

THE PHOENIX



AND ELGIN COUNTY CONSERVATIVE.

RICHARD ABBOTT, Editor and Publisher.

"The Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of England."

TERMS, 7s. 6d. Currency, in Advance.

VOL. I.

VIENNA, (C. W.) AUGUST 25, 1853.

NO. 7

THE PHOENIX.

AND ELGIN COUNTY CONSERVATIVE.

Published every Thursday Morning, by

RICHARD ABBOTT,

at his Office, Exchange Buildings, Front St.

VIENNA.

Terms—7s. 6d. Cy. when paid in advance;

10s. at the end of three months; or 12s. 6d. at

the end of the year. No paper discontinued

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in order to receive attention.

JOB PRINTING.

Every description of PLAIN and ORNA-

MENTAL PRINTING, (in colours, and other-

wise,) neatly and expeditiously executed, on

very low terms.

Circulars, Business Cards, Posting Bills,

Bill Heads, Catalogues, Way Bills,

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Mortgages,

Memorials and every variety of Law Blanks,

Labels, Motives, &c., &c., printed to order,

at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Mr. ROBERT NICHOL,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Conveyancer, No-

tary Public, &c.

Office, on Front Street, VIENNA.

GEORGE BAXTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chan-

cery, Commissioner for taking affidavits,

Conveyancer, &c.

VIENNA, C. W.

June 30th, 1853. 2-4f

Vienna Exchange.

I. B. MARLATT,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and

the public for past favours, and informs them

that he is still to be found at his old stand, and

will be happy at all times to greet his friends

and the public generally. All those who may

favor him with a call may be sure of meeting

with every attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES in readiness

at all times. A careful hostler always in

attendance.

Vienna, June 3, 1853. 1-4f

ISRAEL P. MARR, M. D.

OFFICE at the late residence of C. G.

Baldwin, Esq., corner of Front and Oak

streets, VIENNA. 1

Messrs. Brown & Ely

of Vienna, Canada West,

ARE appointed my Agents for the sale of

my "Patent Machine Stretched Banding

or Baling," who will be furnished with an

assortment of the different sizes, and they will

receive orders for all such as may be wanted.

Wm. RUMBELL, Patentee,

33 Ferry street, New York.

New York, April 30, 1853. 1-6w

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest

Market Price, in CASH, for any quantity

of Good Pine Lumber, delivered at Vienna, or

at his Lumber-yard in Buffalo. Apply to

I. B. MARLATT, Vienna.

or to WARNER JOHNSON, Buffalo.

June 23, 1853.

TO LET.

Either separately, or together,

THE well-known STORE AND DWELL-

ING HOUSE on Robinson Street near the

Royal Exchange Hotel, in the flourishing vil-

lage of Port Burwell, (at present occupied by

Mrs. Scott)

Parties wishing an opening for a country

business will find this a most desirable locality,

Port Burwell being the terminus of the Inger-

oll & Port Burwell plank road, and one of the

most important shipping places on Lake Erie.

For terms, apply on the premises, or to

J. G. MCKINNON,

Agent for the proprietor,

Vienna, C. W.

Port Burwell, June 23, 1853. 1-4f

PROPOSED BYLAW.

To authorise the issuing of Debentures to raise, by way of Loan, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to raise, by way of Loan, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, Currency, for the purpose of procuring, and defraying the expenses of, a Fire Engine and apparatus for the Village of Vienna, by issuing Debentures for the same, payable in Eight years from the passing hereof, with interest payable yearly—that is to say: on the 11th day of November in each year, commencing with 1854, and ending with the year 1861. And it will require the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-four Pounds, to be raised as a special rate for the purpose of paying such Loan and Interest;

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the taxable real and personal property of the Village of Vienna, according to the Assessment Roll for the year 1852, was £37,719 10s. and it will require the several rates in the Pound mentioned in the Schedule appended hereunto, and forming part of this By-Law, upon the said rateable property, as a special rate, for the payment of the said Loan and Interest;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the Municipal Council of the Village of Vienna, in Council assembled, under, and by virtue of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Act of 1849: That it shall be lawful for the Reeve of the Village of Vienna, and he is hereby authorized to raise, by way of Loan, from any person or persons, or body, corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum, not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds Cy., and cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Village of Vienna.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Reeve of the aforesaid Village is hereby authorized to direct any number of Debentures, to be made out, not less than £25 currency each, and not to exceed in the whole two hundred pounds currency, payable in eight years, with coupons attached thereto for the interest accruing thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the said interest to be paid yearly on the 11th day of November, at the Treasurer's office of the said Village; which Debentures shall be under the Common Seal of the said Village Council and signed by the Reeve and clerk of the same.

And be it further enacted, That the special rates enumerated in the schedule appended to this By-Law, shall be raised, levied and collected, over and above, and in addition to all other rates for the years therein mentioned, upon the rateable property in the said Village of Vienna, for the purpose of paying the Debentures issued under the provisions of this By-Law, with the interest to accrue thereon.

