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TORONTO C. W., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

THE OR 'V .- OF THE EMIGRANTS

They sleep not where their fathers sleep to the religie church-yard's bound; They jest no, Jucath the read wall, 

No. where the solenin organis peal Pous masic to the b cere. To ough the don aisle at even h And swells amid the trees. eren bon:

No, where the turl is ever green, And spring-flowers blassom is . Upon the graves of ancient men, Whose clindren sleep not there.

Where do thee rest-those weary men. Who left their native shore, carn their bread in distant lands, Beyond the Adanue's roar?

y sleep on many a lonely spot, Where the mighty forest grew-ere the giant oak and stately pine A darkling shadow threw.

wild-bird pours her early song Above clear grassy graves;
And in away, through the stilly night,
Is heard the sound of waves.

And the breeze is sofely signing. The forest boughs among. h mount d cadence raging. Like harps by angels strung.

And more, nursed by weeping dew, Shed here meir blossoms pale; And spodess snow-flowers lightly bend Low to the passing gate.

The five-fly lights her sparkling lamp.
In that deep forest gloom,
Like hope's ideat light, that breaks the night
And darkness of the tomb.

The mossy stone or simple cross
Its silent record keeps.
Where, modified in the forest shade, The loavily exite sleeps.

Yet deem him not by all forgot: Kind hearts have breated a prayer. And lears of fai bful love been shed He those who lost him there.

Oskiands, Rice Lake, Nov. 4, 1853. -Old Countrymen

HE MOQUIS: A CURIOUS PEOPLE LIVING AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

way beyond the Louth Pass, on the head waters of the la River, lives John Bridger, a trapper of the plants and in sun-ins for more than 40 years. It is admitted by all trappers that is better acquainted than any living man with the intrinacall the hills and stemins that lose themselves in the great inall the finds and streams that use themselves in the great in-se. While trapping on the tributaries of the Colorade, an In-ia effected to guide Mr. Budger and party to a people using far the desert, with whom he could harter. The proposition was accorped; and after providing themselves

The proposition was accepted; and after providing themselves in dired means and water they struck right out into the learning great desert, where no white man has before or succeeding, and which the learly monutaineers will only remote to determine the days' travel the party arrived at three mountains were covered with a diversity of forest and from trees, in success of the press water rippling down their declinates their base was a numerous agreement. their base was a numerous agricultural people, autromoded h waving fields of corn and a profusam of regreation. The pic were dressed in leather; they knew nothing of fire-arms, and for infleatier mile, circling the bow and arrow; and for infleatier mile, circling the bow and arrow; and for infleatier mile, circling the bow and arrow; and for infleatier mile. Mr iger was not allowed to enter any of their towns or insues, after remaining three days, barering scarlet cloth and tron their furn, legisft them, not, however, before being given to erstand that they had no intercommunication beyond their it home. That these are the people that once inhibited the

bloks of the Gila and Colorado, and left these monuments of wonder, the "Casse Grand," which so deeply attracted the fol-lowers of Fremont and Domphan, and theavanished like a dream. there can no longer be a doubt

Morels after this conversation with Bridger, I had another with Mr. Papin, the agent of the American Fur Company. He could not that another of the party, Mr. Wilker, the incumainteer, and who is more more of the mountain passes is pained, and who is known to be a man of truth, had given him the same description of these isolated people, and in my mind their is not a aliadow of doubt of their existence.

According to Capiain Walker, through the very centre of the Great Basin runs the Rio Colorado Chiquko or Lutle Red River It takes its rise in the innuntains that skirt the right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due west, and empires into the Colora-do at a point on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. Abo t 100 miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an immense table land. broken occasionally by sierras of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About half way between the two rivers, and inidway in the wilderness between the Colorado two rivers, and indivay in the wilderness between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is the country of the Moquis. From the indist of the plain rises abruptly on all sides a bate of considerable elevation, the top of which is an flut as if the same great power had sliced off the samout. Away up here the Moquis have built three large of lags, where they rest at inglet perfectly so one from the attacks of the force tribes who have to the morth and east of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and for top can only be reached up a steep fligit of step cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plan of arable by a win the Mospos e direct win great assiding three trees as a like also of grain, incloses and regetables. They have also a unifier of or, tards, fixed with many kinds of fron trees. The peacies they rass, Co, tain. Walker says, are particularly lines. They have large flocks of sheep and graits, but very low beasts of burden and cattle. They are a farmless, inself insite race—kind and hospitable to strangers, and make very inche resistance when attacked.

The warlike managers who dwell in the mountains to the northwest of them, are in the limit of sweeping down upon them every two or three years, and driving off their stock. At such times they guider up all that is mora le from their tarms, and fly for retuge to the mountain strongloid. Here their entenness dare not below them. When a stranger approaches, they separate the top of the rocks and houses watching his movements. One of their villages at which Capitain Warker stayed for several days, is five or six humano, varies long. The houses are generally built of stone and mercar, once of them adder. They are very sting and counterfalls, and many of them are two and even three stories high. The wild has are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufacture excellent wessen clothing, it into to, leading, tasket work and genter. Unlike most of the The warlike manages who dwell in the mountains to the northin some of the aris, and manufacture excellent wascen coming, highligh, leader, tasket work and postery. I take most of the findam to these of this county, the momen mark within doors, the men performing a title form at the door later. As a race, they are of the romeous hards to the Day or Indians of Caudemia. In doord, the moments on indiantly far in consequence of the length of the moments of the first an mark expenses to the airs. A Ausing then, Captain Wasker and the enterested the engy is of at the Zong's larger, marret the to Grant. They were no doubt A area, and probably gate one of the enmors who is he we private to the Castenee of water can in the Resea

The list ne lase prossibly assessed nature in levelling the the measurem as a sector there's raises. They have cut at the right of money fact, and have excepted out of the They take cut one the each moment of the country o

arm and shoulder bare They have most brantiful hair, which care. The continuon of a female may arm and shoulder three a key may men or annual sour, which they arrange with great care. The continion of a female may be known from her manner of drossing the hair. The virgins

part their hair in the middle behind, and twist each parcel aroun I a hoop six or eight inches in diameter. This is incely smoothed and oiled, and fistened to each side of the head, something like a large resette. The effect is very striking. The married women wear their half tursted into a club behind.

