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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. OCTOBER, 21, 1854.

NO. 12.

A NAME IN THE SAND.

Alone I walked the ocean strand;  
A pearly shell was in my hand;  
I stooped and wrote upon the sand;  
My name, the year and day.  
As onward from the spot I passed,  
One lingering look behind I cast;  
A wave came rolling high and fast,  
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill shortly be  
With every mark on earth from me!  
A wave of dark oblivion's sea  
Will sweep across the place  
Where I have trod the sandy shore  
Of time, and be to be no more;  
Of me, my name, the name I bore,  
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with him who counts the sands,  
And holds the waters in his hands,  
I know a lasting record stands,  
Inscribed against my name,  
Of all this mortal part has wrought  
Of all this thinking soul has thought,  
And from these fleeting moments caught  
For glory or for shame.

THE NIGHT.

BY BARRY CORNWALL

Oh the summer night  
Has a smile of light,  
And she sits on a sapphire throne,  
Whilst the sweet winds load her  
With garlands of odor  
From the bud of the rose o'erblown.

But the autumn night  
Has a piercing sight,  
And a step both strong and free;  
And a voice for wonder  
Like the wrath of thunder  
When he shouts on the stormy sea.

And the winter night  
Is all cold and white,  
And she singeth a song of pain,  
Till the wild bee hummeth,  
And the warm spring cometh,  
When she dies in a dream of rain!

O the night, the night!  
'Tis a lovely sight,  
Whatever the clime or time,  
For sorrow then seareth,  
And the lover outpoureth  
His soul in a star bright rhyme.

It bringeth sleep  
To the forest deep,  
The forest bird to its nest;  
To care bright hours,  
And dream of flowers,  
And that balm of the weary—rest.

THE NIGHTMARE—A PICTURE OF THE DELIRIUM TREMENS.

The modifications which nightmare assumes are infinite; but one passion is never absent—that of utter and incomprehensible dread. Some times the sufferer is buried beneath overwhelming rocks which crush him on all sides but still leave him with a miserable consciousness of his situation. Some-

at by serpents, tortured by demons, stung by the hollow voices and cold touch of apparitions. A mighty stone is laid on his breast and crushes him to the ground in helpless agony; and ouls and tigers pursue his palsied footsteps; the unearthly shrieks and gibberish of hags, witches and fiends float around him. In whatever situation he may be placed he feels superlatively wretched, he is rolling his eternal stone; he is stretched upon the iron bed of Procrustes; he is prostrated by inevitable destiny beneath the approaching car of Jugernaut. At one moment he may have the consciousness of a malignant demon being at his side, then to shun the sight of so appalling an object, he will close his eyes but still the fearful being makes his presence known, for its icy breath is felt diffusing itself over his visage, he knows that he is face to face with a fiend. Then if he looks up, he beholds horrid eyes glaring upon him, and an aspect of hell grinning at him with more than hellish malice.

Or he may have the idea of a monstrous hag squatted on his breast; mute, motionless and mulgiant; an incarnation of the evil spirit, whose intolerable weight crushes the breath out of his body, and whose fixed, deadly and incessant stare pierces him with horror, and makes his very existence insufferable. In every instance there is a sense of oppression and helplessness; and the extent to which these are carried varies according to the violence of the paroxysm. The individual never feels himself a free agent; on the contrary, he is spell-bound by some enchantment, and remains an unresisting victim for malice to work its will upon. He can neither breathe, nor walk, nor run with wonted facility. If pursued by any inimical Jarger he can hardly drag one limb after another; if engaged in combat, his blows are utterly ineffectual; if involved in the fangs of any animal or the grasp of an enemy extrication is impossible. He struggles, he pants, he toils, but it is all in vain; his muscles are rebels to the will, and refuse to obey its calls. In no case is there a sense of any freedom; the benumbing stupor never departs from him; and his whole being is locked up in one mighty spasm. Sometimes he is forcing himself through an aperture too small for the reception of his body, and is there arrested and tortured by the pangs of suffocation, produced by the pressure to which he is exposed; or he loses his way in a narrow labyrinth, and gets involved in its constructed and inextricable mazes; or he is entombed alive in a sepulchre, beside the mouldering dead—There is, in most cases, an intense reality in all that he sees, or hears, or feels. The aspect of the hideous phantoms which harass the imagination is bold and defiant; the sounds which greet his ear appallingly distinct; and when any dimness or confusion of imagery does prevail, it is of the most fearful kind, leaving nothing but dreary and miserable impressions behind it.

THE LONDON "INNS OF COURT."

Poets have talked much of the inspiration of the fields, woods, and mountains; and doubtless they have ennobling influences; but lofty dreams may be dreamt within the sound of the degenerated and ghastly chimes of St. Clement's church—

Paternoster-row, and great poems meditated in Monmouth Street and other solitudes of Seven Dials. Were it not for the hideous neighborhood by which it is in-land, I can conceive no town residence more delightful than Clement's Inn—that inn to which Master Justice Shallow belonged, and where he spent so merry a time. Old red-tiled houses, yet not too old for solidity and comfort, whispering trees, standing on green grass-plots; picturesque gateways, ready to admit the visits of your friends, yet shutting out the noisy world, and giving you a sense of seclusion, gravel-walks for pacing up and down, while you listen to the exterior hum of life coming towards you from the Strand; these are the elements which make Clement's Inn, to my mind, a spot to be coveted. Then, for mysterious intertangles of paths, and for a sense of close seclusion, defended towards the main approach by massive gates, what can be more admirable than the Temple? No enchanted forest in Ariosto or Spencer could be more secret or labyrinthine; and the bright lawn of the gardens, looking out on the moving pageants of the river, with the meditative trees and caving rocks that seem forever dreaming of past times, and the surrounding houses, substantial and grave, yet cheerful, made up, to my thinking, a quiet nest more delightful for being in the heart of London's vitality. Gray's Inn is stately and majestic; but it wants the grace and brightness, the ever-renewing poetry of trees; its gardens being out of sight as one stands in either of the squares. Lincoln's Inn, in the gardens of which Mr. Bickersteth used to walk by favor of the benchers, is a beautiful retirement, rendered beautiful by the noble pile of stone buildings, and picturesque by the rich Elizabethan architecture of a new hall; and Inigo Jones's chapel, raised aloft upon arches, with the open crypt, upon a level with the street, wherein the benchers are interred, is as good as a bit out of the "Mysteries of Udolpho."—[Dickens' Household Words.

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The Missouri Republican of the 11th inst., has in a telegraphic dispatch from a correspondent in Lexington, Mo., advices of the death of F. X. Aubrey, the most daring and enthusiastic traveller of the age. This dispatch states, that letters had been received there by express stating that F. X. Aubrey was stabbed in a row with Major Weightman, in Santa Fe about the 20th of August, and died immediately. Aubrey had just made the trip from San Francisco to Santa Fe, for a wager, in twenty-two days. Major Weightman was, two years ago, the delegate in congress from New Mexico, and an officer in the Army during the Mexican war. Nothing is said of the circumstances which terminated the earthly cares of the most intrepid traveller that the world has ever produced.

In 1848, Mr. Aubrey performed the journey between Santa Fe, and Independence, which gave to him his fame for perseverance and personal endurance. On the 12 of September of that year, he left Santa Fe with the intention of making a quick trip to the states, and he certainly accomplished it.

swim rocks and endure the rain for twenty-four hours, and travelled nearly six hundred miles of the distance in the usual way. By the aid of a steamboat which he found at Independence landing he made the whole distance from Santa Fe to St. Louis in a little over ten days—1,200 miles. No one accompanied him over the prairie, and a portion of the land trip was at the rate of one hundred and ninety miles to the twenty-four hours. This journey earned for Mr. Aubrey the sobriquet of the "Skimmer of the Plains," and he has worn it ever since, and the passion seems to have been innate for we find it announced by the telegraph that he had undertaken for a wager, to make the distance between San Francisco and Santa Fe in twenty-two days. Supposing him to have performed it then, taking his trip in 1848 from Santa Fe he may be said to have traveled from San Francisco to St. Louis in thirty-two days. For a series of years, Mr. Aubrey was engaged in extensive mercantile transactions.

A GLIMPSE AT NEBRASKA.

The Milwaukee News of Aug. 15th says—We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman, now in our city, who has just returned from a brief visit to Nebraska territory for the facts in the following article in relation to this interesting territory.

The shore of Nebraska along the Missouri ten miles up from the mouth of that river, is a bold bluff. A strip six or seven miles in width, of indefinite length, is covered with timber. The Nebraska shore present a beautiful contrast with the Iowa side—the former being much bolder and the scenery more variegated. The soil is very rich—Ten or twelve miles back from the river, there is an extensive belt of prairie land varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in width with timber along the streams.

The valley of Platte river is beautifully timbered the soil fertile, and towns are springing up along the banks.

The country is settled along the Platte, with substantial farmers, and emigrants are rushing in with great rapidity. The emigrants are principally from the north-western States, and our informant, like all others who have visited the country, thinks there is not the remotest possibility of slavery ever being established in Nebraska. He saw nothing of the ferry where rangers, suspected of being Yankees, were asked to pronounce "cow" before they were permitted to pass over, but, on the contrary, thinks the general sentiment of the country is hostile to slavery, even if it were not precluded by the character of the soil and climate.

The Indians were all out on a grand hunt. The tribes consist of Sioux, Omaha, Gtoez, Pawnee, Pottowattamies and Sacs. They are constantly fighting among themselves, and our informant saw several who had been severely wounded in battle.

They have shown themselves friendly to the whites so far though it is apprehended that there will be difficulty between them and the squatters upon their territory. The Chiefs offer, however, to guaranty and protect a squatter's claim upon their lands for the sum of ten dollars.



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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 42.

## A NAME IN THE SAND.

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A wave came rolling high and fast,  
And washed my lines away.

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With every mark on earth from me:  
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at by serpents, tortured by demons, stung by the hollow voices and cold touch of apparitions. A mighty stone is laid on his breast and crushes him to the ground in helpless agony; and bulls and tigers pursue his palsied footsteps; the unearthly shrieks and gibberish of hags, witches and fiends float around him. In whatever situation he may be placed he feels superlatively wretched, he is rolling his eternal stone; he is stretched upon the iron bed of Procrustes; he is prostrated by inevitable destiny beneath the approaching car of Jugernaut. At one moment he may have the consciousness of a malignant demon being at his side, then to shun the sight of so appalling an object, he will close his eyes but still the fearful being makes his presence known, for its icy breath is felt diffusing itself over his visage, he knows that he is face to face with a fiend. Then if he looks up, he beholds horrid eyes glaring upon him, and an aspect of hell grinning at him with more than hellish malice.

