the merits of secularization, it would not be consistent with their duty to undertake to legislate upon this subject in the Parliament as then constituted. The Clergy Reserve question was one on which it was notorious that the public mind, in Upper Canada, more especially, was much divided, and the imperial statute on the subject had been repealed for the express purpose of facilitating a settlement which should be final and in accordance with the deliberate views and convictions of the people of the Province. To attempt, therefore, to settle such a question in a Parliament which had been already declared by its own vote to be an imperfect representation of the people, and by the exercise of what might be deemed the influence of the Government, was a course of proceeding obviously open to serious objection. In these views of the Executive Council I entirely concur."

"9. It will be obvious to your Grace, from the above statement of facts, that a most embarrassing situation was created by this vote. It pledged the then subsisting Parliament to settle the question of the Clergy Reserves, and it was carried by a combination of parties holding opposite views with respect to the terms on which the settlement should be effected. It was my decided opinion that no measure on this subject, short of a measure of entire secularization, could possibly have been carried through that House of Assembly, with the prospect, more especially, of an immediate dissolution hanging over the heads of its members. Against a measure of secularization carried under such circumstances the friends of religious endowments would, I conceived, have good cause to complain. But if, on the other hand, out of the heterogeneous elements of which the majority was composed, I had been able to form a Conservative administration to pass a measure for perpetuating the endowment, I felt confident that instead of settling this vexed question, I should by so doing only have given the signal for renewed and more violent agitation. The advocates of secularization would never have admitted the permanency of a settlement effected by a Parliament so peculiarly circumstanced, and the ministerial party might reasonably have been expected to assert in opposition the views on this subject for which they had incurred the sacrifice of office."

WAR NEWS.

The 94th English Regiment, recently from India, is ordered to the Baltic. It is said 6000 additional French troops are ordered for Turkey.

of the English Morning Herald's special correspond- ence:

"VARNA, July 28.—This time, I think, I can give your readers an accurate account of the position of the belligerent troops as at present distributed. The great mass of the Turkish army, now under the command of Omar Pasha, Kel Hassan Pasha, and General Cannon, are concentrated in an entrenched camp about two miles south of Giurgevo. About 4000 men and 70 pieces of artillery hold this important post, which is considered as almost impregnable; and a reserve of 12,000 are encamped round Rutchuk. The Russian rear-guard of 6000, and 20 guns, are about six miles north of Giurgevo; and about 14 miles in their rear, covering the road to Bucharest, is the main body of the enemy, which lately occupied Giurgevo, numbering, it is said, 40,000 men. Report speaks of about 12,000 in and around Bucharest; and facing Silistria, on the left bank of the Danube, are from 15,000 to 20,000 more. Near Lake Karasu, in the Dobrudzha, is a corps d'armes about 14,000 strong, with a depot at Coernarda of 8,000, and a cavalry depot of from 6,000 to 8,000. Only a small force of from 18,000 to 20,000 are at Jassy. The garrison of Anapa, on the coast of Circassia, is said to be at least 28,000, and about 15,000 men are at Kassa, while, from what our fleet have been able to discover, some 26,000 hold Sebastopol, and from 26,000 to 40,000 are distributed over various parts of the Crimea under canvas. To oppose these troops the allies have of Turks about 150,000, English 30,000, and French 65,000—in all about 220,000 men, who are thus disposed: 30,000 English and 35,000 French are camped in the immediate neighborhood of this town, with about 7,000 Turks and Egyptians; 52,000 Turks hold the advanced post near Rutchuk and Giurgevo; about 10,000 garrison Silistria; 2,000 or 3,000 only in Shumla; 9,000 are in Rasgrad; and from 20,000 to 26,000 more are distributed in various garrisons, including Kalafat; 25,000 French now occupy the Dobrudzha, and at the time I write, must be close upon, if not in actual possession of, Kustendja. The day after the French started for Dobrudzha, Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, returned from Circassia, whither he had been sent, about a fortnight ago, for the purpose of reporting on the facilities which the coast presented for disembarking troops. His report, I believe, has been unfavorable to the projected expedition. The coast of Circassia is represented as being shallow and dangerous, in many parts very rocky, and altogether of such a description as would offer very serious obstacles to disembarking either men or munitions of war.

AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER AT SEBASTOPOL. —Sir George Brown has returned in the *Fury*, in which vessel he entered the harbour of Sebastopol in the night, and remained till day. The *Fury* was fired at, both with shot and shell, but she suffered no damage. Sir George Brown is supposed to have advised immediate action, and orders were, in consequence, at once despatched which have occasioned the movements of the transports. Varna is quite full of vessels; they are wedged together in hundreds. The smell of the beach is sickening. Cholera was subsiding in the English camp; the deaths do not exceed sixteen daily. Preparations are being made for an immediate advance of the allied troops. Vessels from Varna are subjected to a quarantine of five days at Constantinople.

The London Daily News says: Her Majesty, it is stated, intends erecting, in one of the churches in the Isle of Wight, a monument to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles I. This unhappy princess died at the age of fifteen, in captivity, in Carisbrook Castle, in the above island, about a year and a-half after her father was beheaded. She was a prisoner when her father suffered death, and had been so for nearly two years previous.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE

PARIS, August 11.—The *Monitor* of this morning publishes the reply of Count Nessleto to the Austrian ultimatum, and the answer of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, admitting no armistice, and pointing out a few conditions for the reestablishment of peace namely:—1. Abolition of Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia. 2. Liberty of the mouths of the Danube. 3. Revision of the treaty of 1841, for the limits of Russia in the Eu- rasia. No power to have official protectorate over Turkish subjects.

THE CRIMEA.

ODessa, July 31.—A plot to burn the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was discovered on the 16 instant. A war council is sitting to investigate the affair. Several captains of merchantmen and of the navy have been imprisoned.

ODessa, August 1.—Sebastopol is being surrounded by most imposing fortifications. The most strenuous efforts are made to overcome the difficulties of the ground-works. The Russian fleet is in Sebastopol waters yet; isolated Russian men-of-war are cruising along the coast to observe our movements.

The letter of C. U., from Hastings, is received, in respect of the opinions of Mr. Ross and Mr. Smith, recently elected there. We will insert it with pleasure in our next, and are glad to hear that James Ross and S. Smith, Esqs. are pleased to support the cause

RECEIPTS.

W H, St. Catharines, \$1. covers hall of 1854 only. J T, Cumminsville, \$4 on account of P A. We will attend to his suggestions.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Midsummer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 6th September 1854. H. W. BARROW, M. A. Principal of U. C. Col. E.P. Pupils will be admitted into the Resident School House in the outlet they may stand on the list of applicants. August 31, 1854.

AN ACT

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

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

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,191. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES DALY, Clerk Council.

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

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the United Counties of York and Peel, hereby give notice that an examination of Common School Teachers will take place on TUESDAY the 29th day of August, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the following places:—

At the Court House, City of Toronto, for the City of Toronto, and the Townships of York, Etobicoke, and Scarborough.

At Brampton, for the County of Peel. At Newmarket, for the Townships of Whitechurch, E. Gwillimbury, W. Gwillimbury, and Georgina. At Richmond-Hill, for the Townships of King, Markham, and Vaughan.

NOTE.—The General Examinations will in the future be annual at or about the time above specified.—There will be no examination in December, as formerly.

All teachers and others, presenting themselves for examination will be required to select the particular class in which they propose to pass; and previous to being admitted for examination, must forward to the Examining Committee satisfactory proof of good moral character; such proof to consist of the certificate of the clergyman whose ministrations he has attended; and in cases where the party has taught in a Common School, the certificate of the Trustees of the school section will be required. Each candidate is required if possible to attend the examination in his own school circuit.

First-Class teachers are not required to be re-examined.