The Moquis farm in the plain by day and retire to their villages on the mountain at night. They irrigate their lands by ges on the mountain at mgitt. They irrigate their lands by means of the small streams running out of the sides of the mountain. Sometimes when it fails to snow on the mountains in winter, their crops are bad. For this reason they always keep two or three years provisions laid up, for fear of smaller. Altogether, they are a most extraordinary people, for insular advance of any other aborigines yet discovered on this continent. They have never had any intercourses with the substantial. have never had any intercourse with the whites, and of course their cit lization originated with thomselves. What a field is here for the adventurous traveller!

#### COBDEN ON POPULAR IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Coblen in an address before the Mechanica' Listitution, Barnsley, drow the following deplorable picture of popular lgiorance in England:

Give me voluntary education, or State education-I want. [Loud appliance] I cannon accept statistics to prove the number of people who attend achords—to prove that the people are educated, because I cannon aliut my even to what is evalent to my senses,—that the people are not educated. That evident to my senses,—that the people are not educated. That mey are not being educated. (Renewed applause.) I was talking anly yesterday with a merchant in Manchester who told me that he had attembed at the swearing in of the milina in one of the largest manufacturing towns of England, and that not one-half of those sworm in could read, and not one third could sign their manes. (Hear, hear.) Now, without wishing to mier any familiest epinion with regard to the peace question, I must say, with all sincerity. I think it would have been much better to land these young men over to the schoolmaster rather than to the driftergrant. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) For I think the safely of this country would be more promoted by teaching them to read and write than by teaching them to face about right rightly. read and write than by teaching them to face about right rightly read and write than be tesching them to face about right rightly. (Laughter) I was talking this subject over to an old friend of time at Preston, and he said, "I attended the conner one day last work at an inquest. There were thrireen jurymen; fine signed their names, and eight made their mark." Can I shut my eyes in what is going on around us? I cannot, and therefore I say we are not an educated people; and I say it is our duty and our safety calls upon us, to see that the people are educated; sud I know of no piace more fitting to discuss this subject than in such a meeting as this, because I take it for granted you are all oversetol in it. You all admit the deficiency of juvenile it specifies. a meeting as this, necesser take it for gramed you're at their eted in it. You all admit the deficiency of juvenile it struction, or you would not have after led to the defective adult of codon. Hear, hear. We are not an educated people, and I have no nestiming in asserting that, in point of school learning, that the mass of the English people are the least instructed of any Prod destrict community in the world. ("Slame!") I say that d destrict: I remember quite well at the time of the Hungarian emigration into this country after the revolution a very distinguished minister or religious teacher of Hungare was talking to me on the subject of our education, and I fold time a target ing to me on the subject of our education, and I told tim a large person of our people could neither read nor write. He could not believe u, and said, " If it is true a large proper will four people can neither read nor write, how do you manifer that people can neither said your political literates? Why, it is evident to me that your institutions are rather about it tour seeple, and that this as is performent is only a habit with you " It is a halit, and we will cling to it and hold it; but I want a safer foundation. I want to have our soft government a habit of appreciation—sementing our people and he proud of, and not a simple habit, and there is no security unless it is based upon a wider intelligence of the people than we meet with a the present with make, and there is the people than we meet with at the present midment. It meets us at every lume—son can't do anything in social relief, but you are met with the question of education. Take the question of sandary referen. Why do propie live in had collars, surrounded by fifth and discuss? You mes say it is led cetters, surrounded by fith and disease? You may say it is their povery, but their poverty comes at much from their ignorance as their views, and their views often spring from their ignorance. (Applaine.) The great mass of the popular districts what the saturary laws are, they don't know that ventue tion is good for health, they don't know that the minima of management at the district or improve allow as continuous and a continuous and a continuous mond attent or improve allow as continuous and a continuous unexactinged street or impure alley to productive of codera and disease. If they did know these things propie wood take care