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Poets have talked much of the inspiration of the fields, woods, and mountains; and doubtless they have ennobling influences; but lofty dreams may be dreamt within the sound of the disjunct and ghostly chimes of St. Clement's church—those bells which are popularly supposed to be perpetually announcing oranges and lemons, but which always seem to be trying to learn the old 104th psalm, and invariably breaking down in the attempt. Noble schemes of life have doubtless been shaped in St. Clement's Hall-court and

Pauernoster-row, and great poems meditated in Monmouth Street and other solitudes of Seven Dials. Were it not for the hideous neighborhood by which it is in-land, I can conceive no town more delightful than Clement's Inn—that inn to which Master Justice Shallow belonged, and where he spent so merry a time. Old red-tiled houses, yet not too old for solidity and comfort, whispering trees, standing on green grass-plots; picturesque gateways, ready to admit the visits of your friends, yet shutting out the noisy world, and giving you a sense of seclusion, gravel-walks for pacing up and down, while you listen to the exterior hum of life coming towards you from the Strand; these are the elements which make Clement's Inn, to my mind, a spot to be coveted. Then, for mysterious intertangles of paths, and for a sense of close seclusion, defended towards the main approach by massive gates, what can be more admirable than the Temple? No enchanted forest in Ariosto or Spencer could be more secret or labyrinthine; and the bright lawn of the gardens, looking out on the moving pageants of the river, with the meditative trees and cawing rooks that seem forever dreaming of past times, and the surrounding houses, substantial and grave, yet cheerful, made up, to my thinking, a quiet nest more delightful for being in the heart of London's vitality. Gray's Inn is stately and majestic; but it wants the grace and brightness, the ever-renewing poetry of trees: its gardens being out of sight as one stands in either of the squares. Lincoln's Inn, in the gardens of which Mr. Bickersteth used to walk by favor of the benches, is a beautiful retirement, rendered beautiful by the noble pile of stone buildings, and picturesque by the rich Elizabethan architecture of a new hall; and Inigo Jones's chapel, raised aloft upon arches, with the open crypt, upon a level with the street, wherein the benches are interred, is as good as a bit out of the "Mysteries of Udolpho."—[Dickens' Household Words.

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swim rocks and endure the rain for twenty-four hours, and travelled nearly six hundred miles of the distance in the mud. By the aid of a steamboat which he found at Independence landing he made the whole distance from Santa Fe to St. Louis in a little over ten days—1,200 miles. No one accompanied him over the prairie, and a portion of the land trip was at the rate of one hundred and ninety miles to the twenty-four hours. This journey earned for Mr. Aubrey the sobriquet of the "Skimmer of the Plains" and he has worn it ever since, and the passion seems to have been innate for we find it announced by the telegraph that he had undertaken for a wager, to make the distance between San Francisco and Santa Fe in twenty-two days. Supposing him to have performed it then, taking his trip in 1848 from Santa Fe he may be said to have traveled from San Francisco to St. Louis in thirty-two days. For a series of years, Mr. Aubrey was engaged in extensive mercantile transactions.

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They have shown themselves friendly to the whites so far though it is apprehended that there will be difficulty between them and the settlers upon their territory. The Chief, however, to guaranty and protect a settler's claim upon their lands for the sum of ten dollars.

There is a return travel from Nebraska, as there was from California and is from all new territories. Our informant saw many who were coming back to the States, disappointed. They belong, generally, to a class without means and without the practical experience to enable them to encounter the

rough and tumble of pioneer life. They went probably expecting, from the glowing accounts of some writers to find themselves in another Utopia, or an earthly paradise like that described by Claude Melancton to the credulous Pauline, as her future home. They found, instead, a new community, where, of all others, it is most difficult to avoid God's universal decree that man shall live by the sweat of his brow. But there is little doubt that industrious artisans, farmers, and indeed all who do not expect to live without work, will find their toil well rewarded and a happy home upon the virgin soil of Nebraska, and that it will speedily become a State with many of the elements of political and commercial power developed.

**THE THREE GENERALS.**—Of the three military chieftains—Washington, Bonaparte and Wellington—Washington by odds, exhibited the finest specimen of physical manhood. Bonaparte possessed the largest brain, and had the finest cerebral developments. Washington had, however, three mental qualities which the Corsican had not viz—calmness, perseverance and adhesiveness. Bonaparte was in his youth a very handsome man, in his age he was decidedly "passe;" Washington from his earliest youth to the hour of his departure, had a belligerent expression in which serenity and goodness ever warred for the mastery. Wellington's face was that of a martinet; it was stern but not intelligent in its general expression. Of the three in maturity, Washington's face exhibited more forcibly "the action of the face within." Napoleon in youth was slim in form, rather meagre in outline, in age quite corpulent, or rather puffy approaching the "obese." In eight Napoleon was about five feet six inches and when he was back was rather insignificant looking, and would in a crowd have passed unnoticed, but for his intellectual characteristics. However he was more presentable than Wellington. Both in "physique" were inferior to Wellington.



### Ladies' Department.

#### THE REMINISCENCE OF LOVE.

Love, unrequited, soon must die,  
Pride heals the transient smart;  
Indifference will support the sigh,  
That rises in the heart.

But let the passion be returned,  
In all its tenderness;  
Then its pleasures will be mourned,  
Nor time can make it less.

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder,"  
As time its stream still flows;  
The more within my heart I ponder,  
Love's image deeper grows.

Ambition, pleasure, all must fail  
To quench the stifled flame;  
And I alone life's sea must sail—  
No other heart to claim.

Hamilton.

CYMRO.

#### EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Paris correspondent of the Columbus Journal translates the following story from late German papers:

A very rich old lady, the countess de K— had, by her first marriage, two twin sons, whom she loved fondly. After having trembled a long while for their existence, she decided to quit Germany, her native country, where she possessed, independent of a vast and magnificent domain, a

resemblance; they both engaged in the culture of arts, but especially in painting. At sixteen years of age they were already cited as masters, but at this epoch a new crisis appeared. The same symptoms, the same pains, the physicians decided that to prevent the return of these nervous crises, the young men should be separated. They obstinately refused at first, but vanquished by the supplications of their distracted mother, they consented to the painful separation. It was left to chance which one should leave the maternal roof, and it fell on Alfred.

Alfred K. started on the tour of Greece and Egypt; the journey was to continue a year. Alfred wrote regularly every day to his mother and brother; he sent them his drawings and his pictures. But what was remarkable, the young man who remained in Italy lived so perfectly the life of his brother, that he designed and painted exactly and simultaneously what his brother designed and painted after nature. Each time that a package arrived from Athens or Alexandria, the paintings, the aquarells that they contained had already their duplicates so faithful that the artists themselves could find no difference.

One day, returning from a journey in Upper Egypt, Alfred K. died, and the physicians sent to the family a detailed account of the circumstances which attended the death of the young man. The same day, at the same hour, and under circumstances, and with symptoms precisely identical, the brother who remained in Italy died, pronouncing the same words as his brother had pronounced.

The desolate mother, who was yet young, being but sixteen years older than her sons, returned to Germany, where her husband occupied a high position under government. Two years after her return, she gave birth, a second time, to twin boys who resembled, trait for trait, the twin sons whom she had so unfortunately lost.

They received at their baptism the names of their deceased brothers. All the circumstances which happened at the development of the first children, were reproduced precisely with the second; the same nervous paroxysms, the same mysterious sympathies. Again the mother was advised to travel. This time she went into Spain; the boys exhibited the same taste for the arts, particularly for painting. At the age of sixteen, and day for day with the first brothers they fell sick. Then separation was ordered, but this time the mother resisted energetically; she was vanquished however, by the persistence of their malady and the continued persuasion of the physicians, who declared that they would die if they remained together on account of the extraordinary resemblance of their nervous organization, which absorbed mutually the principle of their existence. The mother, consented that one of them should make a voyage into the south of Spain.

Chance again designated one who bore the name of Alfred. The same phenomenon of intuition was reproduced. The one designed at Madrid or Barcelona what the other painted at Cadiz, and with the same wonderful resemblance of touch. The day that Alfred was ready to start home to rejoin his mother and brother, he fell sick and died at the same hour that his brother died at Cadiz in the arms of his mother, and both pronounced at the same time the words which their deceased brothers had pronounced eighteen years ago.

**WOMAN FOUND IN THE WOODS.**—A woman, upwards of fifty years of age, was found about seventy or eighty miles above the mouth of the Oconto River in the early part of last week. She seemed to be partially crazed, and can give no intelligence as to where she belongs. She has probably been wandering in the woods for weeks. She says that her maiden name was Mary Ann Kingsland; that when a child she lived in the city of New York; went from there to Genee County, where she went to school until she was 13 years old; she there married a man by the name of Crosby, who lived in Canada, who died soon afterwards; that she next came to Illinois and married Mr. James Day, an engineer on an Ohio river steamer. Up to this point she relates her history very clearly, but all after is confused, and it cannot be ascertained where she belongs or how she came to stray into the woods, except that she has been on Wolf River, and says something about hunting for roots and herbs. It is possible that she was lured from there to where she was found, and on the way she was

extract:—At Subouneca, where there is a bungalow I attended the market at which there were several hundred hill men and women. It is really surprising to see them, for it can fall little short of such an infliction, the Southal women put themselves to in order to, as they imagine, adorn their arms, ankles, and throats which are laden with heavy brass or bell-metal ornaments. I had a quantity of these ornaments weighed, and found that the bracelets fluctuated from two to four pounds; the ankles four pounds each; and as a fully equipped bello carries two anklets, and perhaps twelve bracelets, and a neck lace weighing a pound, the total weight of ornaments carried on her person amounts to thirty-four pounds of bell-metal—a greater weight than one of our drawing room belles could well lift. Almost every woman in comfortable circumstances carries 12 pounds weight of brass ornaments upon her person. The "Englishman" adds. It may seem absurdly foolish to us that pretty Southal girls should load themselves with brass ornaments, which it would be a punishment for a convict to wear but the custom is not a more foolish one, in our opinion, than that by virtue of which young English ladies dance the Polka in the month of May in India.