And be it further enacted, That the said sum of two hundred pounds, when paid into the Treasurer, shall be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the preamble of this By-Law, and no other, and that this By-Law shall take effect on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1853.

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL RATES REFERRED TO IN THIS BY-LAW.

	£	s.	d.
17760-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1854	37	0	0
16840-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1855	35	10	0
16320-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1856	34	0	0
15800-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1857	32	10	0
14880-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1858	31	0	0
14160-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1859	29	10	0
13440-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1860	28	0	0
12720-75439 of a penny in the pound of the rateable property of 1852 will provide for 1861	26	10	0
	£254	0	0

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Village of Vienna, at the Division Court Room in the said Village, on Thursday, the 11th day of November next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place the members of the said Council are required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

H. A. GUSTIN, Village clerk.

Vienna, August 4, 1853.

"Rainbow Hotel!"
PORT ROYAL,
BY JAMES COYLE.

HAVING taken the above Hotel, the subscriber begs to assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every comfort and accommodation to Travelers.

The House is extensive and well furnished, and the sheds and stables commodious, with good attendants.

THE BAR AND TABLE will be of the best, so as to ensure the comfort of every customer.

JAMES COYLE, Port Royal, July, 1853.

R. AISSIER,
The Barber!

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his patronizing friends in Vienna and Bayham, for their liberally bestowed support, and to assure them that he will at all times be ready to render his continued services, in the above line. Call and see him in Collins's row, on Main Street, opposite the Francisco House, where SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR-CUTTING shall be executed in such a style as to insure satisfaction.

Vienna, July 13, 1853.

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear,
Than with more than distinguished birth,
Thousands gained a year,
It lends the boy a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night,
Than all the stars can yield.

It maketh poverty content;
To sorrow whispers peace;
It has a gift from Heaven sent
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower for peer and peasant both,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the brow from care;
Turns tears to smiles, makes dullness gay
Spreads gladness everywhere;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer's dew,
That gets the lily's breast;
A talisman for love as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud,
When threatening storm begins—
As music mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
When waves conflicting foam,
So comes this seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good temper—nothing more?
Good temper! 'tis the choicest gift,
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

THE FOUR PHILOSOPHERS.
Four great philosophers
Came every year
To teach in the open air,
Then used to part:
Winter's the Stoic,
So chill and heroic;
He sits in the mountain-breeze biting and pure,
And when to bring fear and doubt
Damp nightly winds are out,
Wraps at old cloak about—he can endure.

Spring at dull hearts to mock,
Comes in at farming frock,
With garlands and ploughshare a lesson doth give;
He sings through the field awhile,
Turns up the soaking soil,
All haste and laughing toil—briskly can live.

Summer, with mantle free,
Epicurean he
Lolls in the cooling shade, like a bird boy;
While blazng suns unkind,
Leave the stout mounter blind,
Where faints the mountain-wind—he can enjoy.

Autumn, when all are done,
He's the good Christian one;
New, coming years to bless;
Then in his russet dress,
All hope and quietness—sweetly can die.

and playthings lost their attractions, and Ellen sighed for something new on which to bestow her attention. She became pleased with a pretty doll which she saw one of her playmates have, and expressed a wish to have one, as she said it cost only half a dollar, and she could purchase it at her own expense.

The doll was accordingly purchased, and Ellen received her charge, and took good care of it until she needed something else.

"Oh, my beautiful doll and half dollar, too!" exclaimed Ellen in surprise, her beautiful eye beaming with delight towards her no less delighted uncle.

Some months after this, a neighbor called on Mr. Granger to solicit aid in relieving a family who had been reduced to beggary by the intemperance of the husband; but aid was sternly refused, as the old gentleman said he had but little idea of wasting his substance on drunkenness and idleness. The friend, unwilling to be put off, continued to plead for the starving wife and helpless children.

Ellen, who had been playing behind her uncle, was an attentive observer of all that was passing, and skipping gaily from her hiding place, bounded off with the swiftness of the fawn, and presently returned, putting into the gentleman's hand her shining half dollar.

"Take this," said she, "and buy them bread. See," she continued, "I have all I want and a half-dollar, too."
"Sweet child," said the gentleman, taking her in his arms, "you are destined to be a blessing to those to whom you are related."
"Take your money, child," said the uncle, "and be assured it has purchased food for the hungry. Your uncle has all he wants, and wherewith to relieve the distressed."

The chilly blast of Winter had begun to whistle around the dwellings of the poor.—The frugal and thrifty farmer was making ample provision for his Winter store. And Mr. Granger, exact to a letter where his own interest was concerned, looked over his rental, and found his tenants at Grangersville in arrears. Bills were accordingly sent in, with instructions that the money should be forthcoming. On the following morning a poor widow presented herself before her landlord, and, with streaming eyes, begged for a little longer indulgence. But Mr. Granger, not remarkable for lenity, and wearied with importunities declared his intention of seizing her cow, if she did not, in a few days, settle the claim. The poor woman returned home in great distress, as she well knew she could not raise the money, and her cow which furnished food for her children must be lost.