they inhabited better houses; and if people were only more careis a then liabile than they are, and husbanded their means, they note per into better houses. I.F. And when I hear persons advocate temperance, which I, as one of the most temwrate men in the world, always like to hear advocated, I say the test way is to afford them some other occupation or ""creation then that which is derived only through their senses—the best was in to give them education. If the working man is deprived of it ose recreations, which consist of the intellectual and moral enjoyments that education and good training give, he naturally ask into the excitement of sensual indulgence, because excitem it all human beings must have AD IF Therefore, when or a wish to make them more temperate, and secure moral and sanitary and social improvements among the working classes, ed-cation, depend upon it, must be at the bottom of it all-Go demen, I see in different parts of the country a great social movement going on between different classes of the community. For instance, in the town of Preston you have 20,000 to 30,000 persons out of work, and there is in that place not a channey but is cold and cheerless-neither smoke nor steam cheering your eyes. Lank at the destitution and misery caused by having a town in this state for a month or six weeks. Why is this? I answer, it springs from ignorance. (Hear, hear.) Not ignorance confined to one party in the dispute. (Applause.) It is ignorance on both sides, and deplorable is its result. (Renewed app'auso.) But do you suppose that when the world becomes more enlightened you will have such a scene as this, of a whole con munity stopping its labours for a month or six weeks, and con munity sippping its indoors for a month or six weeks, and creating interty, immorably, and destitution, that may not be removed for five or six years to come? (Hear, hear). When masters and men understand the principles upon which the rate of wages and profits depend, they will settle their matters and arrange their differences in a less bungling way than that which now brings so much misery upon all parties to the quarrel .-[Applause.] Even now, however, we see great progress in this respect. I remember the time when the cessation of labour by 25,000 persons would have led to not and disturbance, and the sailing out of the iminary. This is not to be seen now. [Hear, hear.] We see passive resistence and firmness to an extent which, if they had poincy and propriety at their back, would be highly desirable and most commendable. [Hear, hear] But, gentlemen, we shall probably live to see the time when an ther step will be taken onward. You will live to see the time when men will settle these matters, not by resorting to blind passion, by vituperation, and counter-vituperation-when the question of wages will be left to the master and man to arrange according to their own interest, when the whole question of wages and the rate of wages will be actiled just as quietly as you now see the price of any article fixed in the public market. [Hear, hear.] They did not find that people who went to market with cattle, postoes, or anything else, struck against the buyers of those cattle or potatoes. They did not find that the seller of the cattle struck against the seller of the potatoes, and that the buyers and the caters of the potatoes stood quietly by and starved while the potatoes rotted. They did not find men doing such things; but they found that it was by the higgling of the market that they they found that it was by the higging of the infact they tranquilty decided its price; they thus fixed the price of the day, and the whole thing was quietly settled without the irritation and waste of property, without that misery and suffering which I consider most painful, and, as a sign of the intelligence of the day, the most discreditable—that struggle between master and work-people which is passing in our time.

In the course of his specca Mr. Colden made the following reference to the United States:

I went to that country 20 years ago, and I published a record of my opinions. That was written in 1835, and I stated that England would be brought to the concusions that it was to that country she would have to look with apprehension as to manufacturing rivalry; and now I am delighted that it should turn out as I has e stated, that it has come from a quarter—trom a person so well qualified to procure correct information that no one will question the truth of his report when it comes out. I say I am delighted, because I want England to know her danger, say I am dengined, occause I want England to know her danger, it there is one. [Hear, hear.] Napoleon used to say to those in communication with him, "If you have any bad news to tell me, awake me at any hour of the night, for good news will keep, but bad news I cannot know too soon." (Hear, hear.) I say, then, I am delighted with this, for let but Englishmen know of a tanger to face, and at a difficulty to summer to face. danger to face, and of a difficulty to surmount, and there is softung within the compass of human capacity which they will not accomplish; but the great misfortune is that Englishmen are too much given up to and incrusted with their insular pride and prejudice,-a sort of Chinese notion of superiority,-that they will not awaken up and use their eyes as to what is going n in other countries under it is too late. (Hear, hear.) I am glad, therefore, that this question is to be brought forward; but why should America be better educated than England? De you think that a new country which has the wildernesse to cultivate, primeral forests to level, roads to make, and every bridge and church to erected you thank such a country is in a position to rival the old country, if that country will only do its duty as its people? [Hear, hear.] No, an old country has greater advantages and facilities at command than a new one; and it you find a new country beating an old one in this matter, depend upon it, it is because of some fault in the old one. (Hear, hear) We don't read in ancient Greece, when she sent forth her colonics, that they became th Athens always remained the teacher of the whole world. And it is a shame it a new people, sent out from us only yesterday, is to be held up for our admiration, and example, and the too in the matter of education. [Hear, hear.] Now, I hope that it won't be said that there is anything in these remarks which is out of place in an assembly such as this. It appears to me that il there can be a meeting at which each a subject as this should be discussed it is just such a meeting as this. [Hear, hear] We are all here, at all events, presumed to feel a great interest in the subject of education, and therefore anxious to promote it. [Hrar, hear.] And I don't despoir even now. I should not tirar, near.] And a none agapter even now. I should not desput of this country, it the people of this country would only reacter to do it, surpassing all the world in a generation or two. ["Hear, hear," and anylause.] But we must not re'use to adopt the improved machinary of other countries. [Hear, hear.] We must not be like the Chinese with their junks, who refuse to beild their slates after our improved model; we must not refuse to be what is the countries if heter what we are in other countries if heter than any to 200,8 what we see in oth r countries if better than our own. It we see the Americans beating us in their spinning-jennics and in their sailing-boats, we adopt 'inir improvements; if they send I the blood."

over a yacht which beats ours, we send over and build one which will beat them; if a man comes over and picks our locks, we may wonder how it is he makes better locks than we do, but we buy them; and so it is in other matters of this kind. But, on the question of education, they have in the United States adopted a system which we in this country have not adopted, except in Scotland to some extest; and which is so natural as that we should follow the same rule in this matter as we do in the manufacture of our machines for spinning rotton, and in the construction of our ships? (Hear, hear.) I take it that, the reslit being in favor of American education, it proves that they have adopted better means than we save, and, if we would rival them, we must not be asha med to adopt their plan, if better than our own.