### Youth's Department.

#### SONNET—EARLY RISING.

Arise, the man within me! cease to doze  
Let not the animal subdue the man;  
Nature requires but little—short repose,  
Then let me give to thought the time I can:  
Since thinking is the germ of life within,  
Unprofitable, too full of sin—  
Life without it, is but a grov'ling state,  
Duties neglected, trusting to blind fate.  
Sins of omission are but lazy sins,  
They are as heinous as the active—bold;  
Man knows not half his powers—he begins  
Life's earnest battle when he's growing old;  
So moments precious I redeem from sleep  
To climb up learning's ladder high and steep.

Hamilton.

CYMRO.

#### A SNAKE KILLING CAT.

The Warrenton, N O Flag says that a gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of that county, has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench legged chair. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuft of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce and its nature savage.

His master's house being infested with snakes which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, she took it into his head to eschew such game as rats and mice, and make war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed. Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned much fatigued, and perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed he had encountered one of those large but rare serpents known as the Goo-bat. This turned out to be true, for the day after Mr. Marv B. Rulls found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds eleven ounces!

This class of serpents are natives of Eastern Virginia, and very large hawks and large larks—the

is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is marbled with large spots of chestnut color, to the middle of which is a spot perfectly round, and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, muskrats, opossums, &c. They avoid the sight of man, and are consequently rarely seen.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance, but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment.

### THOUGHTS AT CHURCH.

By FANNY FRANK.— I have an old fashioned way of entering church, before the bells begin to chime. I enjoy the quiet brooding stillness. I love to think of the many words of holy cheer that have fallen there, from heaven-missioned lips, and folded themselves like snow-white wings over the heart of despair. I love to think of the sinless, little ones whose early temples, have been laved at the baptismal font. I love to think of the weak, yet strong ones, who have fearfully tasted the consecrated cup, on which is written. "Do this in remembrance of me." I love to think of those self-forgetting, self-exiled, who counting all things naught for Gethsemane's dear sake, are treading foreign shores, to say to the so-called fettered pagan, "Behold the Lamb of God." I love to think of the loving hearts that at yonder altar have throbbled side by side, while the holy men of God pronounced "the twain, one." I love to think of the loving smile of which death itself was powerless to rob the dead saint over whose upturned face, to which the sunlight lent such mocking glow, the words "Dust to dust," fell upon the pained ear of love.

I love, as I sit here to list through the half opened vestry-door, to the hymning voices of happy Sabbath scholars, sweet as the timid chirp of mom's first peeping bird. I love to hear their tiny feet patter down the aisle, and mark the earnest gaze of questioning children. I love to see the toil-hardened hand of labour brush off the penitent tear. I love—"our minister," how very sad he looks to day. Are his parishioners unsympathetic? Do censorious, dissatisfied spirits watch and wait for his halting?

Now he rises and says, slowly—musically, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." What such sweet, soul-resting words, do his tears overflow? Why has his voice such a heart-quake? Ah! there is a vacant seat in the pastor's pew. A little golden head, that last Sunday gladdened our eyes like a gleam of sunlight, lies dreamlessly pillowed beneath the coffin-lid; gleeful eyes have lost their brightness; cherry lips are wan and mute, and beneath her sable veil the lonely mother sob. And so the father's lip quivers, and for a moment Nature triumphs. Then athwart the gloomy clouds flashes the bow of promise. He wipes away the blinding tears, and with an angel smile, and upward glance, he says: "Though He slay me yet will I trust in him."

### Humorous.

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

#### THE KNOW-NOTHING.

Where have you been? asked Mrs. Snob  
As Mr. Snob reeled in the door;  
A pretty time to seek your home,  
I'm sure it's twelve o'clock—and more.  
These midnight revels will not do;  
Shame on you, Snob for acting so!  
Where have you been? I ask again.  
Says he, Dear wife—I do not know.  
A pretty plight your hat is in;  
And see, your coat is muddled o'er;  
Your nose is like a to-ma-to;  
And you can scarcely reach the door.  
How came you so—you naughty man!  
Say Mr. Snob, how came you so?  
My dearest wife, don't bother me—  
You've heard me say I don't know.

I see it all, you cruel man!  
Cried Mrs. Snob, excited quite;  
You've joined the men who nothing know,  
And you've been meeting them to-night!  
Well, I'll forgive you if you'll tell  
Me why they meet in secret so!  
Come, Snobby, you can tell me how  
Why, Mrs. Snob—I do not know.



They found, instead of a new community, where all others, it is most difficult to avoid God's universal decree that man shall live by the sweat of his brow. But there is little doubt that industrious artesian farmers, and indeed all who do not expect to live without work, will find their toil well rewarded and a happy home upon the virgin soil of Nebraska, and that it will speedily become a State with many of the elements of political and commercial power developed.

**THE THREE GENERALS**—Of the three military chieftains—Washington, Bonaparte and Wellington—Washington by odds, exhibited the finest specimen of physical manhood. Bonaparte possessed the largest brain, and had the finest cerebral developments. Wellington had, however, three mental qualities which the Corsican had not viz—calmness, perseverance and adhesiveness. Bonaparte was in his youth a very handsome man, in his age he was decidedly "passe." Washington from his earliest youth to the hour of his departure, had a belligerent expression in which serenity and goodness ever warred for the mastery. Wellington's face was that of a martinet; it was stern but not intelligent in its general expression. Of the three in maturity, Washington's face exhibited more forcibly "the action of the face within." Napoleon in youth was slim in form, rather meagre in outline, in age quite corpulent, or rather puffy, approaching the "obese." In eight Napoleon was about five feet six inches and when he came back was rather insignificant looking, and would in a crowd have passed unnoticed, but for his intellectual characteristics. However he was more presentable than Wellington. Both in "physique" were inferior to Wellington.



**Ladies' Department.**

**THE REMINISCENCE OF LOVE.**

Love, unrequited, soon must die,  
Pride heals the transient smart;  
Indifference will support the sigh,  
That rises in the heart.

But let the passion be returned,  
In all its tenderness;  
Then its pleasures will be mourned,  
Nor time can make it less.

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder,"  
As time its stream still flows;  
The more within my heart I ponder'  
Love's image deeper grows.

Ambition, pleasure, all must fail  
To quench the stifled flame;  
And I alone life's sea must sail—  
No other heart to claim.

Hamilton.

CYMRO.

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE.**

The Paris correspondent of the Columbus Journal translates the following story from late German papers:

A very rich old lady, the countess de K— had, by her first marriage, two twin sons, whom she loved fondly. After having trembled a long while for their existence, she decided to quit Germany, her native country, where she possessed independent of a vast and magnificent estate, an immense property under rent. She traveled, consulted the most eminent physicians, and finally fixed her residence in Italy. There, under the influence of a beautiful sky, the two boys grew up, but they presented the excessive nervous impetuosity which had since their infancy put their lives in per-

il danger. To prevent the return of these nervous crises, the young men should be separated. They obstinately refused at first, but vanquished by the supplications of their distracted mother, they consented to the painful separation. It was left to chance which one should leave the maternal roof, and it fell on Alfred.

Alfred K. started on the tour of Greece and Egypt; the journey was to continue a year. Alfred wrote regularly every day to his mother and brother; he sent them his drawings and his pictures. But what was remarkable, the young man who remained in Italy lived so perfectly the life of his brother, that he designed and painted exactly and simultaneously what his brother designed and painted after nature. A short time after a package arrived from Athens or Alexandria, the paintings, the aquarells that they contained had already their duplicates so faithful that the artists themselves could find no difference.

One day, returning from a journey in Upper Egypt, Alfred K. died, and the physicians sent to the family a detailed account of the circumstances which attended the death of the young man. The same day, at the same hour, and under circumstances, and with symptoms precisely identical, the brother who remained in Italy died, pronouncing the same words as his brother had pronounced.

The desolate mother, who was yet young, being but sixteen years older than her sons, returned to Germany, where her husband occupied a high position under government. Two years after her return, she gave birth, a second time, to twin boys who resembled, trait for trait, the twin sons whom she had so unfortunately lost.

They received at their baptism the names of their deceased brothers. All the circumstances which happened at the development of the first children, were reproduced precisely with the second; the same nervous paroxysms, the same mysterious sympathies. Again the mother was advised to travel. This time she went into Spain; the boys exhibited the same taste for the arts, particularly for painting. At the age of sixteen, and day for day with the first brothers they fell sick. Then separation was ordered, but this time the mother resisted energetically; she was vanquished however, by the persistence of their malady and the continued persuasion of the physicians, who declared that they would die if they remained together on account of the extraordinary resemblance of their nervous organization, which absorbed mutually the principle of their existence. The mother, consented that one of them should make a voyage into the south of Spain.

Chance again designated one who bore the name of Alfred. The same phenomenon of intuition was reproduced. The one designed at Madrid or Barcelona what the other painted at Cadiz, and with the same wonderful resemblance of touch. The day that Alfred was ready to start home to rejoin his mother and brother, he fell sick and died at the same hour that his brother died at Cadiz in the arms of his mother, and both pronounced at the same time the words which their deceased brothers had pronounced eighteen years ago.

**WOMAN FOUND IN THE WOODS.**—A woman, upwards of fifty years of age, was found about seventy or eighty miles above the mouth of the Oconto River in the early part of last week. She seemed to be partially crazed, and can give no intelligence as to where she belongs. She has probably been wandering in the woods for weeks. She says that her maiden name was Mary Ann Kingland; that when a child she lived in the city of New York, went from there to Geneva County, where she went to school until she was 13 years old; she there married a man by the name of Crosby, who lived in Canada, who died soon afterwards; that she next came to Illinois and married Mr. James Day, an engineer on an Ohio river steamer. Up to this point she relates her history very clearly, but she is afterwards confused, and it cannot be ascertained where she belongs or how she came to stray into the woods, except that she has been on Wolf River, and says something about hunting for roots and herbs. It is possible that she wandered from there to where she was found on the Oconto. It was her intention to bring her here.—[Green Bay, Wis. Advocate.

**INDIAN GIRLS AND THEIR BRASS ORNAMENTS.**—The Calcutta "Englishman" in noticing Captain Sherwell's Geographical and Statistical report of the districts of the Bangalore, makes the following

self-reliance, as they imagine, adorn their arms, ankles and throats which are laden with heavy brass or bell-metal ornaments. I had a quantity of these ornaments weighed, and found that the bracelets fluctuated from two to four pounds; the ankles four pounds each; and as a fully equipped belle carries two anklets, and perhaps twelve bracelets, and a neck lace weighing a pound, the total weight of ornaments carried on her person amounts to thirty-four pounds of bell-metal—a greater weight than one of our drawing room belles could well lift. Almost every woman in comfortable circumstances carries 12 pounds weight of brass ornaments upon her person." The "Englishman" adds. It may seem absurdly foolish to us that pretty South Indian girls should load themselves with brass ornaments which it would be a punishment for a convict to wear but the custom is not a more foolish one, in our opinion, than that by virtue of which young English ladies dance the Polka in the month of May in India.