The Board will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 26th of September next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several Examiners.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED, TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required. Apply at the Asylum, Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHNSA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

To all whom these presents may concern. WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has naturally caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.

JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 11, 1854.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Esplanade Act."

And also, for the passage of an Act to authorise the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).

Mail Train at 7, 00 A. M. Accommodation at 4, 35 P. M. Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 6, 05 A. M. Mail Train at 6, 30 P. M. Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning, which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 6, 1854

STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM

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

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

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at Six o'clock, A.M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.

At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.

Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supl.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

ALSO,

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

His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

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

No Second Price.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

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

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron

RAILROAD. NOTICE.

EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toron the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.

Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 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 brls. Coal Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies.

Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

31 Medical Superintendent.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.

DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S

"NEWS-BAG,"

ILLUSTRATED BY BRYCE SMITH.

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Gleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Publication is intended to fill up the vacuum now existing among the very excellent papers of both Provinces, and will be more particularly adapted for Ladies than Gentlemen, and as it will contain matter of an amusing and instructive nature, Party Spirit and Politics will be avoided.

It will consist of 32 quarto pages, of a similar size to the London "Punch;" and will be printed with new type, on good paper.

The price will be three pence per number, or 12s. 6d. per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Booksellers and others desirous of acting as agents, will please send their orders to the publishers at once, as no larger number of copies will be printed than are actually required.

Payment will be required on receipt of the first

great mass of the Turkish army, now under the command of Omar Pasha, Kel Hassan Pasha, and General Cannon, are concentrated in an entrenched camp about two miles south of Giurgevo. About 4000 men and 70 pieces of artillery hold this important post, which is considered as almost impregnable; and a reserve of 12,000 are encamped round Rutchul. The Russian rear-guard of 8000, and 20 guns, are about six miles north of Giurgevo; and about 14 miles in their rear, covering the road to Bucharest, is the main body of the enemy, which lately occupied Giurgevo, numbering, it is said, 40,000 men. Report speaks of about 12,000 in and around Bucharest; and facing Siliustria, on the left bank of the Danube, are from 15,000 to 20,000 more. Near Lake Karasu, in the Dobrudzha, is a corps d'armee about 14,000 strong, with a depot at Caernarova of 8,000, and a cavalry depot of from 6,000 to 8,000. Only a small force of from 18,000 to 20,000 are at Jassy. The garrison of Anapa, on the coast of Circassia, is said to be at least 25,000, and about 15,000 men are at Kassa, while, from what our fleet has been able to discover, some 35,000 hold Sebastopol, and from 25,000 to 40,000 are distributed over various parts of the Crimea under canvas. To oppose these troops the allies have of Turks about 150,000, English 30,000, and French 65,000—in all about 280,000 men, who are thus disposed: 30,000 English and 35,000 French are camped in the immediate neighborhood of this town, with about 7,000 Turks and Egyptians; 22,000 Turks hold the advanced post near Rutchuk and Giurgevo; about 10,000 garrison Siliustria; 2,000 or 3,000 only in Shumla; 9,000 are in Rasgrad; and from 20,000 to 25,000 more are distributed in various garrisons, including Kalafat; 25,000 French now occupy the Dobrudzha, and at the time I write, must be close upon, if not in actual possession of, Kustendja. The day after the French started for Dobrudzha, Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, returned from Circassia, whither he had been sent, about a fortnight ago, for the purpose of reporting on the facilities which the coast presented for disembarking troops. His report, I believe, has been unfavorable to the projected expedition. The coast of Circassia is represented as being shallow and dangerous, in many parts very rocky, and altogether of such a description as would offer very serious obstacles to disembarking either men or munitions of war.

AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER AT SEBASTOPOL.
—Sir George Brown has returned in the *Fury*, in which vessel he entered the harbour of Sebastopol in the night, and remained till day. The *Fury* was fired at, both with shot and shell, but she suffered no damage. Sir George Brown is supposed to have advised immediate action, and orders were, in consequence, at once despatched which have occasioned the movements of the transports. Varna is quite full of vessels; they are wedged together in hundreds. The smell of the beach is sickening. Cholera was subsiding in the English camp; the deaths do not exceed sixteen daily. Preparations are being made for an immediate advance of the allied troops. Vessels from Varna are subjected to a quarantine of five days at Constantinople.

The London *Daily News* says: Her Majesty, it is stated, intends erecting, in one of the churches in the Isle of Wight, a monument to the Princess Elisabeth, daughter of King Charles I. This unhappy princess died at the age of fifteen, in captivity, in Carisbrook Castle, in the above island, about a year and a-half after her father was beheaded. She was a prisoner when her father suffered death, and had been so for nearly two years previous.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE
PARIS, August 11.—The *Monitor* of this morning publishes the reply of Count Nesselrode to the Austrian ultimatum, and the answer of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, admitting no armistice, and pointing out a few conditions for the reestablishment of peace, namely:—1. Abolition of Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia. 2. Liberty of the mouths of the Danube. 3. Revision of the treaty of 1841, for the limits of Russia in the Caucasus. No power to have official protectorate over Turkish subjects.

THE CRIMEA.
ONASSA, July 31.—A plot to burn the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was discovered on the 16 instant. A war council is sitting to investigate the affair. Several captains of merchantmen and of the navy have been imprisoned.
ONASSA, August 1.—Sebastopol is being surrounded by most imposing fortifications. The most strenuous efforts are made to overcome the difficulties of the ground-works. The Russian fleet is in Sebastopol waters yet; isolated Russian men-of-war are cruising along the coast to observe our movements.

The letter of O. U., from Hastings, is received, in respect of the opinions of Mr. Ross and Mr. Smith, recently elected there. We will insert it with pleasure in our next, and are glad to hear that James Ross and S. Smith, Esqs., are pledged to support the Maine law. We thought quite the contrary of the former.

J. T. CUMMINGSVILLE.
The Petition had better be forwarded to Quebec, to the care of G. K. Chisholm, the member of Halton.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Midsummer Vacation on Wednesday, the 6th September 1854.
H. W. BARRON, M. A.
Principal of U. C. Col.
Pupils will be admitted into the Resident School House in the order they may stand on the list of applicants.
August 31, 1854.

AN ACT

TO Authorise the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkerly Streets in the City of Toronto.
Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.

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

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

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

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

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £300, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £300 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

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

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

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

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the United Counties of York and Peel, hereby give notice that an examination of Common School Teachers will take place on TUESDAY the 29th day of August, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the following places:—

- At the Court House, City of Toronto, for the City of Toronto, and the Townships of York, Etobicoke, and Scarborough.
- At Brampton, for the County of Peel.
- At Newmarket, for the Townships of Whitechurch, E. Gwillimbury, W. Gwillimbury, and Georgina.
- At Richmond-Hill, for the Townships of King, Markham, and Vaughan.

NOTE.—The General Examinations will in the future be annual at or about the time above specified.—There will be no examination in December, as formerly.

All teachers and others, presenting themselves for examination will be required to select the particular class in which they propose to pass; and previous to being admitted for examination, must forward to the Examining Committee satisfactory proof of good moral character; such proof to consist of the certificate of the clergyman whose ministrations he has attended; and in cases where the party has taught in a Common School, the certificate of the Trustees of the school section will be required. Each candidate is required if possible to attend the examination in his own school circuit.

First-Class teachers are not required to be re-examined.

The Board will meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 26th of September next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several Examining Committees, for licensing the teachers, and for other business.

JOHN JENNINGS,
Chairman.
Office of the County Board, }
Toronto, July 20th, 1854. }

Apply to the Mayor,
Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

To all whom these presents may concern.
WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, and whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council, that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.
JOSHUA G. BEARD,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 11, 1854.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Esplanade Act."
And also, for the passage of an Act to authorise the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.
Published by order of the Municipality.
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Toronto, July 15, 1854.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.