#### **L**umarous.

A time massage on a and men, is related by the wisconnea

#### EPHRAIM SMUG.

Ephraim Sinug was a trader snug, A Quaker in with and feeling, Little given to heed di unctions c. creed In matters of vorldly dealing And as sharp a blade, in driving a trade, As lives between Bow and Ealing.

He'd a horror of war, and he'd sell the Czar, Sicel or powder for Turk or Tartar; The slave-trade did hate, but would send a freight Of handcuffs for African barrer. And though pious humself would have furnished for pelf The foggets to mast a martyr.

His stock in hand to suit each land, Was various in assortment; In game and grace he throve apice, Till quite dignified grew his deportment; And he kept a strong box, with three patent locks. And he knew what taking "a shot" meant.

#### A FAST STORY.

A Yankee was bragging of the speed on Yankee railroads to an English traveller, of a "last train," in the United States The engine bell was rung as the train neared a station. suggested to the Englishman an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two.'

"What's that noise ?" innocently inquired the Englishman.
"We are approaching a town," said the Yankee. "They have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful isn't it? I suppose they haven't invented bells in England yet?'

"Why, yes," replied the Englishman: "we've got bells, but can't use them on our milroads. We run so deuced fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound. No use whatever; the sound never reaches the village ull after the train gets

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Yankee.

"Fact," said the Englishman, "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam-a hinde-but they wouldn't answer either. was on a locomo ive when the whistle was fried. We were going at a tremenduous rate, hurricanes were nowhere, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it was rouse. The next thing I knew, I was picking myself out of a poind by the road side, and the fragments of the locomotive, dead then the whistle came along mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses Poor fellow he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would trivel faster than sound. We got some so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the read when we come by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead or it sull, and was in the darkness with the light close on behind it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally we had to sta ion electric telegraphs all along the road, with signal men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have heard that some of the tast trains beat the lightning fitteen minutes every forty mics. But I can't say that is true—the rest I know to be so.

Some years since, there resided in R. an eccentric but most worthy divine of the Bapust persuasion, by the name of Driver, but more familiarly known by the name of Tone Driver, who loved a good joke, no matter who it im, provided it wounded not too deeply

One day, while returning from a visit to a brikner clergyman of an adjacent town, mesong a man will an exceedingly poor yoke of oxen, and an unusualty large load of hay, which was so deeply in the mire that the united offires of the caule could not start a from its position, he accosted him with :--

" Well friend, what is the matter ?"

Matter enough! I'm in the maid and can't get out,

them more to cat, for you know that the Bible says, 'Whoso claims, as they were children, she being a second wife, that she, giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord".

The farmer replied, "That is not the reason."

Well, what is it, then?" asked the divine.

" Why, they are just like the North Bapust Church at R ," replied the farmer pertistily; "they want a darn'd sight better driver than they've got !"

An Irish sailor feil from the mix-utop of a ship. Every person on the quarter deck thought he must have been kilted by the Iall. The poor fellow gut up, apparently but little hurt. The captain who was near him enquired where he came from. "Plaze your honor," replied he, all the while rubbing himself. " from the North of Ireland."

A droll fellow, who had a wooden leg, being in company with a man who was somewhat credibins, the latter naked the former how he came to have a weeden leg. "Why," says he, my fahow he came to have a wooden leg. ther had one and so had my grandfather belore him; it runs in

## Ladies' Department.

#### BWEET FANN .

Sweet Fanny, you were pretty But, Fanny, you are ugly now oner. Your eye was very blue,

our check had just enough of;

Your lip enough of dew; our form was like a fairy's fan, Too benuiful for words, And when you spoke, 't w sweeter than The melody of birds

And, Fanny, we were lovers once, 'Poor Fanny' (for I sung the Oh' those were lumy 'eys, lay, But when to make you lov me,

Fan, I had so many ways; When to my estatest suit delay'd, A thousand times and one, So condescendingly you said, At last your heart was won.

And, Fanny, we were wedded I saw—(I was myself in tears, once, And fast they felt and free; Aye, to my arms you came, And should I live a thousand A wild and winsome creature,

Fan. Too beautiful to name And then, of all the charms posread,

Confidually and free, I, fullow'd on the gentle breast, Did dream of heaven and ther.

Your cheek both lost its hue. And though your eye is genue,

Fun, It does not look so blue; Your form no more with grace accords,

Your time to win is o'er, And when I heard thy music Their music charms no more

lay. Not meaning aught on earth. Than just to give my fancy play, And give my nonsense birth.) Poor Fanny turn'd away at this, I saw the words were kept, And when I asked her for a kiss

YCAIR. The truth will present be-) I saw an idle look can pain, An idle word can sting;

She sat and only wept.

It struck me, and I've thought since then, Love is a holy thing

#### LUXURIOUS KISSING DESCRIBED.

Almost any writer can describe emotions, joy, anger, fear, doubt, or hope: but there are very few who can give anything like an adequate description of the exquisite, heavenly and thriliing joy of warm, affectionate kissing. We copy below three of the best attempts that we have ever seen. The first is by a young lady during her first year of courtship:

"Let thy arm twino Around me like a zone of love. And thy fond lip, so soft, To mine be passionately pressed, As it has been so oft."

The next is by a lady shortly after her engagement. It will readily be seen that her powers of description are far in advance of the one quoted above :

"Sweetest love, Place thy dear arms beneath my drooping head, And let me lowly nestle on thy heart; Then turn these soul-lit orbs on me, and press My parting lips to taste the ecstacy Imparted on each long and ling'ring kiss."