**Youth's Department.**

**SONNET—EARLY RISING.**

Arise, the man within me! cease to doze  
Let not the animal subdue the man;  
Nature requires but little—short repose,  
Then let me give to thought the time I can:  
Since thinking is the germ of life within,  
Unprofitable, too full of sin—  
Life without it, is but a grov'ling state,  
Duties neglected, trusting to blind fate,  
Sins of omission are but lazy sins,  
They are as heinous as the active—bold;  
Man knows not half his powers—he begins  
Life's earnest battle when he's growing old:  
So moments precious I redeem from sleep  
To climb up learning's ladder high and steep.  
Hamilton. CYMRO.

**A SNAKE KILLING CAT.**

The Warrenton, N C Flag says that a gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of that county, has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench legged chair. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuft of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce and its nature savage.

His master's house being infested with snakes which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, she took it into his head to eschew such game a rats and mice, and make war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed. Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned much fatigued, and perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed he had encountered one of those large but rare serpents known as the Goo-bat. This turned out to be true, for the day after Mr. Marv B. Ralls found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds eleven ounces!

This class of serpents are natives of Eastern Virginia, with very large heads and large jaws—the mouth is armed with cutting crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the forepart of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border, and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The forehead

avoid the sight of man, and are consequently rarely seen.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance, but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment.

**THOUGHTS AT CHURCH.**

By FANNY FERR.— I have an old fashioned way of entering church, before the bells begin to chime. I enjoy the quiet brooding stillness. I love to think of the many words of holy cheer that have fallen there, from heaven-missioned lips, and folded themselves like snow-white wings over the heart of despair. I love to think of the sinless, little ones whose early temples, have been laved at the baptismal font. I love to think of the weak, yet strong ones, who have fearfully tasted the consecrated cup, on which is written, "Do this in remembrance of me." I love to think of those self-forgetting, self-exiled, who counting all things naught for Gethsemane's dear sake, are treading foreign shores, to say to the so soufettered pagan, "Behold the Lamb of God." I love to think of the loving hearts that at yonder altar have throbb'd side by side, while the holy men of God pronounced "the twain, one." I love to think of the loving smile of which death itself was powerless to rob the dead saint over whose upturned face, to which the sunlight lent such mocking glow, the words "Dust to dust," fell upon the pained ear of love.

I love, as I sit here to list through the half opened vestry-door, to the hymning voices of happy Sabbath scholars, sweet as the timid chirp of morn's first peeping bird. I love to hear their tiny feet as they patter down the aisle, and mark the earnest gaze of questioning children. I love to see the toil-hardened hand of labour brush off the penitent tear. I love—"our minister," how very sad he looks to day. Are his parishioners unsympathetic? Do censorious, dissatisfied spirits watch and wait for his halting?

Now he rises and says, slowly—musically, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Why at such sweet, soul-resting words, do his tears overflow? Why has his voice such a heart-quickener? Ah! there is a vacant seat in the pastor's pew. A little golden head, that last Sunday gladden'd our eyes like a gleam of sunlight, lies dreamily pillowed beneath the coffin-lid; gleeful eyes have lost their brightness; cherry lips are wan and mute, and beneath her sable veil the lonely mother sobs. And so the father's lip quivers, and for a moment Nature triumphs. Then athwart the gloomy clouds flashes the bow of promise. He wipes away the blinding tears, and with an angel smile, and upward glance, he says: "Though He slay me yet will I trust in him."

**Humorous.**

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

**THE KNOW-NOTHING.**

Where have you been? asked Mrs. Snob  
As Mr. Snob reel'd in the door;  
A pretty time to seek your home,  
I'm sure it's twelve o'clock—and more  
These midnight revel's will not do;  
Shame on you, Snob for acting so!  
Where have you been? I ask again.  
Says he, Dear wife—I do not know  
A pretty plight your hat is in;  
And see, your coat is muddied o'er;  
Your nose is like a to-ma-to;  
And you can scarcely reach the door  
How came you so—you naughty man!  
Say Mr. Snob, how came you so?  
My dearest wife, don't bother me—  
You've heard me say I don't know.

I see it all, you cruel man!  
Cried Mrs. Snob, excited quite;  
You've joined the men who nothing know.  
And you've been meeting them to-night  
Well, I'll forgive you if you'll tell  
Me why they meet in secret so!  
Come, Snobby, you can tell me low—  
Why, Mrs. Snob—I do not know.

Mrs. John Smith is amazed at seeing the marriage of Mr. John Smith, in the newspapers. Thinks it only a political license, as she doesn't believe there's another John Smith in the whole world.









## The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

### THE PURPOSES OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Licensed to make the strong man weak,  
Licensed to lay the wise man low,  
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,  
And cause her children's tears to flow.

Licensed to do their neighbors harm,  
Licensed to misrule, war and strife,  
Licensed to netve the robber's arm,  
Licensed to sharp the murderer's knife.

Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell,  
To bring disease, and want, and woe;  
Licensed to make this world a hell,  
And fit a man for hell below.

O. S.

### TROPHIES OF THE MAINE LAW.

One of the editors of the *National Temperance Organ*, Cincinnati, has visited Portland, Maine, and seen for himself some of the "ruinous consequences" of the Maine Law. These he describes so graphically, that we let him speak for himself:

"Among the most eloquent things we saw, were the ruins of several distilleries. A few years ago, they flourished on the ruins of domestic peace and happiness; now, the family smiles o'er their level and dilapidated remains. Let those who doubt the efficiency of the Maine Law go and see these relics of past barbarism; let them see the old vats and walls crumbling into dust, leaving no trace of the dark spot where misery and death were brewed for the human family, and then let them be for ever silent as to the operation of that law. We had several friends, who, to satisfy their curiosity, went around into every hole and corner of the city, and endeavoured, by every crafty means, to obtain liquor, but were unable to succeed in a single instance. This, we thought, was pretty conclusive. We fell into a conversation with a gentleman who had been an ardent opposer of the law from the start, and he took a walk with us up into a part of the city which is settled exclusively by Irish. He said before the law passed, that it was a collection of miserable hovels, occupied by a pitiful and worthless set of fellows; but now there are neat and comfortable dwellings there, and the inhabitants are frugal, industrious and peaceable. This change, he said, could be attributed to no other cause than the Maine Law. Before, they spent their money for whiskey; now, they save it for a livelihood."

### PROGRESS OF THE GOOD TEMPLARS IN CANADA.

The Order of the Good Templars is an excellent institution and we are glad to hear of its success, it works hand-in-hand with the Sons.

C. DURAND, Esq.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

Since my last communication I have had the pleasure of putting into operation and instituting additional new lodges at the following places:—  
Belleville, Colborn, Brougham, 5th Concession Markham, City of Toronto, Weston, and Lambton.  
I herewith subjoin a synopsis of the Lodges recently instituted in this province, at the following respective places:—

EAST OF TORONTO.

Merrickville, Easton's Corners, Frankville, Kitley, Addison, Smith's Falls, Adolphustown, Picton, Newtown, Prince Albert, Brooklyn, Scaggog Island (or one near Brooklyn), Milford, Cherry Valley, Demorestville, Consocon, Reddenville, Latta's Mills, Belleville, Colborn, Whitby, Brougham, Markham, Toronto.

WEST OF TORONTO.

Simcoe, Hamilton, Dundas, York, Caledonia, Niagara, St. David's, St. George, Brantford, Brantford, Norfolk, Oxford, Princeton, Canning, Paris, Weston, Lambton.

Total, 42 instituted within a short time.

THE LODGE IN TORONTO is started with the right material, and in my humble opinion will be a very large Lodge in numbers ere long.

I intend to lecture as follows:—  
Brantford, Saturday, 21st instant; Barford, Monday, 23rd; Paris, Tuesday, 24th; Oxford, Wednesday, 25th; Norwich, Thursday, 26th; Simcoe, Friday, 27th; Walpole, Saturday, 28th.  
An insertion of this will oblige,

HOW CAN WE REVIVE THE WORK IN THIS DIVISION?—We were in the Coldstream Division a few nights ago, and this question was aptly put from the chair. This Division has had a great many severe trials. It has, nevertheless, done well, and lately contained 120 members. It lost quite a number when the Canadian Rifles left for Kingston, among them a very excellent man, Mr. Miller a sergeant. The Niagara people will remember him. He is a thorough man—liberal, brave, and manly—a true Scot; and no better Son lives in Canada. We regret to say that a few Sons broke their pledge in this Division during the cholera, under the plea that brandy was necessary in cholera times. Yet the Division has some fine men in it, and is doing well. It has a fine well-lit hall. As a commencement, on Wednesday the 11th instant, six ladies were proposed as visiting members, who were initiated on Wednesday the 18th. This is a good beginning. Let every Division in Canada ask itself this pertinent question, too—*What can we do to revive this Division?* You can admit the ladies in your neighbourhood as visiting members; you can get them to propose their brothers, their sisters, their fathers, mothers, husbands, and lastly, their sweethearts! You can thus awake your neighbourhood, and create in all classes a lively interest in Temperance. You can go to work and hold weekly or semi-monthly tea meetings. You can get up petitions, build a temperance hall, or do some one good work. If the divisions of Canada act wisely and prudently in admitting females into their Divisions, in one year the Order in Canada would exceed in numbers its status of 1852. Go then to work now as the nights are long, and keep up the glorious cause of Temperance.

LOCHIEL DIVISION, KENYON.—A friend writes us that this Division was only organized last April and now numbers over 50 members. He says the temperance cause is progressing finely in that vicinity. It does one good to hear such cheering news.

THERE ARE MANY DIVISIONS in Canada dragging out a miserable existence just for want of some little stir and excitement. The cause of temperance is as urgent and good as ever, and why not then carry on your divisions vigorously? Men must have some place to spend their time in, and where is there a better one than in a division-room? If Sons do not wake up in Canada the Good Templars will take the wind out of their sails.

The Grand Division of Western New York and Massachusetts will meet during the later part of October.

Delegates remember the 25th October is the day our Grand Division meets at Bytown. Let as many go as possible. We at present expect to attend.

The Boston Weekly Telegraph is now an exceedingly useful and well conducted paper.