1854.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—
Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).
Mail Train at - - - - - 7, 00 A. M.
Accommodation at - - - - - 4, 35 P. M.
Returning, leave Barrie Station,
Accommodation at - - - - - 6, 05 A. M.
Mail Train at - - - - - 6, 30 P. M.
Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer *Morning*, which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (*Kaloolah*), going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.

Toronto, July 6, 1854

STEAMER PEERLESS,

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

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.
J. B. GORDON,
Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

On and after Wednesday, June 28th, 1854, the following Trains will run as follows: (Sundays excepted).—

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 1/2 Clifton House (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 1/2 Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3 and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.

At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.

Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Peerless* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.
J. SPAULDING,
Engr. and Supt.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

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

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

His Dry Goods Department will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.
No Second Price.
TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED
JNO. CHARLESWORTH,
No. 60, King Street East.

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

RAILROAD NOTICE.

EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toronto the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.
Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price.
A. BRUNEL,
Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 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 lbs. best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 24 January, 1854. 1-1f

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies.

Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.
31 Medical Superintendent.

New Weekly Illustrated Periodical.
DOUGLAS E. JERROLD'S
"NEWS-BAG,"
ILLUSTRATED BY BRUCE SMITH,

WILL contain Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, News of the Week, Town Talk, Fashions, Leaves from various authors, Court Circulars of all Nations, Fine Arts, Our Portrait Gallery, Scrap-Book, Foreign Cleanings, Glasses of Punch, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Information.

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Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which will appear about the middle of August.
Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.
THOMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.
King Street, Toronto, July 1854. 31

S. F. URQUHART'S
Electric Institute
 61 Yonge Street, Toronto.
 Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
 Toronto, April 8, 1854.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
 in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all persons
 of employing him professionally, that his Law Office
 is removed over the store of C. Moore, (corner of
 the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87,
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.
 He will attend to business in all of the Courts of
 his Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,
 Writings, &c.

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 read-
 ing matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty
 interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of
 disease of these organs, as treated by the author.
 Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s
 office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling,
 Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded
 by Mail if required, and post-paid.
 Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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

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

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.
JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens
 of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of
 WHITEWASHING 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.


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 Cen-
 tral Railroads.
 Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,
 London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,
 Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
 Hamilton, April, 1854.

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 29 1854.

CHARLES THOMPSON
 Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker
W. HAMILTON,
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 may test the attention of the
 Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of
 his Fall Stock of India Rubbers, Shoes and Boots, at
 the latest Fashion. Third Floor North of Adelaide
 Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street,
 Toronto, 2d Jan 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.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land House
 H. Lyle, 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, Fresh-
 ford's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.
YONGE St. Pottery, NEAR Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500
 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods
 on the average per week through the whole year.
 These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper
 Province for quantity and quality. They took all the
 three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and
 have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly
 supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and
 Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Cruets, 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 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.
Spring and Fall Purifier.
DR. BUCHAN'S
Apertent 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, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGES-
 TION** and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane 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, 61, Yonge Street, Toronto.

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 will attend to any legal business entrusted to
 his care in the Courts of this Province.
 Office, in the New Court House next to the County
 Council Office.
 Toronto, January 16, 1854.

F. B. RYAN,
 Importer of English and American
HARDWARE
 Sign of the Large Knife and Fork.
 150
 Hardware, Cutlery, and other articles, for sale
 at low prices.
 Toronto, Jan 21 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.
STEAM ENGINES
 AND BOILERS,
Mill Castings,
 FORGING,
 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.