But the best thing we have seen is the following, by Alexander Smith. We quite agree, however, with a colemporary in thinking that when a man so freely indulges in esculatory nectar as to imagine he is " waiking on thrones," he should be choked off. Hear him:

" My soul leaped up beneath thy timid kiss; What then to me were grouns, Or pain, or death? Earth was a round of bliss: I seemed to walk on thrones."

A THIRTY-SIX MILLION HEIRERS.-The Southern papers meationed, some time since, a rumour that the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, of Virginia, had fallen herr to an immense for-tune in England. The Western (Va.) Herald says the facts of the case are as follows: There was originally the sum of thirty six millions of dollars in the estate of the Earl of Lanca-ter, in England; and upon the death of the Earl and his brother, a dispute aruse between the house of York and the house of Lancaster, (instituted by the former,) because of an intermarriage between the two houses, the house of York soing for the heisship The suit was protracted from the lower to the ingher courts, from fifty to a hundred years, and was finally decided at the Exchequer, (the Queen's Bench.) in favour of the house of Lancaster. A ter this decision, advertisements were scattered abroad over the world for the heirs of the Lancaster estate; and the mother of Mrs. Clawson, wife of Rev. Samuel Clawson, is one of the heirs. Attorneys are employed by the heirs to secure their interests, and it is supposed that the whole affair will be settled up during this winter, when the heirs will receive their portion. The above sum of thirty-six millions has be not interest for more than aixty years, which interest will pay the cost of law and leave the original clear.

2." John Walker a Cincinnati brower, recently deceased, left an estate estimated at \$260,000, of which \$70,000 is in real estate. By will be devised to his wife in cash, \$10,000, her down ! of one-mid in all real estate, for her natural life, &c. 1 tars. 11 "Your oxen are too lean for such a load. You stould give I to alleged, would give her in interest about \$2 500 a year. She as next of kin, is antitled to the whole of the personal estate be-sides her dower in the reality. The number notices of Walker claim that if Mrs. Walker elects not to take by the will, she relaquisties the \$10,000 legacy, and all the personal property, and can only take her dower in the reality. The case is in court.

There is only one stone in the Washington monument occinduced by the fair sex for insertion in the column, and that ica's the unemption:-

"From the ladies of Lowell, Massachusetts, "Here industry her grafeful tribute pays,

To him whose valour won us pro-perous days" Er They have got a queer law case in Clinion, Massachusere.

A young lady, who married a rich man under presence of being beautiful, is discovered to have painted, with busines, and other wise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband sues her for obtaining memory under talse presences.

#### LOST DILLIE.

#### BY ALICE CARET

Don't you remember the old apple tree, That giew in the edge of the meadow; And the maiden will thinherward straying with me. Threw over the sward but one shadow?
When the blush of the apples that over us hung,
Which threw o'er for cheek its soft splendor, And the wild-bir Is around us that fovingly sung, Which made her low warble so tender !

You remember the bridal-time, bright with the flow Of the cup as decental as cheery,
And the neat little cabin-home, always aglow With the sweet smile of Dillie, my destie When the wine had smothered love's passionate flame, Her blue eyes drooped mournful and lowly , How sadly she watched for the footsteps that came Each might more slowly and slowly

The path going down to the apple-tree still Winds over the slope of the meadow . Thy dear little cabin peeps over the hill-But the rose runs wild in the shadow Don't you remember the ivy-grown church. We used to think handsome and dreary? Beneath the bine marble, just under the birch, Lies Dillie, lost Dillie, my dearie

13" Womens' Rights -When we consider the fame acquired by Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"-the universality of the reading of "Fera Leaves," books both written by unpretending women, this must emphatically be called the age of " Womens' Rights." No authors have influenced so many morally, have held the Saxon public in such continual applause as Mrs. Slowe and Fanny Fern. No books issued for many years have had such an extended circulation as these two. So far as power of intellect is concerned, these two authors, and Miss Bremer, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Carey, Madame Phieffer, Mrs. Jamieson and others, have clearly demonstrated within the past ten years that women have it equally with men.

37 Fanny Fern's "Fern Leaves," now some four or five months out of press, has had a sale of over 40,000 copies, and is sull selling as fast as two power-presses can print. The authoress, but recently fighting a brave but unequal battle for the bare sustenance of her ha f-orphan children, has already received over \$5000 as copywright for this work, and will probably receive as

#### LEATHER FLOWER MAKING.

A writer in Household Words, say : "Leather flower making is becoming an occasional resource for industrious ladies. And a very good resource, too. Why should crotchet and embroidery continue to reign without a rival? It is so pleasant to make anti-Macassars slippers and collars and furniture covering, that no new employment for spare half-hours need be sought? If a lady should deem it unpleasant to have to deal with little bits of damp leather, let her remember there is great scope for the display of taste—always an important matter, whether in business or in pleasure. When we mention picture frames, we must be understood as referring to their ornamental decorations only. A carpenter or a frame maker prepares a flat be brought before the Grand Division, praying the members deal frame, with neither mouldings nor adornments; the fair to interest themselves in forwarding the interests of our Order. artist covers this with leather conaments, and then paints the whole to imitate ancient oak, or in any other way which her taste may dictate. The preparation of the ornament depends on this fact—that leather can be brought into almost any desired form while wei, and will retain that form dry. The leather (a piece of common sheep-skin will suffice) is cut with scissors or sharp knives into little pieces shaped like leaves, smiks, tendrils, fruis, petals, or any other simple object; and these pieces are curved, and pressed and grooved, and marked, and writel, ed, until they assume the required form. It is not difficult to see how, with a few small modelling tools of bone or hard wood, all this may be done. And when done, the pieces are left to dry; and when dry they are tacked or posted on the frame, and when tacked or pasted, they are finished just as the ornate taste of the lads-worker may suggest. If a picture frame may be thus adorned, so may a screen, a chimney ornament; anything, almost, which you may