Most of the American States are on the eve of great elections. Illinois and New York vote on the 7th November. New York is very much confused between numerous candidates.

REMARKABLE FACT.—The report of the N. Y. Prison Associations states that of 1200 complaints examined and nearly 2000 persons spoken to in our city prisons during six months, only one was recognised, who had up to his arrest, abstained entirely from intoxicating drink. Will not those people who think slightly of temperance efforts make a note of this? And will they point out a cheaper or more effective way of arresting crime and misery? —[N. Y. Organ.

SHOULD A MAINE LAW IN CANADA BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE?—We think not, the people are prepared for it, and only want a good law thus passed. Nearly every locality in Canada will at once carry it out. A submission of the question to the people is therefore unnecessary. McNab's administration is however opposed to the Law.

It is said Myron Clarke will be elected by a large majority in New York. The Know Nothings will vote for him. Raymond, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor and Editor of the *New York Times* is less popular, and is on the fence as to the Know Nothings. He is, however, in favor of a Maine Law for New York. It seems the attendance at the Auburn Temperance Convention on the 27th September last was very large. Delegates (to the number of 300) from every part of the state of New York were present. Lager beer (of which so much has been said in Pennsylvania) is a German beer drunk very much throughout the United States. It is this custom which vitiates the German population in the United States. Rev. Mr. Rogers, lectured at Richmond Hill on the 13th

people are determined to uphold it. We observe that a Prohibitory Liquor Law League has just been formed in Nova Scotia. Judge Marshall is retained to lecture for it. We hope for the best in such cases, but experience has proved in Canada, the United States and England, that drinking men are of little use in such a league, indeed do it harm. It is intended, we judge, in Nova Scotia, to form a league similar to that which only nominally exists in Canada. Excepting the distribution of a fund of some £500 for lectures, the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League has little vitality. It has not succeeded here. Still it may do good elsewhere. We see that the sons of Nova Scotia were to have a grand procession on the occasion of the Provincial Agricultural Fair held there on 4th inst. It is a pity the London Sons had not had one. But there, as in Hamilton and Toronto, the divisions are quite asleep just now. It is time they were awakened again to duty. Never did the times more urgently call for it.

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habit of our best poets, American and English. We refer the reader to poetical works in their possession. Southey says in his Poem "Madoc"—

"She beckoned and decreed, and drew out  
From beneath her vest a cage, or net  
It rather might be called, so fine the twigs  
Which knit it, where confined two fire-flies gave  
Their lustre."

Then, as to our use of the term lightning bug or fire-fly, we have only taken a liberty which writers on natural history have done. Most writers use first the popular, then the technical name. Mr. Gosse, in his "CANADIAN NATURALIST," p. 205-6, (Armour has it,) says the insect which he calls the fire-fly is commonly called the lightning bug in Canada. He does not object to the term, but looks upon it as the popular name. He calls it the fire-fly or, technically, the *Lampyrus Corusca*. Now, if he, in a work on natural history, is allowed this liberty, where was the impropriety in our doing the same in a mere scenic sketch?

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As we have alluded to Cox's PICTORIAL MUSEUM OF ANIMATED NATURE, the best work extant, a costly one too, we might as well tell Coleoptera what he says of COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS, how they are described in this learned and beautiful work. See



My son, I have given you a cup of wine when it giveth its color to 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, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

### THE PURPOSES OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Licensed to make the strong man weak,  
Licensed to lay the wise man low,  
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,  
And cause her children's tears to flow,  
  
Licensed to do their neighbors harm,  
Licensed to mar the war and strife,  
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm,  
Licensed to sharpen the murderer's knife,  
  
Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell,  
To bring disease, and want, and woe;  
Licensed to make this world a hell,  
And fit a man for hell below.

O. S.

### TROPHIES OF THE MAINE LAW.

One of the editors of the *National Temperance Organ*, Cincinnati, has visited Portland, Maine, and seen for himself some of the "ruinous consequences" of the Maine Law. These he describes so graphically, that we let him speak for himself:

"Among the most eloquent things we saw, were the ruins of several distilleries. A few years ago, they flourished on the ruins of domestic peace and happiness; now, the family smiles over their level and dilapidated remains. Let those who doubt the efficiency of the Maine Law go and see these relics of past barbarism; let them see the old vats and walls crumbling into dust, leaving no trace of the dark spot where misery and death were brewed for the human family; and then let them be forever silent as to the operation of that law. We had several friends, who, to satisfy their curiosity, went around into every hole and corner of the city, and endeavoured, by every crafty means, to obtain liquor, but were unable to succeed in a single instance. This, we thought, was pretty conclusive. We fell into a conversation with a gentleman who had been an ardent opposer of the law from the start, and he took a walk with us up into a part of the city which is settled exclusively by Irish. He said before the law passed, that it was a collection of miserable hovels, occupied by a pitiful and worthless set of families; but now there are neat and comfortable dwellings there, and the inhabitants are frugal, industrious and peaceable. This change, he said, could be attributed to no other cause than the Maine Law. Before, they spent their money for whiskey; now, they save it for a livelihood."

### PROGRESS OF THE GOOD TEMPLARS IN CANADA.

The Order of the Good Templars is an excellent institution and we are glad to hear of its success, it works hand-in-hand with the Sons.

C. DURAND, ESQ.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

Since my last communication I have had the pleasure of putting into operation and instituting additional new lodges at the following places:—  
Belleville, Colborn, Brougham, 5th Concession  
Markham, City of Toronto, Weston, and Lambton.  
I herewith subjoin a synopsis of the Lodges recently instituted in this province, at the following respective places:—

EAST OF TORONTO.

Merrickville, Easton's Corners, Frankville, Kitley, Addison, Smith's Falls, Adolphustown, Picton, Newtown, Prince Albert, Brooklin, Scuggog Island (or one near Brooklin), Milford, Cherry Valley, Demorestville, Concession, Rednersville, Lattas Mills, Belleville, Colborn, Whitby, Brougham, Markham, Toronto.

WEST OF TORONTO.

Simcoe, Hamilton, Dundas, York, Caledonia, Niagara, St. David's, St. George, Brantford, Burford, Norfolk, Oxford, Princeton, Canning, Paris, Weston, Lambton.

Total, 42 instituted within a short time.

THE LODGE IN TORONTO is started with the right material, and in my humble opinion will be a very large Lodge in numbers ere long.

I intend to lecture as follows:—

Brantford, Saturday, 21st instant; Burford, Monday, 23rd; Paris, Tuesday, 24th; Oxford, Wednesday, 25th; Norwich, Thursday, 26th; Simcoe, Friday, 27th; Walpole, Saturday, 28th.

An insertion of this will oblige,

Fraternally Yours

WM. M. MURRELL,

October 14, 1854.

D.D. G.M.C.T.

The Niagara people who are in the habit of saying "He is a thorough man—liberal, brave, and manly—a true Scot; and no better Son lives in Canada." We regret to say that a few Sons broke their pledge in this Division during the cholera, under the plea that brandy was necessary in cholera times. Yet the Division has some fine men in it and is doing well. It has a fine well-lit hall. As a commencement, on Wednesday the 11th instant, six ladies were proposed as visiting members, who were initiated on Wednesday the 18th. This is a good beginning. Let every Division in Canada ask itself this pertinent question, too—*What can we do to revive this Division?* You can admit the ladies in your neighbourhood as visiting members; you can get them to propose their brothers, their sisters, their fathers, mothers, husbands, and lastly, their sweethearts! You can thus awake your neighbourhood, and create in all classes a lively interest in Temperance. You can go to work and hold weekly or semi-monthly tea meetings. You can get up petitions, build a temperance hall, or do some one good work. If the divisions of Canada act wisely and prudently in admitting females into their Divisions, in one year the Order in Canada would exceed in numbers its status of 1852. Go then to work now as the nights are long, and keep up the glorious cause of Temperance.

LOCHIL DIVISION, KENYON.—A friend writes us that this Division was only organized last April and now numbers over 50 members. He says the temperance cause is progressing finely in that vicinity. It does one good to hear such cheering news.

THERE ARE MANY DIVISIONS in Canada dragging out a miserable existence just for want of some little stir and excitement. The cause of temperance is as urgent and good as ever, and why not then carry on your divisions vigorously? Men must have some place to spend their time in, and where is there a better one than in a division-room? If Sons do not wake up in Canada the Good Templars will take the wind out of their sails.

The Grand Division of Western New York and Massachusetts will meet during the later part of October.

Delegates remember the 25th October is the day our Grand Division meets at Bytown. Let as many go as possible. We at present expect to attend.

The Boston Weekly Telegraph is now an exceedingly useful and well conducted paper.

Most of the American States are on the eve of great elections. Illinois and New York vote on the 7th November. New York is very much confused between numerous candidates.

REMARKABLE FACT.—The report of the N. Y. Prison Associations states that of 1200 complaints examined and nearly 2000 persons spoken to in our city prisons during six months, only one was recognised, who had up to his arrest, abstained entirely from intoxicating drink. Will not those people who think slightly of temperance efforts make a note of this? And will they point out a cheaper or more effective way of arresting crime and misery?—[N. Y. Organ.

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of some 200 for lectures, the Canadian Prohibitionary League Law League has little vitality. It has not succeeded here. Still it may do good elsewhere. We saw that the sons of Nova Scotia were to have a grand procession on the occasion of the Provincial Agricultural Fair held there on 4th inst. It is a pity the London Sons had not had one. But there, as in Hamilton and Toronto, the divisions are quite asleep just now. It is time they were awakened again to duty. Never did the times more urgently call for it.

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As we have alluded to Cox's *PICTORIAL MUSEUM OF ANIMATED NATURE*, the best work extant, a costly one too, we might as well tell Coleoptera what he says of COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS, how they are described in this learned and beautiful work. See 2nd vol. p. 386, title *Coleoptera*. It reads thus:—

"Coleopterous insects have mandibulate jaws and

FOUR WINGS, of which the ANTERIOR PAIR are modified into elytra, or hard, horny or parchment-like covers for the posterior membranous wings...

We have already alluded to Mr. Gosse, the celebrated English naturalist, who has written works on all the departments of natural history.

ORDER I.—COLEOPTERA BEETLES.

"This vast assemblage of insects is distinguished by the FORE WINGS BEING CRUSTACEOUS IN TEXTURE, covering the SECOND PAIR when at rest, and meeting down the middle by a straight line, not overlapping."

Then see PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF ENTOMOLOGY, an old, yet a very useful and correct English school-book, and hear what he says of beetles and ELYTRA.

