



[ORIGINAL]

SOURCES OF DELIGHT

I love to see the dew-drops bright, When sparkling in the morning light, They seem to speak that all in my heart, "God is goodness—God is here"
I love to see the mountains stream, Glistening in the noon-day beam, For as it rolls, its water clear, Soom to whisper "God is here"
I love to see the western sky, All tinged with evening's deepest dye, When all below and all above Seem to echo, "God is love"

THE WEATHER.—During the past week has been very fine, with the exception of one day; this day it rained. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, were beautiful and springlike days.—Flowers and trees are now in full bloom, and everything looks lovely and inviting. Prospects of fruit very good. On Sunday the weather continued fine. Monday was cooler with a slight rain. The Toronto Markets are rather dull. Prospects of wheat and grass very good. New York and England provision and grain markets remain the same.

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.—The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them, and would pass through them to the surrounding air had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into the form of humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and skin eruptions must be the result. Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to check perspiration in some degree, by a water-proof overcoat, than to get soaked with rain. There can be no doubt but water-proof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration. But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on but in cases of extreme necessity. Any person that has worn a water-proof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor or perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of a loose outer garment for the old fashioned, tight, close, and pinching overcoats. Too few flannels are worn in America, especially along the eastern coast, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter made of woollen materials. Although India rubber over shoes are excellent for walking in the streets in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as soon as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet completely wet from outside water.

THE BEE MOTH.—Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture, will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the savages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey. The plan is this.—Split joints of cane through the centre and arrange them on the four sides of the hive, with the side resting on the platform. The moth, instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed, as often as necessary, with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful.

In the month ending the 4th ult., there were 6,090,725 eggs imported into the United Kingdom.

LARGE YIELD OF CARROTS.—Mr. J. Winno of Bethlehem, Albany County, secured a very large crop of carrots, by means of the following treatment: A piece of land measuring 333 feet in length, and 84 in width, about five-eighths of an acre, was ploughed in the spring as early as the ground was dry enough, and a dressing of manure from the barn yard turned in. It was then suffered to remain till some time in May, when it was thoroughly worked over with a cultivator harrow, marked into

rows thirteen inches apart, and planted immediately. As soon as the plants were in sight, a little plaster was sprinkled along the rows, which, in addition to its fertilizing effect, was a great assistance in seeing the rows while weeding. They received two more hoeings and weedings, but no other extra care. The crop was dug quite late, and secured by plowing quite close to the rows, and then pulling the carrots by hand. They were put up in long narrow heaps with the tops outward, which not only keeps out the frost, but leaves the tops so that they can be cut in the heap very rapidly and fed green to cattle, horses or sheep, who are very fond of them. The product of the ground cultivated was 730 bushels. The variety was the Long Orange Carrot.—Country Gentleman.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—To make beautiful gooseberry bushes, take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes or buds in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will foot and run up a single stock forming a beautiful symmetrical head. This prevents the gooseberry from muddering, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. The fruit is large and ripens better, and will last on the bushes, by growing in perfection until late in the fall.

It is stated that in many parts of Illinois, the wheat crop is entirely killed; so much so, that thousands of acres will be ploughed up, and sowed in spring wheat, or planted in corn.

At a meeting of the Royal Flax Society, of Ireland, held on the 30th ult., the secretary reported that a gentleman had waited upon him, deputed by the Colonial Government of Canada, to study the new process of flax culture and preparation, with a view to their introduction into Canada. Every information likely to be of use, has been afforded him.

The Boston Herald states that during a thunder storm, a few days since, "two wild ducks were taken on the wing" by a flash of lightning, and dropped near South Boston bridge, in the water. They were seen to fall, and M. Joseph Colburn, wood and coal dealer in Turnpike street, South Boston, went out and picked them up. One of them had his head taken completely off—the feathers on the neck were partly saged. The other had a wing taken off, and the feathers on his back plucked as smoothly as it done by hand.

According to a circular recently issued at Manchester, the number of pounds of raw cotton consumed in the manufacturing countries named below, during the year 1852, were as follows:—

Great Britain, 745,000,000 pounds; Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium, 172,000,000; France, including adjacent countries, 199,000,000; Spain, 44,000,000; Countries bordering on the Adriatic, 53,000,000; United States, 237,000,000; Mediterranean, &c., &c., 29,000,000. Total, 1,481,000,000.

A PIGEON ROOST.—A pigeon roost is mentioned by the Fort Smith, (Ark.) Herald, as existing in that region. It commences about 28 miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of twenty miles on either side of the Poteru to within a few miles of Waldron, in Scott county. The number of birds is beyond computation.