If we mistake not, the leather-embossers have begun to sell the simple tools, and to give the simple instructions, requisite for the practice of this pretty art. But whether this be so or not, a 'asteful weman can easily work out the requisite knowledge for herself Our lady readers, however, need not be wholly left to their own resources in the practice of this little art. Madame de Conde, in ner little exsay on the leather initiation of old oak carving, tells us all about it. She instructs us how to select the basil of sheep-skin, how to provide a store of card-hoard, he , to cut the leatier from the card-heard patterns, how to make the fibres or veins with a blunt point, how to pinch up the leather leaf in imitation of Nature's own leaf; how to make steins by atrips of leather wrapped round copper wire; how to imitate roses, chry-anthemoms, daisies. China asters, fuclisias, and other fio. ris, in soft bits of leather crumpled up into due form, how to imitate grapes, by wrapping up peak or gloves; how to obtain relief ornaments by modelling soft leather on a worden foundation; how to affix all these dainty devices to change. The man wishing to buy gave the shoemaker his n supporting frame work; and how to varnish the whole. These items of ansdom are all duly set fortis.

of American women. An exchange paper says that neither the American women or men think much of the brauty of Miss Bremer. It would be difficult to imagine how anybody could.

PRENICHS ON BARIES.—We find in the papers the following :- At the late Georgia State Fair a premium of a silver onp was offered for the best looking native buby, and it was taken by a "promising" daughter of Robert Glover. Next year will be b and we may soon expect an improved stock.

## Ponths' Pepartment.

Train up a Child in the way be should go and when he is old he will not depart from it. Property of St. 6

#### ( - ETGISAL ) THE GRASSY HILL-THE DREAMS OF YOUTH

Can I forget the Grasey Hill. Around my humble mossy dwelling, Can I torget the simple rill, lis many tales of fatory telling b Can I forget the days gone by, When I upon that but was straying, Or warmed by summer's genual sky Ann I the violets har was playing!

Can I forge: the meadow green, When the evening bell was sweetly pealing, That bright and lovely forest scene, God's wond'rous works revealing ! Can I forget when on that hill, My child, h hand the flowers was a rewing, When I my shining can do fill, With strawberries that were growing?

Can I forget the shady wood, When at dewy eve the sun was setting, The green old yard, where mosty stood While i her milk was getting? Ah no ' for then my heart was young, Full of romanue feeling. To all life's beauties toudly clung. To infancy revealing.

MRS. CAROLISE DUSS

STATE OF THE ORDER OF CADETS IN CANADA-REPORT.

To the Granu Section C of T. of the Province of Canada.

Your Committee appointed to report on the state of the Order, beg leave most respectfully to report, that after looking at the books of the Grand Section, they find that out of one hundred and eight- Sections, not more than eighty can be said to exist, and that of these only twenty-five have sent in their returns for the quarter ending the 30th ult.

Your Committee are of opinion that the causes of the arclenion of our Order arc-

1st. The neglect of the Sons of Temperance, through inattention to the interests of the Cadets, their not visiting the Section-rooms, and the D. G. W. P's and the W. P's, not making their

returns in proper time
2ndly. The keeping the Section open too late at night, many of the Sections not breaking up previous to 10 o'clock, an hour quite too late, in the opinion of your Committee.

3rdiv. The high amount of weekly dues—the G. Secretary having informed your Committee that several Sections have requested the Grand Section to lower the weekly dues, as many

parents complain that they are too high.

4thly. The want of order in the Section-room, courtesy to one another, as well as the mismanagement of the books of tile Section.

Under these circumstances, your Committee respectfully recommend this G. Section to draft a circular, and have a copy of it forwarded to eachSub-Division near which a Section of Cadeta is organized, calling upon the Sons of Temperance to support and sustain the Caders in their vicinity; and also that the matter

2ndly. Your Committee recommend each Sub-Section to close

early as nine o'clock. 3rdly. That the present rate of weekly dues be reduced from

11d. to 1d. per week. 4thly. Your Committee recommend the G. Section to have W. P's, enforce good order in the Section-rooms, and also to have the first A. P. to see that the books of the T. and A. T. are properly kept; and also that the W. P. be directed to look over the minutes immediately before the close of the meeting, and see

that they are correct. All of which is respectfully submitted. Kingstown, Oct. 1853.

The following is the list of officers elected for the G. Section Cadeta for 1854 :-

Bro Dr. Case, Hamilton, G. W. P.; Bro. Jos. Faulkner, Hamitton, G. A. P., Bro. Thos. Nixon, Newmarket, G. S.; Bro. Wm. J. Rattray, Toronto, G. A. S.; Bro. M. Stone, Oshawa, T.; Bro. Andrew Munro, Brockville, G. G; Bro. Richard R. Donelly, Hamilton, G. W.; Bro. J. M. Van Vorman, Welling-

ton Square, G. C. Moved by Bro. J. M. VanNorman, "That this G. Section hereby give their consent to the forma-tion of z is Section, for Caiming East, provided the are willing to become responsible for the debts due this Grand Section by Sections in that part of the Province, and that the G. Secretary be authorized to offer them our Risual at cost price.—Car-