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

WAR! WAR! WAR!!!
 The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS,
 BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELS, &c., &c.
 May 11, 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 3/4 Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6 Men's Mole skin Trowsers, from 7 0
 do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0 do. Bl'k Satin do. 8 9 do. Linnen Drill do. 5 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. Courdroy do. 7 6
 do. Princes do. do. 12 6 do. Fancy do. 4 4 do. Satin do. 11 3
 do. Canada weed do. 17 6 do. Velvet do. 4 4 do. Cassimere do. 13 0
 do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0 do. Marseilles do. 4 4 do. Buckskin do. —
 do. Cashimere do. 25 0 do. Baratheo do. 4 4 do. Dorskin do. —
 Boy's Br'n Holland do. 1 4/4 Boy's Fancy do. 3 9 Boy's Drill do. 4 4
 do. Che'kd 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. C'n'd twe'd do. —
 do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6 do. Tweed do. 4 0 do. Cassimere do. 4 4/4
 do. Russell cord do. 8 9 do. Cassimere do. 5 0 do. Tweed do. 4 4/4
 White Shirts Linnen Fronts 4 3/4 Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6 Red flannel Shirts, 4 4/4
 Shaped 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 Linnens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2d.
 10 1/2d. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 2 1/2d.
 Prints, fast colours, do. from 7 1/2d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirting, " 4 1/2d.
 Heavy gingham, do. " 7 1/2d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock-Cotton Warp from 4s. 4 1/2d.
 Splendid bonnet Ribbons from 7 1/2d. bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.
 Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gimpes, Trimmings,
 Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslin netts, Barege Dressing,
 Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca.
 St of, Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines.
BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
 Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.
NO SECOND PRICE,
 Toronto, January 16, 1854.

W. H. ASHWORTH
 150
 200 large Liverpool Salt
 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,
 With his usual supply of barrel Cork, 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 11, 1854.

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs MILLER & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York city a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854. 1-11

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, Furnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tur 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.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c. "SIR BENJAMIN BIDDLE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS."

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of S. F. URQUHART, WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Consumers' Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rent by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed. By order of the Board of Directors.
H. THOMPSON, Manager. 31
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATION'S,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7½d. per yard. Hoyle's and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited.
S. HEAKES.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

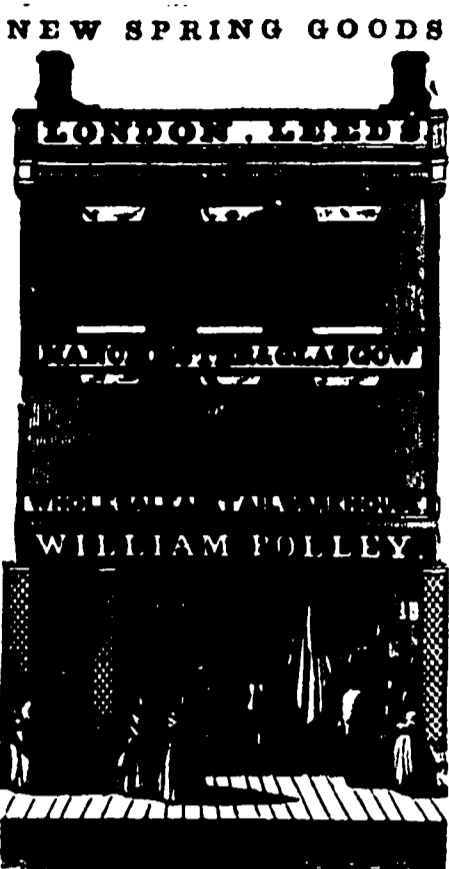
READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not 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 Enclosures, 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 copy of the

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 Street 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. 1-11

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) Sarinets, Perains, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroos, 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, 466, King St. East. Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1-6-11

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St. Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

A CARD. CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms
Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-11

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.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER No. 71 Yonge Street, at a constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dye, &c. Also, Writing, Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios and General Stationery.—S. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Shaving Soap, Colored Rat and Vermin Exterminator, Colley's Pills, Farnell's Arabian Linctus, &c. 17 Bags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto January 2d, 1854. 1-11

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 Doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto. Toronto, January 2d 1854. 1-11