"ELYTRA," says he (p. 69, appendix), "mean the UPPER WINGS or crustaceous shells"—implying that beetles have four wings.

"Here, again, we see a naturalist calling such horny cases wings, and we see nature using such cases as partly cases and partly silken wings. Our readers will find a very correct representation of the fire-fly about to take flight, the elytra extended in a straight line first, and then the under finer wings extended in an obtuse angular position below, in a work called the WONDERS OF NATURE OF THE INSECT WORLD, with illustrated engravings, by FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, editor of the "Youth's Cabinet," author of "Stories about Quadrupeds," "Stories about Birds," "Uncle Frank's Home Stories," &c., p. 74, Article X., THE FIRE-FLY. Edition, 1854.

There can be no question but that the four wings of beetles in flight are all partially extended. It serves our purpose, however, sufficiently to show that other naturalists call the elytra wings. Now, we leave our conceited opponents in this dilemma and turn to another subject. We are ridiculed very severely by Coleoptera for calling the fire-fly a lightning bug. We merely said it was called so popularly. Now, the best of naturalists call it a FIRE-FLY, and certainly the name BUG is as appropriate as FLY. It more resembles a bug than a fly. The term "BUG" comes from the Welsh language "bwg," to scare; a thing that crawls and scares. Mr. Woodworth, in the work just alluded to, calls the insect a "FIRE-FLY," and gives no technical name at all. This is a book written for libraries and schools. We called the insect a FIRE-FLY or LIGHTNING BUG, giving no technical name, in a weekly literary journal, in a mere landscape sketch, yet are ignorantly and impudently criticised by Coleoptera. We here insert what Mr. Woodworth says of the fire-fly, to show that our July description is perfectly true even to the smallest minutiae. The first letter of Coleoptera ridiculed the idea of the fire-fly "lighting the belated traveller on his way," as we say. Let him now go to work to ridicule Mr. Woodworth. "The fire-fly is not uncommon in the latitude of New York during the summer months; but in some portions of this continent, and in the West Indies it is much more abundant. In Jamaica, for instance, fire-flies light up a whole meadow in a dark night. There, so they stay all the year round. While in the mountains, says a traveller, they lighted the pathways in myriads, and the road is rendered as plain to the traveller as under the brightest moonlight. A person in Jamaica was in the habit of enclosing a dozen or more fire-flies under an inverted glass in his bedroom to light him to bed."

and the Greek coquettes insert them in a gauze cap on their heads. "Now, mark this Coleoptera!" An American gentleman, travelling from California observed millions of them about the beautiful city of Jalapa in Mexico. These (says Mr. Woodworth) emit a light (what does emit mean?) almost equal to a small wax taper. The light proceeds from the eyes and from parts beneath the wings"—p. 76-77. Here a writer on natural history calls the fire-fly, as we did, a "bug."

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FIRST BLOW AT CANADIAN VITIATED POLITICAL OPINIONS.

The decision of the £10,000 Debentures job case of Toronto has struck the first severe blow at HINCKSISM—HINCKSISM, which means duplicity in politics and jobbery at the public expense, has already become rooted in some parts of Upper Canada. Its adherents, such as J. C. Morrison, Roblin, Ross of Belleville, James Smith, Beattie and Spence, have succeeded so far well. They have together made the worse cause appear the better; by some talent and tact, aided by money, too often duped Upper Canadian constituencies. Such creatures, and presses which sympathize with them, like the Leader, Niagara Mail, Pilot &c., have long held that the Bowles Hincks

...the highest and most searching... have unanimously condemned... The highest and most searching... have unanimously condemned... The highest and most searching... have unanimously condemned...

This vitiated public opinion is now a virus in Canada on the body politic. Our public men are innoculated with it and we see its fruits in the elections of South Oxford and North Wentworth. The people are partially corrupted. Honest men and straight forward conduct no longer are pleasing in their eyes. A GRAND POLITICAL GAP like that of Spence from extreme radical views, to an alliance with ones suits some constitutions very well. If Brown were now to turn a grand summer set, such constituencies as South Oxford would elect him. Vanantart understood that part of the country, when he sold himself to Hincks. We see too that, Dr. Cook, recently elected agreed on the hustings to support the coalition ministry. South Oxford hereafter must be called the county that supports only those opposed to principle. North Wentworth has caught the contagion too and been REGULARLY BETRAYED BY SPENCE. But the first great blow has been struck at the evil, and honest men, can breathe a little easier. Speaking thus of vitiated public opinions, and the political morals of Hincks, we will subjoin the following extract from his last letter to his living South Oxford, and let the public see how antagonistic it is to all correct principle and to the GREAT CHANCERY DECISION.

"I have never denied that a purchase of Crown property was made, at a fair public auction, in which purchase Mr. Morris and I had an interest. I have maintained that, from time immemorial in this Province, as well as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and, I am informed, in England likewise, there has been no impediment to the ACQUISITION of public property at fair, open competition by a SERVANT of the CROWN. Whether any restriction is desirable is not now the question. I allege that the practice has been what I have just affirmed. But it must be clear that any jobbing by the minister for his own advantage should be visited with public indignation. No minister should re-justify the fullest inquiry into all the facts of any transaction with Government in which he has an interest."—Letter of October 1854. ("see Leader.")

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We had these words in the Globe in an article on SARDINIA.

"There is hardly an instance on record of a revolution brought about by violence being permanent in its effects. The bitter feelings which always remain after the appeal to the sword has been settled on one side or the other, are fruitful of dissensions, in which no revolutionary government is safe. Even the conflict through which the successful party has passed, unites it for that calm and moderate rule, by which lasting success can alone be obtained."—(Daily Globe, 14th Oct., 1851.

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...the tyrants of Europe will ever yield to moral... Does the Globe think... Does the Globe think... Does the Globe think...

SPENCE AND MCDUGALL.

We cut this paragraph from the Colonist, not that we entirely agree with it, but to show the inconsistency of Canadian editors. What it is true, as we have often said, that Mr. McDougall is not clear from the charge of being an office-seeking politician, yet it is equally true that Spence is one, and has lately turned a tremendous political somersault. The Colonist says—

"The Hon. Mr. Spence has been returned for North Wentworth, by the large majority of 330 over his opponent, Mr. McDougall, of this city. Altogether there were 719 votes polled, of which McDougall received only 207. Our surprise is that he received any at all. Two defeats within a few months may have the effect of convincing him, if anything can, that his political virtue is of too questionable a nature to meet any favour in Canada yet, and we trust for the sake of the country that such politicians will never receive the countenance or support of the people."—(Colonist, 13th Oct.

Why does the Colonist condemn McDougall, and yet approve of the choice of Spence? If the former was guilty of siding to get up the combination of Hincks and Rolph in 1851, so was Spence. The one is as much an office-seeker as the other. The only difference is this—that Spence has joined a Tory Government to please Hincks. This McDougall never did, and would not do. Spence pretended to be opposed to Hincks, when elected in July, yet on the very first opportunity sold himself for office. He has within the last three months turned his political face in THREE WAYS. We supported McDougall in the late contest because we believed him the better man of the two, not because we would not have preferred another. He has at least done well for some time in opposing Canadian corruptions. The Colonist cares not for inconsistencies of this sort among its leaders. It seems there are over 1200 votes in this Riding, so the electors, after all, took little interest in the matter.

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Mr. McKenzie has brought in a Bill to establish Conciliation Courts. His motion to fix the time of calling Parliament together, was defeated. J. H. Cameron has succeeded in obtaining a resolution from the Government Commissioners to revise and codify the Upper and Lower Canadian Statutes. Mr. Brown has renewed his Bill to abolish the rectories. The Clergy Reserve Bill was presented on the 10th, but not laid before the House. Hogan of the Colonist says that he applied for a copy, but could not obtain one except under the terms of secrecy!! What does this mean? We may perhaps announce it before this number is issued. The members about the 10th inst. took a trip up the Saguenay, it is said in the public eye. Now that all the members in the Cabinet are elected, the public business will go on. W. L. McKenzie has exposed the Rondeau job by which Prince obtained a lease of 3,600 acres of the public domain at Rondeau for 35 years at a nominal rent of 5s a year subject to be hereafter raised by the Crown Land Department. He has also an exclusive right to fish along the shore for 12 miles with other privileges. This certainly smells like a dirty job to bribe the old Colonel of patriot shooting society. We fear Dr. Rolph's hands are not clean in this affair.

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language is different from other naturalists. We know that beetles had what are generally called four wings. Indeed, let any one see a beetle on flight—the fire-fly, for instance—and he must be convinced that, as all four wings are extended, the crustaceous ones must assist in some way in flight; otherwise they would lie over the back longitudinally. With our entomological opponents attack this work, too, as senseless—the author as ignorant for saying beetles HAVE FOUR WINGS—calling the horny elytra wings!

We have already alluded to Mr. Gosse, the celebrated English naturalist, who has written works on all the departments of natural history. In his work on Zoology (department, insects), we find this language at p. 120:—

#### ORDER I.—COLEOPTERA BEETLES.

"This vast assemblage of insects is distinguished by the FORE WINGS being CRUSTACEOUS in TEXTURE, covering the SECOND PAIR when at rest, and meeting down the middle by a straight line, not overlapping." Now, did we say anything more in our article to call up the critical ignorance and impertinence of Coleoptera, of the Colonist, or of Couper, or the two American friends?

Then see PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF ENTOMOLOGY, an old, yet a very useful and correct English school-book, and hear what he says of beetles and ELYTRA.

"ELYTRA," says he (p. 69, appendix), "mean the UPPER WINGS or crustaceous shells"—implying that beetles have four wings. He says, p. 13, that "coleopterous insects are those whose wings are guarded by a pair of horny cases, under which they are folded when at rest." Immediately below it is said, "insects of this order (Hemiptera) have their UPPER WINGS HALF CRUSTACEOUS (that is, half horny cases), and half of a sort of membrane."

"Here, again, we see a naturalist calling such horny cases wings, and we see nature using such cases as partly cases and partly silken wings. Our readers will find a very correct representation of the fire-fly about to take flight, the elytra extended in a straight line first, and then the under finer wings extended in an obtuse angular position below, in a work called the WONDERS OF NATURE OF THE INSECT WORLD, with illustrated engravings, by FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, editor of the "Youth's Cabinet," author of "Stories about Quadrupeds," "Stories about Birds," "Uncle Frank's Home Stories," &c., p. 74, Article X., THE FIRE-FLY. Edition, 1854. Rousell in Toronto has it. It is a book beautifully written, and certainly of more authority than Coleoptera. This picture shows very conclusively that nature intended the hard elytra or wings of beetles to serve some purpose in flight, or they would be at rest over the back. If they serve, thus extended, no purpose in flight, why are they thus extended to obstruct the progress of the insect in the air? It is evident they must either obstruct or assist in flight. The presumption is in favour of the last.