A Curious Puzzuz -A man having a \$20 bill entered a shoemaker's shop to buy a pair of boots, the shoemaker had a pair that suited him, but had no money in the shop to make \$20 bill to pay for the pair of boots, the price of which was to be \$5. The shoemaker having no money in his shopcarried the \$20 bill to a neighboring shop to get it changed Frederika Brem resays she does not think much of the beauty into smaller bills. He did so, and returned to the shop and gave the money to the tuyer. The buyer gave the shoemaker 1 83 of it for the boots, and took them away with him and also the money less the price of the boots. Soon after he had left the neighbor who had changed the ninney came to the shoemaker's shop and told him the \$20 bill, which the latter had given him, and had got of the purchaser of the boots, was counterfeit. Thereupon the shoemaker paid the neighbor his the premium for the same article will be \$50. The competition : \$20 back again. The question is how much did the abormaker ham by this transaction 7-1 Entron.

SONG OF THE UNITED STATES

Our Country ' 'tie a giorious iand ' With broad arms stretched from shore to shore, The proud Paritic chafes her strend, She hears the dark Atlantic mar, And nurtured on her ample breast, How many a good prospect lies, In nature's mildest grandeur drest, finamelfd with her laveliest dyes

Rich Prairies decked with flowers of gold. Like suntit oceans roll afar . Broad takes her azure heavens behold. Reflecting clear each trembling star, And mighty Rivers, mountain born, Go sweeping onward dark and deep Through forests where the bounding fawn, Beneath their sheltering branches leup

And cradled 'mul her ciusering but-Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty nide. Where love the air with music fills And ca in content and peace abide, For pienry here her fullness pours In each profusion o'er the land, And sent to seize her generous story There prowls no tyrani's hireling band.

Gernt God ' we thank thre for this home-This bounteous birth land of the free; Where wanderers from afer may come And breath the air of Laberty Still may her flowers untrampled sp. 3. Her harvests wave, her cities rise; And yet, till time shall fold his wing, Remain Farth's loveliest paradise?

A REMARKABLE MAN-REWARD OF PROBITT -Androw Johnson, who has just been elected Governor of Teneseee, (over the most popular Whag in the Siste, Major Henry, whose or storical gifts are hardly second to those of any other gentleman in the Union,) is an extraordinary man. Indeed there in more in his history to encourage probiny, industry, energy, and ambitum, in the youth of America of all degrees, (says the Weshington Star,) than in that of any other public man we know of. Attwo years of age. Mr Johnson was (we learn from those in whose knowledge of his early history we place every confidence) an in-mate of the alms house of Wake county, North Carolina, where his remained until his eighth year, within he was appronticed to a tailor in Raleigh. His master, if he tailed to have taught him even the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straightforw rd in his dealings with every one. When his apprenticeable was up, Mr. Johnson married a woman after his own beart, who knew enough from books to be able to aid him in mastering the aris of reading

On marrying just after he became of age, he emigrated to Eastern Tenessee, trudging barefooted, it is said, with his fails. ful helpmate by his side, and his pack upon his back Assiduous labor at tailoring, at the end of ten years placed him in comfortable circumstances for his position in that region . and oy that time, by dint of hard study during his leasure inments, he had become to be actually a man of considerable genoral information. Bing a good talker on the stump, he was er consecutively for a term or two to both branches of the Is g a a ture. From thence he was transferred to the House of Ropre sentatives of the United States, where he served six years. a member of Congress he has been distinguished for the integrity of all he did. Whatever may be thought of views such as he at umes tance of public affairs, all do him the justice to believe that a more upright legislator was never in the Congress of the United

Mr. Johnson is not more than forty-zeven years of age at the time, having so n as much public service as any other man of his age, notwithstanding the trials and drawbacks by which his early years were surrounded - Milwaukse Wisconsin.

Scotland -Some weeks since we alluded to the alarming prevalence of intemperance in the land of Wallaco and Burns. WM. J. A. CASE, THOMAS NIXOS, JOSEPH FAULENER, and gave some extracts from Parish reports to the General Asserts.

And Same Municolar Thomas W. Caser. sembly of the old Kirk, showing the blindness of the established sembly of the old Kirk, showing the blindness of the established Church. We then said there was a brighter side to the picture and subsequent acounts reveal the cheering fact the masaes are moving in the right direction. At the recent annual meeting of the Scottish League at Glasgow, Prof. Slowe and the Rev. Chas. Beecher explained the nature and operations of the Maine Their addresses called furth expressions of admiration and appleuse from the immense auditory. The Rev. William Reid, of Endinburgh, in his concluding address said:

" A vast body of returns from the various parishes in Scolland exhibit three points; according to the number of the drain-tho; a no are the drinking habits of the people; that the introduc ion of these houses has demoralized a sober population, and that their removal his invariably been to lowed with an improvement in the social conditions of the community. There is texhing then e's for us but to follow the example of those States in America which have abuished the traffic as a great public nuisa a 11 Scotland but with it, her Majesty the Queen will put her hand to the bill as cheerfully as she did it the other day to the bill which abolishes the traffic in New Brunswick."-Ohs O 50 . 7

II Father, is your son in danger of becoming while the gided buts are permitted to be set for him? Is not that drinking saleon to which he sometimes resorts, to him the way of death, going down to hell? Is not your danghter in dauger of becoming the wife of a drunkard? Then use a father's influence to removing the temptation beyond their reach. VOTE. Vete for the prohibition of the traffic. tection of your homes, for the salety of your sons and dau\_liters.

