

HUMANITY. TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

L III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1853.

NO. 35.

[ORIGINAL.] HOME.

Life's magnet! and its stainles chart, The wizard tie that bindeth er'ry heart!

INSCRIBED TO L---, W----

fount of tender feetings; no source of all our love; ading thy reverlings, art his bosons move. eli our energres !

they may find us, aid a late or long. ty power,

er's out-tretch'd hand; ects outsiteted hand
ZEED NAME OF MOTHER
Can that vide withsti
owe, and dire compuse
ood fore and shame!
with the MOLT Oxeriov
chilor'd sister's name.

una-dizzling brace.

Home: then taleman of feeling
Who would not the blossing.
To the coldest heart appreciate,
By the sympathics of love

towe me, though it were the burest
Hill side of my fitherly d'
Of all sceee, to me the fairest,
Most magnificent and grand,
Give me Henry: though 'er' so lowly,
Humblest on carth's down co.-t.
To me that face were far more hely
Than the temple's pride can toast.

Wealth is but a golden shadow!
Fragrant gandens—princely balls
Are less dear than yander unesdam.
Runnd my native couries sralls!
Occan rull, slorg its spicadow?
On her breast groud navies ride:
Ru Llemannesser. Home a mount take hate to

I have grand or mighty rivers, Sheeted enterget shatgleam, Sheeted enterget shatgleam, But mine deer the lifer that quivers O'er my native mount in stream! ' Where or ware-to beauth treating, (Thousands sigh for leve to room There: my pikerim there is pleating For man own? man bland thom.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

THE TERRORS OF OTHER DAYS.

few of up reflect on what our fathers or fore-fathers ored." We of Canada are now comparatively surrour all the laxures and conveniences of life. Lattle do ... miles-that settlements were scattered at distances of en miles—that families were prostrated for works wi ... al aid, and that religious worship in churches was a A little over fifty years ago Upper Canada was visitgreat a scarcity of food that the inhabitants lived for roots. Among the living Americans of the neighborncestors, from want of food, Indian war, sickness, and fortunes. We cut the following out of an American ne of the instances of the great sufferings of American elden times - TEDITOR Sox.

THE ARMY OF WORMS.

ummer of 1770, the whole section of country was an extraordiary calemity, such a one as the country vas an extraordiary calemity, such a one as the country cricaced before or since, 'cyond what I stanth respec-is an army of across which extended from Lancaster, rash army of werms ware extended from Lancasier, Northfeld, Mass. They be an the latter part of July, cominned their rays, es un. September. The missioninated them the "! orthern Army," as they seemed from the meth to non-necest, and to passivant and hough! I did not learn that they ever passed the island he Connection and the Martimac rivers. They were languaged by the marting of the passivant of the marting of the martin They be can the latter part of July, as un. September. The inhab-

no Connection and the Marimae rivers. They were innumerable for multitude, too, of Thetford, Vi., took me he had seen pastures so as he could not put down his finger in a single spon, acting it upon a worm. He said he had seen more than as in a heap. They were unlike abything the present that ever seen. There was a stripe upon the back the body was brown. They were sometimes seen not a pin, but in their maturity they were sometimes seen not as pin, but in their maturity they were sometimes seen a man's finger, and proportionately large in circum

ed the houses of the inhabitants, and entered their coughs, as did the frogs of Egypt. They would go

op the sides of the houses, and cover them in such compact columns that nothing of the boards or slongles could be seen. They did not take host of the pumpkin times, peas, positions, or if x, but wh at and corn disappeared before them as by mage. They would turb the stacket t winds, cut them off problems to beneficiand atmost as soon as the head had frient the ground it was devoted. To prevent this the men would straw the tope," as they termed it; that is, two men would take a rope, one tach cud, and pushing from each other until it was nearly straightoutd, he passed drough the wheat fields, but hing off the worms from the stalks, and by perpetual action they related the destruction of their wheat, but it was doomed finally to extite case.

Tucre were fields of corn on the meadows in Haverhill and There were helds of corn on the meanows in rasternor and whory, V., sta doing so tack, large and tad, that in some mistair's it was difficult to see a man analong more than one rod in the field from the outermostrow. But in ten days from the first appearance of the "Northern Army," nothing remained of the "Northern Army," nothing remained of has appearance of the "Northern Army," andhing remained of this corn but the bare scalks. Every expedient was resorted to by the inhabitants to protect their fields of corn, but in vain They dog reaches a foot and a half deep, hoping that this might prope a defence; but the diches were soon filled, and the millions that were in the rear went over the backs of their fellows in the tre. cl., and took passession of the interdicted food.

About the tirst of Septemberahe wormskindering desipprared

and was to the fit on action of carrier and many anappeared and was to the fit on action to did be seen. In ust cleven varies afterwards in 1781, the same kind of a worm made its appearance again, and the form of the people were comparatively few in number, were much exche d, our they and none of the kind have ever been seen since

This visitation, which destroyed the pracepal grains for that year, was felt severely by all the settlements; for it not only out that bread-stuffs, but deproved them of the means of making t for their could. The section means at Hay runn and Newbory of at a few years ago—not more than fifty—this fair land, at a few years ago—not more than fifty—this fair land, in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns to the south of them. They had been longer in the towns to the south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. They had been longer in the towns north and south of them. sistence from their own farms.