There can be no question but that the four wings of beetles in flight are all partially extended. It serves our purpose, however, sufficiently to show that other naturalists call the elytra wings. Now, we leave our conceited opponents in this dilemma and turn to another subject. We are ridiculed very severely by Coleoptera for calling the fire-fly a lighting bug. We merely said it was called so popularly. Now, the best of naturalists call it a FIRE-FLY, and certainly the name BUG is as appropriate as FLY. It more resembles a bug than a fly. The term "BUG" comes from the Welsh language "bwc," to scare; a thing that crawls and scares. Mr. Woodworth, in the work just alluded to, calls the insect a "FIRE-FLY," and gives no technical name at all. This is a book written for libraries and schools. We called the insect a FIRE-FLY or LIGHTNING BUG, giving no technical name, in a weekly literary journal, in a mere landscape sketch, yet are ignorantly and impudently criticised by Coleoptera. We here insert what Mr. Woodworth says of the fire-fly, to show that our July description is perfectly true even to the smallest minutiae. The first letter of Coleoptera ridiculed the idea of the fire-fly "lighting the delated traveller on his way," as we say. Let him now go to work to ridicule Mr. Woodworth. "The fire-fly is not uncommon in the latitude of New York during the summer months; but in some portions of this continent, and in the West Indies it is much more abundant. In Jamaica, for instance, fire-flies light up a whole meadow in a dark night. There, too, they stay all the year round. While in the mountains, says a traveller, they lighted the pathways in myriads, and the road is rendered as plain to the traveller as under the brightest moonlight. A person in Jamaica was in the habit of enclosing a dozen or more fire-flies under an inverted glass in his bedroom to light him to bed, and whose light enabled him to read. The light exactly the lustre of a diamond;

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WAR NEWS.

Lord Raglan had called for a division in Be...

A despatch says that Omar Pacha is preparing to besiege Ismail.

The Russians are entrenching their winter quarters along all the line of the Pruth.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

News of the bombardment of Havel was daily expected, but the English press considered it would be impolitic at this late season...

The Russian fleet at Heligoland consists of 9 ships mounting 789 guns; at Cronstadt, 21 ships mounting 1,688 guns...

On the 19th, the French and English fleets separated—the French under Admiral Ducheane, returning home.

THE WHISKY WAR.

Capt. Lyons officially announces to the British Admiralty the destruction of the town of Kola, which he burned to the ground without losing a man.

THE SEA OF AZOF.

Four Anglo-French steamers will endeavour to force an entry into the Sea of Azof, to capture Russian transports, which now convey reinforcements into the Crimea.

ASIA.

The Turkish army occupies the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kara. The Porte had authorized Sebagnh, now commander-in-chief of the army in Asia, to select his Generals from the army of Roumelia.

Daniel has had two engagements, both successful, against Gen. Wrangle.

A division of Polish artillery had deserted to the Turks, bringing two guns.

SURRENDER OF SEBASTOPOL!

Eight hours after the Europa sailed, came official news of a great battle on Alma River in the Crimea. Allies stormed Russian entrenchments after four hours fighting. Anglo-French lost 2,800 killed and wounded. Russians lost 6,000!

Private despatches supply rest of news, viz:—That the Russians under Meschichoff rallied on River Rataki on 23rd, and again gave battle to Allies—were again defeated, and driven to entrenchments behind Sebastopol, which was besieged by sea and land.

Fort Constantine blew up. Other Forts stormed.

Russian fleet taken. Ships sunk. Russians lost 18,000 killed and wounded. 22,000. (This, probably, over-estimated). Garrison capitulated, and were made prisoners, war.

Shattered remains barricaded. Inner harbor refused to surrender. Great rejoicing throughout Britain and France. An attack on Cronstadt threatened.

LATEST NEWS.

It seems the Baltic brought no account of any official report of the battles of the Crimea. The news came by the way of Constantinople, telegraphed by Omar Pacha to the Sultan, and by him sent to the allied governments.

The Bishop of Victoria, describing his late tour in Southern India, says that there is now a Brahmin in the Judge's Court, and educated in the Madras University, who gained the prize for the best essay on the evidences in favor of the Christian religion, and who yet remains a heathen!

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fruit, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Sarsaparilla, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Sharon, Victoria Church, Cookstown, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Do., Ernestown, Port Hope, Millbrook, Peterboro, Port Hope.

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

G. P. URE, Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 26, 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

MAYER & BROTHER,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Beley & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,

And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.

Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.

Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—

- 1800 Buffalo Skins, 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats, 300 Buffalo Coats, 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur, 800 Boas and Victorines, 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

MONARCH

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling. ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

TRUSTEES:

Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Addie, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq. J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq. J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq. W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.

ACTUARY:

J. T. Clement, Esq.

MANAGER:

George H. Jay, Esq.

IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.

All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.

JAMES FRASER,

Accountant, Notary, &c., Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, 7th October 1854.

ALSO,

Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NEW STORE,

By Improving an Old One! Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely

now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the people are; and here pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of a great variety of dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, lace goods, silks, satins, flowers, flannels, sheetings, shirts, linings, tickings, prints, gingham, linens, handkerchiefs, mohair cloths, ladies' cloths, carpets, counterpanes, quilts, window-hollands, &c., together with a general assortment of seasonable goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTTOES.—A rattle sixpence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently

No Second Price.

A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities and his prices, is respectfully solicited.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH,

No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

WANTED,

A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 21.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—

In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.

In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum each.

In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING—Two of the value of £40 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in ARTS:—

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.

During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—

Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D. Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L. Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Oherri-man, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D. Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.I.S. Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages—J. Furner, LL.D. Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfeld, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.

Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.

The Editor of these papers, in which the announcements

AN ACT

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

Published in compliance with the Act 16 13 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 (to be 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 wher as 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 Committee, 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 joint 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, 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 £600, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

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

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk Council.

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON,

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

COMMENCING on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854, the Peerless will make one trip each way, 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.

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 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-d

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 53 Adelaide Street, west of St. James Street. Terms reasonable.

various points on the left of the Danube.

A despatch says that Omar Pacha is preparing to besiege Ismail.

The Russians are encroaching their winter quarters along all the line of the Pruth.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

News of the bombardment of Herval was daily expected, but the English press considered it would be impolitic at this late season, in the absence of the French fleet.

The Russian fleet at Helsinki consists of 9 ships mounting 790 guns; at Cronstadt, 21 ships mounting 1,668 guns, besides 6 steamers.

On the 19th, the French and English fleets separated—the French under Admiral Dacheux, returning home.

THE WHITE SEA.

Capt. Lyons officially announces to the British Admiralty the destruction of the town of Kola, which he burned to the ground without losing a man.

THE SEA OF AZOV.

Four Anglo-French steamers will endeavour to force an entry into the Sea of Azov, to capture Russian transports, which now convey reinforcements into the Crimea.

ASIA.

The Turkish army occupies the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kara. The Porte had authorized Sebagh, now commander-in-chief of the army in Asia, to select his Generals from the army of Mesopotamia.

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GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c.

Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES.

Remember JOHN HISCOCK'S Yorkville Grocery. October 20, 1854.

Table with columns for location (Fredericton, Brockville, Kingston, Do., Ernestown, Port Hope, Millbrook, Peterboro, Port Hope) and dates (Saturday, 23rd Oct., Monday, 30th Oct., Tuesday, 31st Oct., Wednesday, 1st Nov., Thursday, 2nd Nov., Monday, Nov. 6th, Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Wednesday, Nov. 8th, Thursday, Nov. 9th).

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

G. P. URE, Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 26, 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

MAYER & BROTHER,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,

And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.

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Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—

- 1800 Buffalo Skins, 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astrachan Fur Coats, 300 Buffalo Coats, 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur, 800 Boas and Victorines, 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves, And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling. ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

TRUSTEES:

- Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

- Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq. J. Dabin Brown, Esq. M.P. Robert Main, Esq. J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq. W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.

ACTUARY:

J. T. Clement, Esq.

MANAGER:

George H. Jay, Esq.

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The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.

All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in Eng'land.

JAMES FRASER,

Accountant, Notary, &c., Agent for Toronto and Vicinity. Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, 7th October 1854.

ALSO,

Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NEW STORE,

By Improving an Old One! Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Fall, 1854, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. CHARLESWORTH

GRATEFUL for past favours, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he has completed an extensive addition to his store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the city. His Stock this Fall will be very largely supplied with all that is new, and likely to meet the taste of his customers.

J. C. Saters himself, and from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is

assignment of reasonable goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MOTTOES.—A humble existence is better than a slow shilling. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Honesty is the best policy. Consequently

No Second Price.

A fair and impartial examination of his stock, the qualities, and his prices, is respectfully solicited.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH,

No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

WANTED,

A First-rate Saleswoman for the Millinery Department. Also, a Salesman and a Junior Hand for the Dry Goods.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 21.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—

In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.

In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in ARTS:

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 6th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.

During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—

Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.

Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Oherri-man, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.

Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.I.S.

Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.

Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfeld, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution.

Once-nal Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination. The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

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 1855, was £227,491. And where as 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 licence and assents of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkeley Streets.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk Council.

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

Table with columns for destination (Toronto to Rochester, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati) and time (7 hours, 17 hours, 22 hours, 27 hours, 26 hours, 30 hours, 15 hours, 20 hours).

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

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., for

Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON,

Agent.

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.

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

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 39 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable. Toronto. M. SCOTT, Leader.

N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

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

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at

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

**CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,**

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

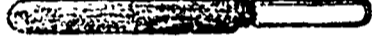
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

**DR. CADWELL,**



**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,** HAVING concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.  
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.



**J. B. RYAN,**

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

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



**The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.**

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

**CHARLES BAKER,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

**WHITENASHING & COLORING.**

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

**REMOVAL.**

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

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

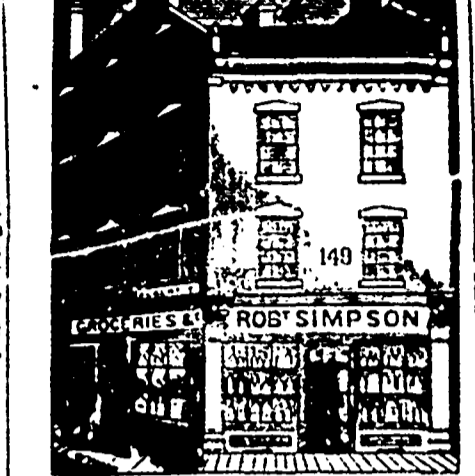
**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**

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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.