New potatoes, from Bermuda, are selling in New York for 27½ cents per peck, and tomatoes for 37½ cents per quart.

POTATO YEAST.—Pare and boil six large potatoes, (if they are old add six tablespoonsful of flour. Pour upon them one quart of boiling water, (the water in which they were boiled is the best.) add half a teacup of sugar and one tablespoonful of salt. When cool, put in a tea cup of home-made yeast, or half as much brewers' yeast. When well fermented, cork it, and keep it in a cool place.

HOP YEAST.—Boil a handful of hops in two quarts of water, till their strength is obtained, or half an hour. Pour half of it through a sieve on to two handfuls of flour, boiling hot, that the flour may be thoroughly scalded; add the rest of the hop-water, a spoonful of salt, and half a cup of yeast. It must be corked tight, when the fermentation has ceased, and kept in a cool place.

SHOEMAKING.—The aggregate sales of the shoe trade of New York amount to \$6,000,000 per annum.

INDIANS TEACHING THE WHITES

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, Brantford, May 16. Although the prohibitory strong liquor bill has not become law, the principle was enforced a few days since by the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, when assembled in Brantford to receive their interest moneys. As usual upon such occasions quite an army of shops and stalls, ostensibly for the sale of refreshments, provisions, ginger beer, and such allowable articles were paraded on the ground—but it soon appeared that something stronger than ginger beer had been smuggled upon the ground, which the Chiefs resolved instantly to put a stop to.

Accordingly the Chiefs, heading a party of warriors of their appointment, secured the whole camp, scrutinized every bottle, jug, barrel, keg, and vessel, and made prizes of everything containing whiskey, strong beer or any other intoxicating liquor, all which they upset and spilled on the ground, to the great amusement and edification of all the friends of sobriety, and to the chagrin of the choppin-dealers in prohibited liquors. So you see that Indians can enforce a good law ahead of Quebec legislation. Profit by their example.—Correspondence of Message.

The Countess Blanketely has just been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, for her share in the Hungarian revolution. She has already been immured 3 years in the fortress of Pesh.

The story goes that the Emperor has assented to a loan of a million francs to the Count DeChambourg, on security of the domain of Chambourg—money to be advanced by the Bank's Toncier.

200 political prisoners have been shipped from Toulon to Cayenne, for their recent attempt to escape. Blanqui, it is said, is among them.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL.—The Columbus is the first of a new line of weekly steamers, which are hereafter to leave San Francisco on the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 20th of each month, and New York on the 5th, 13th, 21st, and 25th.

On the 10th May a large meeting was held in Brockville in relation to the Ottawa and Brockville Railway. Numerous resolutions were passed. George Crawford Esq. was appointed President, and D. B. O. Ford was appointed Vice President. This road will doubtless be made and will prove a useful one. A railroad is also to be made from Kempsville to Perth, and from Port Dover to Dunville. Some persons will get DREADFULLY BIT by some of these speculations. We are decidedly in favor of useful railroads, but not in favor of every MOONSHINE SCHEME. A meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada was held at Toronto on the 19th April, and several premiums were named to be given at the next autumnal fair out of a sum of £50 voluntarily given by Mr. Mathie the President of the association for various things and essays. Mr. Turnbull who was lost on the ill-fated Ocean Wave had a short time previous insured his life for £500. Brockville seems to be badly pestered with burglars. A sharp discussion is going on between the Quebec Gazette and some of the leading Catholic papers on the subject of Sabbath Observance, the former holding that the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath should be observed, and the latter that the christian dispensation abrogated this strictness. Truth lies between the two disputants. Some are too strict and some not strict enough. Sheriff's Sales of Land and all kinds of worldly business are transacted on the Sabbath in Lower Canada. In Upper Canada on the other hand, some fanatics, think it wrong to do even charitable acts on this day. G. M. Boswell Esq., Judge of the County of Northumberland and Durham has resigned, and R. M. Beaucher Esq. has been appointed in his place. The Genova, ocean steamer has left Quebec for Liverpool laden with Canadian produce. Mr. McKenzie thinks that the leaders of the French party of Lower Canada, Morin and others, are secretly trying to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and he himself argues in favor of it. Mr. Brown has given notice of his intention to ask the Government what preparations are being made to remove the government to Toronto. It is rumored that Mr. Hincks is to take the Presidency of the Provincial Grand Trunk Railway Scheme at a salary of \$8,000. McKenzie's Message gives a list of office holders in the Canadian Indian Department. Landers, one of the persons supposed to be concerned in the murder of Irvin at Port Dalhousie, has confessed that he saw Cummins murder Irvin, by filling him to the ground, and then throwing his body into the canal. Several schooners were wrecked two weeks ago on Lake Ontario, by a north-easterly gale. The Queen's birth day (24th inst.) was generally observed throughout Canada, particularly in cities. The northern railroad is opened as far as Macell's Corners: fare 3s 1½d; and to Bradford, 5s. The Carriers of Brockton intend holding a Soiree on the 31st May. It is rumored that Mr. Mitchell, supposed to have been lost on the Ocean Wave, was saved with some others, by means of a raft, on which they reached an island. The grading of the Goderich, Brantford and Buffalo railway, between Paris and Goderich, is now proceeding. At the celebration of the Queen's birth day in Hamilton, the Sons of Temperance turned out in regular order, also a company of colored persons, who have been formed in connection, it is said, with a new American temperance organization, got up specially for the colored race.