His latter dress may on a mandeshed upon the tee from the gr His Limer deek may on a massivaled upon the tee from the great as both on New Lock as august one consuming the water. And had it not been for two sources open for their support, they must have deserted the town. One was the extraordinary crop of pumpkins in Havermill and Newbury. The corn being cut off and the times tenaning untouched by the worms, they grew aston singly, and seemed to enter the whose ground where the crop had word, and the yield was the largest ever seen.

The people of Havermill and Newbury, gave the settlers of Decrease the envisions of carriers off crates as many numbers.

Pterment the privilege of carrying off graits as many pumphins as they would. They went up, made a kind of raft, and transported them by water to Ptermont. The raft was simply an in cheed space made by four timbers, within which the pumpkin flighted on the water. It was towed by two men in a small boat.

Another source of support was open to them in the immense number of jagroons which Providence sent form immediately on the anapycaming of the "Naturem Army." Natural could equal them. The comparating on the "Notion of Notion Army." Notion could equal them out the unities in that the writers and that preceded them. The Typers, of Premium Dated, Dance, and Januarian-communiced taking page us on the market worst of Haverhal corner, and in the space of the days into his days of the days to the term four hondred contin. They carried them to December, and make a beet for the formal and the second of the days of the second of the s contain. They carried from to Persmoil, and make a beet for propositions and has or three times a week the geople of Haverhill were invited down to Mr. Tyler's to yick pageons. These who went had the bedies of all they pucked, the Tyler's faction in feathers, and they made, says Jonathan Tyler, four decent leds of these feathers. The hodies of these pigeons, uncourassed, died and preserved for the ninter, were very paramible and mutintons, and proved a good substitute for other means.—Power's History.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES_ITS TERRI-BLE CHARACTER.

Every American paper we take up contains some deedful, with a sheer.

account of the effect of Slavery Stories and incidents the most thrilling, pathetic and heart-rending, are told of the escapes and attempts at escape, as well as of the cruckies of masters, in various States of the Union. Recent experience has clearly proved that the darkest Africans are capable of high moral and intellectual culture, yet one terrible feature of Southern American slavery is the fact that the owners of slaves desire and store to keep over three millions of human creatures, carable of this moral culture, in the most horrid ignorance and darkoeas-thus trampling on all true liberty, morality and religion. The dearest ties of humanity are daily outraged; adultery, formication and disregard for every command 4 God are openly encouraged by masters. Masters buy in the slave-markets the most beautiful slave women-use them as concubinos-bave families by them. and when they are wearied with them, not only sell the post maker into a new bondage, but soil their own flesh and blood late eternal alayery, to go through the same rounds of vice, through which the heartless demon father has passed. How can such a people have any idea of liberty-or of human rights? No. they are destitute of all true ideas of freedom, decency, or religion. They are worse than the squalid savages whom they have extirpated—they must be a nuisance in the sight of their Creator. This dreadful slave influence, together with drunkenness, is surely undermining liberty in the United States. It is tilting all classes with moral corruption, the sure precursor of the fall of all Republics. We hope that a way is opening, however, to prevent this terrible calamity. So far, most of the great public men and orators of the United States have been corrupted by this slave power Road the following, only one of ten thorsand incidents :--

Mr. J. B. Thompson, a fugitive from slavery, who was compriled to five from Philadelphia, after the passage of the Positive Slave Act, and so ight refuge in Canada, has succeeded in raising 8500 with which to purchase his freedom.

The whole of this sum has been raised since the lat of March, and the zeal, energy, affection and tatents of Thompson's wife, wave contributed greatly to the success of her insband's unuring exertions.

uring exertions.

Mr. Thompson called on us on his way to Canada, when the human blood-hounds were baying on his track. His good wife informed us on Friday, Sui inst., that Lyman Jones, Eaq., of Montreal, had negotiated with the man-strater in Virginia, who Montreal, had negotiated with the man-straler in Virginia, who claimed her husband, and who had con-ented to release all claim on him for eight hundred doilars; and that as they had the oney they were now returning ROME!

money they were now returning notate.

The simple story of tra. Thompson, commencing with the visit of her husland's "master" to her home in Philadelphia, and ending at the collection of the last two dollars and flity cents of the needled sum, was as graphic as a chapter of "Uncla Tom." Her husband, who is a smarr, good-looking, energetic mulatto, left Verinus eight years ago, and scaled in Philadelphia, where, at the time of his light, he had two sharing and hair-dreasing establishments, besides owning, in his wife's right, a homeatend:

some morning on deprember, 1852, the master entered Thompson's house, only a familiar, free and casy swagger, threw himser, one a chair, placed his beels on the table, and slowly chosing, spitting and squaring amond the criting, suddenly brought his eyes to best open Mrs. Thompson, and saked her where he boss' was. One morning in September, 1852, the master entered Thomp-

" He is at the shop, sir."

"He'll be along soon, won't he ?"
"Yeu, sir."
"You have though poory nice here—hive poory nice for sig-

"Are you from the South, sir?" said Mrs. Therepson to her "Are you from the Scotth, sir?" said Mrs. Thorpson to her impadent visitor, at the same time her flashing eye, curing Hp, and heaving breast indicated the scorn she could scarcily sup-press, in obcdience to the fours' which had suggested her ques-tion.

"What makes you think me from the South ?" said the bully