In the evening Mr. Granger took his little Ellen on his knee, as was his custom before retiring, but the child did not return his caresses with her usual warmth, which led him to fear she was not well. Upon being interrogated, she replied she was perfectly well. After having sat some time upon his lap in deep silence, she looked up in his face and kindly said—
"Uncle, you have a great many cows, haven't you?"

"Yes, my child," replied Mr. Granger, "I have twelve as fine ones in my pasture as ever pail went under."
"Then why, uncle," resumed the child, "will you take Mrs. Greene's cow, who has but one?"

"Oh!" said Mr. Granger, "I do not want the cow; I shall sell it for the rent that is due for the house she lives in."
"Oh, then, Uncle," said the delighted child, "I shall buy it, for you know I have got a whole half dollar."
"And what do you want with a cow, my darling?" asked Mr. Granger, patting her fondly on the head.

"Oh, I should give it to poor Mrs. Greene again," said Ellen; "and then you know little Willie and Mary would not have to eat their bread alone, and go to bed, but can have their nice rich cream and milk for their supper. I did feel so sorry when you talked of taking their cow, and leaving them nothing but their dry bread."
A tear was seen to glisten in the old man's eye. He sat for some moments absorbed in deep thought.

LUMBER TRADE OF U. CANADA.

It is not unusual to deery the lumber trade of Upper Canada as a scourge which devastates the forests and leaves no marks of progress or improvement behind. The description is, however, hardly fair. Lumbering is as necessary as any other branch of industry. When the timber is taken away the land is stripped of its principal covering; but this process is a necessary prelude to agricultural operations. Even where the lumber trade is not carried on, the timber, such as it is, is burnt as worthless. Where the process described by Lord Elgin, during his tour to the Ottawa, is in operation, and the farmer follows the lumberman, the advantage is in favour of the lumbering districts. There the timber is sold, while elsewhere it is burnt.—It sometimes happens that timber districts are not suited to cultivation. Limestone ridges are generally pine-growing; and there the stones and the stumps everywhere, form an impediment to cultivation. It is a mistake to suppose that pine land is necessarily an infertile soil. On the contrary, first class pines will not grow on other than good land. Lumbering has undoubtedly been carried to what may almost be called a culpable extent in some of the Lower Provinces. In New Brunswick it was long followed to the neglect of agriculture; but this state of things is fast passing away. The lumber districts begin to grow the food of the lumberers; and the clearing of the land for the sake of the timber prepares the way for the husbandman. To no irrational excess has the lumber trade ever been carried in this Province. Instead of excluding agriculture, it has rather been an auxiliary to that branch of industry.

It is a curious fact, that in 1811 Lower Canada imported lumber from the United States, leaving the resources of her own illimitable forests unimproved to the extent of her own wants. Now the current of the lumber trade has been reversed; and Canada is beginning to furnish considerable supplies to the United States. In 1840 Upper Canada first began to export lumber to the United States. The trade has ever since been gradually increasing and promises to become of considerable future importance. In 1852 we exported to the U. S. 128,065,000 feet of sawed lumber valued at \$637,833; 2,701,000 cubic feet of timber, valued at \$101,603, besides shingles and railroad ties, worth together \$23,000. The future of this trade is its most important aspect. The timber districts of Western New York are nearly exhausted; and already the New York market regulates the value of lumber in Upper Canada west of Bytown. For this western region of country, including the supplies furnished by Peterboro', New York is now the principal and almost the exclusive market. It is the advance in prices at Troy, Albany, and New York that has caused the advance here. The relative prices of lumber in Toronto and New York markets may be stated as follows:

	New York	Toronto.
1st quality,	\$35	\$18
4th do,	25	10
Select Box,	20	7 50
Common do,	15	6 50

Last year, the rates for first quality lumber opened at New York, at \$30 per 1,000 feet, at the beginning of the season, and closed at \$35, which figure has been maintained this year. The advance in this market has been about \$2 per 1,000 feet this season on all descriptions, except common, which does not exceed the rates of last year. There is scarcely any market at Toronto for first quality lumber; and nearly the whole of that description produced in Upper Canada finds a market in New York.

In Upper Canada there are no official cutlers; and the timbers sent to the American market is privately assorted before it leaves. On arriving at Albany or Troy it has there to undergo a rigid official cull; and the preliminary assortment is seldom found to stand the test. The expense of culling is shared equally between the buyer and the seller. Canadian lumber is forwarded to Troy, Albany, or New York by dealers here and sold on commission by brokers who guarantee the amount, bargain for against accidents, and charge the modest sum of eight per cent. for their services.

West of Toronto, Canadian lumber is for the greatest part manufactured by steam power; water power not being at all times accessible. But there are no great lumber districts in that tract of country; and in all probability twenty years will not elapse before the supplies will be exhausted, except at Lake Superior and some few other places. Steam is found to be less economical than water power; its cost being about half a dollar more on each 1,000 feet manufactured.

As we have said the future of the lumber trade of Upper Canada, west of the Ottawa—which is almost exclusively with the United States—is its most important aspect. It is estimated by persons engaged in the busi-