JOHN PARKIN, FINESTOCK GAS FITTER, 10, Front Street East, opposite the Court House, Toronto. Has on hand a large stock of Gas Pipes, Gas Fittings, and all the necessary tools for the trade. Also, a large stock of the best quality of Gas Stoves, and all the necessary tools for the trade.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

SPRATT'S Temperance House, 1, Deane Street, near West Chalmers, Toronto. Stabling attached.
Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-11

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street. Directly opposite the Colonel's Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of London Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Breeches, Tweeds, Acetate and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the newest styles consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Suits, Gowns, Suspenders, Mullers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE subscriber have just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others. —ALSO— Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c. **Parian Statuettes:** Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy; Flaxman's Bust of Nelson; D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington; Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO. 6-w. 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. 1-11

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

ROBERT TAYLOR, At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto. **Makes War upon no One;** But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well assorted **Winter Stock of Groceries.** He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries. All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the **Ammunition used against them** may be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. 13 Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-11

NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment.—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangars, &c. No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. S. BOOTH & SON.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound

THE TREASURE STEAMER CITIZEN, HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing and Comfort, will ply regularly every Monday from the Season between Matland's Wharf and the Port of Hamilton. The Hotel having been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4. From July 22, 1854. 29.

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

CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition 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 rods, 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 insured 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 Lyon, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Drummond Bellville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Herby; Trudalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Frace; Kingston; J. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin, L. D. Marks, Burlington; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Fats Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Fort 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, Colborn; D. McGurn, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, 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. McNames, Waterdown—T. Fann, 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, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptonville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:— To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged. To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only. Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them. Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property. The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued week-

They will not... call from Ladies and Gentlemen
Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854.

secured in a... GILBERT PEARMAN
Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

17th Range... JOHN PARKER
Toronto, January 20, 1854.

My friend's... SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.
Toronto, Jan 22, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.
Lyman, Brothers & Company,
MT. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,
KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.
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GARDEN SEEDS:
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds and Marrowfat Peas.
Toronto, May 14, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS
LONDON, LEEDS
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, Brocade, 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) Satinets, 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, }
166, King St. East }
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1-6-1f.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
FOR CURING
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.
"DR BENJAMIN HOOD'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS."
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By order of the Board of Directors.
H. THOMPSON, Manager.
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854.

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

SAMUEL HEAKES
As an inveterate Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.
Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description.
Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.
Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7/6d. per yard.
Hoyle and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.
All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.
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S. HEAKES.

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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 is in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:
Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.
N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sale.
Address
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.

W. STEWARD,
PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
Toronto, March 01th 31

DENTISTRY—DENTISTRY
SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
S.W. corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

JOHN PARKER, 11, WILKINS STREET, EAST, TORONTO.
The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doakings, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Coats of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles—of 2 of 3 of 4 of 5 and 6 Figured Velvets, Silk and Cashmere Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Boots, Gloves, Suspenders, Mullers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT,
Toronto, January 20, 1854. 1-1f

PRATT'S Temperance House,
1, Prince Street, between the West and Church Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-1f

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
(GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CUTTER,
and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel's Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doakings, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Coats of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles—of 2 of 3 of 4 of 5 and 6 Figured Velvets, Silk and Cashmere Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Boots, Gloves, Suspenders, Mullers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT,
Toronto, January 20, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.
Makes War upon no One;
But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted
Winter Stock of Groceries.
He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.
All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the
Ammunition used against them
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold.
City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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 in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.
Toronto, Jan 22, 1854. 29.

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson at H. Piper & Brother 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadian Manufacturing and Retail, 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 that it 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 rods, 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 POINTS—on the points near the base.
Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Lyell, Commanville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Drummond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Muer, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby; Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rappalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davidson, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert Lambert; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Mullock, Aylmer; Edgar, L. D. Marks, Burlington; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Oshawa; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. J. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Fort Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Faunt, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Sumnerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida; T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville; J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cayuga—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills, James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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