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

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

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**



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Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1/2

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

**A CARD.**

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January 2d, 1854. 1-1/2

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

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

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

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

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General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

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

**REMOVAL.**

**McGLASHAN & Co.** hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises, lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand,  
SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SILE LEATHER,

**A. M. SMITH,**  
OFFERS FOR SALE.

**At 104 Yonge Street,**  
50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS,  
25 barrels do do do  
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar,  
250 Half-chests Teas, comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong;  
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 4, 10, 12 lbs. each.  
50 bags Rice, Patna.  
250 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,  
50 dozen Patent Pails,  
25 crates assorted Crockery.

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

200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-1/2

**SOHO FOUNDRY**

**AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**



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

**HENRY LATHAM,**

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

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cosmetics and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by him direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trowerings; together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Store is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING. DRY GOODS,**  
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

<b>Men's Over Coats,</b>	100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 8d. per yard, worth 7d.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sitratia, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etioffe, and other Cloths.	200 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 6d. " " 9d.
<b>Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.</b>	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 7d. " " 10d.
<b>Men's Shooting Coats,</b>	100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - - 8d. " " 11d.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sitratia, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etioffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.	100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 7d. " " 7d.
<b>Men's Vests,</b>	500 pieces Bonnet Ribbons 7d. " " 10d.
Of all the above materials; also in Sate, Flannel, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.	50 pieces Mulin de Laine (yard wide) - - - - - 9d. " " 1s. 1d.
<b>Men's Trousers,</b>	100 pieces Factory Cotton 2d. " " 4d.
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etioffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.	100 " White Cotton - - - - - 4d. " " 6d.
<b>Boy's Coats,</b>	100 " " " 5d. " " 7d.
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.	100 " " " 7d. " " 10d.
<b>Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.</b>	100 " Striped Shirting 4d. " " 6d.
	100 " " " 5d. " " 10d.
	200 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - - - 4s. 6d.
	100 Filled Shawls - - - - - from 12s. 6d.
	500 Scarf Shawls - - - - - 11s. 2d.
	200 pairs Blankets - - - - - 11s. 2d.
	All West India Merinoes, Coburgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Coopers, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Stoves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Veilings; Mitts; Bagging and Brown Linen; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

**NO SECOND PRICE.**

**M. LEISHMAN, & Co.**  
Dundas Street,  
LONDON, C. W.  
**JAMES LEISHMAN,**  
(LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,)  
Corner of King and Church Streets,  
Adjoining the old Court House,  
TORONTO.

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

NAILS, SPIKES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONE, GLUE, GLASS, PUFFY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.	<b>S. SHAW &amp; SON,</b> IMPORTERS OF <b>BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,</b> AND MANUFACTURERS OF <b>AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,</b> SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOGS, SINGLES, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTED PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRASSWARE, METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
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**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**

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

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**

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

**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.**  
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.



...the latest Fashions. Third Floor North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street. Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**



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**SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER,**

from their Acton Tannery—superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leather, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**

**DR. BUCHAN'S**

**Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.**

**THIS** Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGESTION** and **CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.

Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.

Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON**, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

**S. F. URQUHART,**

General Agent, 60, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

**REMOVAL.**

**A. McGLASHAN & Co.** hereby inform their numerous customers that they have removed their establishment to those extensive premises,

Corner of Yonge and Queen Streets,

lately "Rob Roy Hotel," where they have on hand

**SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER,**

from their Acton Tannery—superior in quality to any in Town;—a general stock of Canadian Leather, French and English Calf, Patent Calf, Seal, and Smoked skins, Shoe findings, &c.—which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1854.

**Mill Castings,** and all kinds of **MACHINERY.** Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Foundry, Brevin Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto

**AONSW, DICKEY & Co.**

Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

**HENRY LATHAM,** BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. He has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Cox's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 2, 1854.

**THE** Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his **NEW GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by him direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Tricotees, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING. DRY GOODS,** ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . . .	2d. per yard, worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . . .	6d. " " 2d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . . .	7d. " " 10d.
100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . . .	8d. " " 11d.
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5/4.	" " 7d.
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbons 7/4.	" " 10d.
50 pieces Mulin de Laine (yard wide) . . . . .	9d. " " 1s. 1d.
100 pieces Factory Cotton . . . . .	2d. " " 4d.
100 " " " " . . . . .	3d. " " 6d.
100 " White Cotton . . . . .	4d. " " 8d.
100 " " " " . . . . .	5d. " " 7d.
100 " " " " . . . . .	7d. " " 10d.
100 " Striped Shirting 4/4.	" " 6d.
100 " " " " . . . . .	8d. " " 10d.
100 bundles Cotton Yarn . . . . .	4s. 6d.
100 Filled Shawls . . . . .	from 15s. 6d.
500 Scarf Shawls . . . . .	" 11s. 2d.
200 pairs Blankets . . . . .	" 11s. 2d.
All Wool Plaid Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Cloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Shirts; Neck Ties; Vests; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.	

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

**Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.**

**Men's Shooting Coats,** Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sitostria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, Casimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W. H. ASHWORTH** RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open! with a very large and well assorted Stock of **HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,** Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. At intervals 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 PRICES!** Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

## HAT AND FUR STORE

**HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE.** Messrs. Mills & Waigitt, 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, 24 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, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.  
**GARDEN SEEDS;**  
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.  
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

**THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,**  
FOR CURING  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,**  
**CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
"BIRKENHAM BROTHERS' 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. URQUIHART,**  
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA,  
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Consumers' Gas Company.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1851. 31

**HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,**  
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 7 1/2 p. yard.  
Hoyles 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-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, N. B.  
N. B.—Any reasonable quantity of the best description always on hand. Also, a large stock of all the latest and best

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.**—**GILBERT PEARMY** begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and to inform that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business with the well known neatness and despatch which have long been secured for him a consequence of his long experience.  
**GILBERT PEARMY.**  
Toronto, 2nd January 1854. 1-11

**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 Bareges, and Printed Muslins,  
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,  
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,  
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,  
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,  
Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;  
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.  
With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarsonets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.  
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroofs, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Towels, &c., Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.  
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.  
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.  
**Terms Cash. No Abatement.**  
**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
Third door West of Church St.  
Chequered Warehouse,  
66, King St. East  
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 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,** (Barrister at Law, No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms  
Thorold January 2nd 1854. 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, a large stock of all the latest and best

**JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER**  
No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint Varnish Patent Dyer, &c. Also, Writing, and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.—  
N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Pasting Powder, Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator, Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c., &c. Rags 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 1851. 1-11

**JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER.**  
A. Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House. Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Serena Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus. Baths, &c. &c. Costs, &c. supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1851. 1-11

**PRATT'S, Temperance House,**  
1, Division Street, near the Wharf Colborne. Good Stabling attached.  
Colborne 2d January 1854. 1-11

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

**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'Orray's Bust of Wellington.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.  
**PATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
King Street, Toronto, }  
Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w.

**NEW HARDWARE STORE,**  
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets  
THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS  
Furnishing and Building Hardware,  
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,  
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools,  
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,  
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.  
**WM. BLIGHT.**  
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-11

**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, 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.

**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. 1-11

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

**THE PLEASURE STEAMER**  
**CITIZEN,**  
HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Qualities and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Maitland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been rebuilt 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.**  
Toronto, July 22, 1854. 20

**ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.**  
**OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**  
ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 25, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5. A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.  
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5. P. M.  
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.  
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peoria 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 Sept.  
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it 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.

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

HAVING been greatly improved both for Quality and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Montreal's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been rebuilt at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attentions 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. Toronto, July 22, 1854.

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):— FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 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 Perkins 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.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 60 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make an eminently a home and family paper, filled with 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 collectible at the end of these respective periods. Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, or \$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 one of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for a greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in the paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property. The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening. Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms. All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors. Address Mr. C. DONALD, Editor and Proprietor.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 22 West from corner of Bay and King Streets—Toronto, January 2d 1854.

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER. Agents for St. East, Opposite Court House—Corner Bay, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted to red, red, or Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c., supplied with the most complete and on the most liberal terms. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

PRATT'S Temperance House. 1, Division Street, near the Wharf C. L. O. G. Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854.

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

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

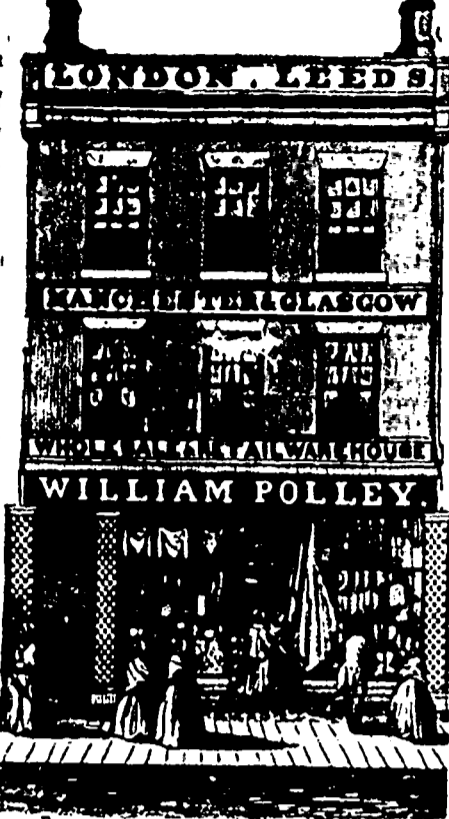
NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets. THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his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

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, 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.

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.

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 for 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

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, can present the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bureges, 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) Sarisnets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Necks, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroofs, Tweeds, Doerings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade. Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality. Terms Cash. No Abatement. WILLIAM POLLEY. Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, } 66, King St. East } Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1 6-1f.

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

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S.) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 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. Bettey & Kay. Toronto, March 6th 31

and Foreign... Keep constantly... Hat, Cap and Fur... they will sell at Low Prices... Notice—They have just imported from New York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen. Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE Lyman, Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS, KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business. GARDEN SEEDS; Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds and Marrowfat Peas. Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c. "SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VALUABLE REMEDY 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 DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANILUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of S. F. URQUHART, WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 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 7 1/2d. 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 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, N. B.—Any responsible person acting as Local Agent for this establishment, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a catalogue of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed upon 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.