ANTI-GAMBLING ANNIVERSARY.—The third anniversary of the Association for the suppression of gambling, was celebrated May 12th, in the Broadway Tabernacle. The audience was not very large.

B. N. Havens, Esq., President of the Association, in the chair. Upon the platform were the Rev. Cyril Pearl, of Maine; Rev. H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia; C. C. Burleigh, Esq., of Conn., and Rev. Edward T. Hiscox.

The Rev. Mr. Beranger opened the exercises by invoking the blessing of God upon the meeting. The President addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the object of the Association. He said that it was to prevent as far as practicable, the formation of gambling habits among the young by the dissemination of facts, and by personal efforts with individuals known to be exposed to the temptations of the card room or faro table.

To reclaim as many as possible of those victimized by gamblers thus saving their friends from bitter sorrow, and themselves from early disgrace, and perhaps final ruin. To protect merchants, manufacturers, Bankers, and Chartered Companies, to the widest attainable limit, from the frauds, embezzlements and losses incident to gambling practices. To promote the enactment of suitable laws in all the States for the entire suppression of gambling houses, lottery and policy offices, and the complete eradication of gambling from our country.

The Secretary then read an abstract of the Annual report, which gave in detail the operations of the Society. The Treasurer's Report shows that on the first of May a balance of \$877-85 was due. Rent of office, printing &c., \$1658-81. Amount received during the year, \$1608-35. Balance due, \$755-81.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Cyril Pearl and C. C. Burleigh, Esq., and others, at some length, upon the subject of gambling.

WHISKEY SELLING.—Thomas Grafton, tavernkeeper in Toronto Township, has been fined £2 10s and costs, for selling a quantity of whiskey to a boy named Thomas Brown, aged nine years, of which Brown drank about half, and died in consequence.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.—We learn that the grand Indian council of all the Indian tribes, is to be held on the south side of the Canadian, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about 350 miles from this place, about the middle of May. The Keeches came into the Creek nation a few days ago, to give notice of the time appointed by the wild or roving tribes of the prairies. It will be a grand affair.—Fort Smith Arkansas Herald.

A correspondent of Fred Douglass' paper says, that the Rev. Josiah Henson, a colored preacher and fugitive slave, who resides at Dawn, Canada West, is the real Uncle Tom represented in Mrs. Stowe's book.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 31st, 1853. (Revised and corrected regularly)
Flour—Millers' Superfine, 0 21 3
and Extra per hl., 20 0 21 3
Farmers' per 96 lbs., 8 0 20 0
Wheat—Fall per bush, 4 0 4 6
Spring do. do., 0 4 3 6
Oatmeal, pr. hl., 25 lbs., 17 6 18 9
Rye, per bush., 56 lbs., 0 0 0 0
Barley, per bush., 48 lbs., 2 3 2 6
Oats, per bush., 34 lbs., 1 10 1 2
Peas, per bush., 60 lbs., 2 0 3 0
do Marrowfat per bush., 4 6 5 0
Potatoes, per bush., 1 2 2 0
Grass Seed, per bushel, 10 0 12 0
Clover Seed, per bush., 7 6 4 0
Hay per ton, 30 0 77 6
Straw per ton, 37 0 40 0
Onions per bushel, 6 0 4 7 6
Eggs per dozen, 0 4 1 0 5 1/2
Butter—Fresh per lb., 0 7 1 0 8
" Tub do, 0 6 1 0 7 1/2
Pork per 100 lbs., 27 6 32 6
Beef do, 30 0 0 0
" per lb., 0 6 0 0
Calves, 20 0 23 0
Mutton per lb., by the qr., 0 5 0 6
Lamb, 10 0 12 6
Hams per lb., 0 6 0 6
Lard per lb., 5 0 0 6
Turkeys each, 3 9 5 0
Fowls do, 2 6 3 0
Wood per cord, 12 6 16 3
Sheepskins—Waghterd, 2 6 4 7 6
Hides per 100 lbs., 20 0 21 3