Wife,-Why don't you call oftener, you might. Now do call and he societie. (Gate closes.) There, I'm glad she's gone Husband.—If you are glad she's gone, why did you press her to call again so urgenity ?

Wife.—Because we're got to keep up appearances, you keen. Husband -Well, you women are queer folks, but I don't to lieve in false colors. Show your true heart say I, and . . rg . . will be a f w true fruitle, whom we shall single be .'... .

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS LOCKOWS This respectively be issued in Tuaspays whereign his respect to the first file of the promote two last fedge to one makes the control of the day produced by the control of the day produced by the control of the day of th

From see of the day pot next and on receive history plan pixels for IAM Or with one most afterwise they. The day is not so paid at the end of a a contract.

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If not paid within air months and it left, the end of the year five receives. The contract flexit understined in such receives may be contract the above pores may be obtained to be a first verticione. All and received may not paid the paid to be a first verticione. All and received months of the paid the above pixer will be a soon to a cost a set the obtain of the paid they are after a so known race pt, and detention of the first number will be atoesed without payment for the correct year. New agents sending a time where less with their subscriptions or governite end due no contract while receive a congress. Old agents seed ag 10 out subscribers or 10 perith old and partly received to the minute of a great partle of the contract of the con

## The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thon upon the wine when it is red, when it give hit is colour in the cup, when it moved itself, right. At the last it bite hit like a serpon, and singerhibe on adde -- Prince are corp. It

TORONTO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

TO OUR DEFAULTING SUBSCRIBERS -1853 is now closing, and it becomes necessary to remind those in arrents that we need immediate payments. There are about 1000 names on our books in arrest for 1853, and some still owing for 1851-2. For the year 1653 the sum now due is 82. We have punctually met engagements with those who have printed for and supplied as with paper, and it is hoped all in arrears will pay up immediately, either by enclosing the money, or by paying agents named in our list (see list page). Those who preferred the credit term, instead of the advance one, must of course pay the difference. Fifty-two numbers of a paper like ours are well worth \$2

THE TERMS OF OUR VOLUME FOR 1854 -- This paper will be continued to be issued weekly on superior paper. We expect to make arrangements to enlarge us size. It will contain either eight pages of a larger, or sixteen of a smaller size, folioed for

The only material alterations we intend to make are as to its matter. The paper will contain its usual complement of tempernnce news, bit will give more local, Provincial, and foreign news. There will be a department consisting of one page of poliucal news, with remarks on the political affairs of Canada and the world generally.

Great attention will be paid to the literary and poctical characdevoted to this department alone. This paper will continue to be the the thorough and consistent opponent of the liquor traffic in every shape. During 1854 it is our intention to describe very fully the natural history of Canada,-including its plants, trees, birds, &c.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: Sirgle subscribers Sil in advance. Payments in December or January will be considered in advance from all subscribers.

CREDIT TERMS: At the end of 3 months \$13.... At the end of 6 months \$13.... At the end of the year 1854 \$2. Any old only \$1 in advance, that is to say, \$31 will pay for three copies. Any person sending six new subscribers, with the money enclosed, will recove the seventh copy grain, that is to say \$74 will pay for seven subscribers. 10 copies to one address will be sent for \$10 in advance. 20 copies to one address for \$18 in January, otherwise credit charges will be made.

Agents now on our list, will receive a copy for \$1 in advance, or gratis if they collect and send \$10 from old subscribers, or send five entirely new names with the money.

We cordially invite all the friends of this paper, or of Caoadian Literary and Temperance progress, to exert themselves for a few weeks to come to send us a large list for 1854. We can safely say to all our readers, that no pains have been spared on the editor's part to amuse and instruct them during the part year. We will commute to be as we have always been, feeriess in the advocacy of truth.

Agents and friends will oblige by obtaining and sending names to this circular. Address CHARLES DURAND, Editor, Toronto, C.W.

#### THE SUNDAY LIQUOR QUESTION AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

As the matters stand, the public are aware that township and city Municipal Councils are in doubt how to construe the laws, vesting in them power to refuse to license, or to allow spirituous liquora to be sold on the Sabbath. Chief Justice Robinson has thrown some light on the subject, but still leaves the full power of these bodies undefined. Men do not care to act upon mere opinions of this kind, they would prefer having a law clearly defining what they can do. The decision goes the length of saying, that unnkeepers may supply their traveling customers with refreshments in the shape of intoxicating liquors, provided it be done in any other room than the bar. Any one can see that such a construction of the anti-tippling act, opens the door to any amount of illicit selling of liquors to all who frequent tarerus. It in effect takes the best plank from the law. Now the temperance people should endeavour to have this defect reinad ed by patitioning Parl ament for a new or an explanatory act, clearly defining what cities, towns, villages, and townships can

do, vesting in them 160 powers to act at they please in refusing to license any liquor-selling in it. We do not by this mean to say that we wish the Maine Law passed over. But until its passage this amendment would be the best substitute that could be adopted

English Temperan's Proceedings - Mr. Golgh - Just now this highly grantying to see the activity displayed in England in the temperance cause. It is questionable if the cause over stood better than it does now in that Island . Yet with this, it must be owned that the majo ty are lamentably deficient in correct views of what temperance means. There are tens of the isands of the middle, (and o course intelligent class,) who ake our friend of the Old Courtryman paper of this city, think the common and free use of feer at their meals quite compatible with a remperance. Bad wis-key and gin they will denounce --wine is too dear-brandy too strong, but good old "Y die, ' and " or o Lospos pouran," these are food and drink, an absolute recessity for most Englishmen. Their climate is dull, wet and heavy, and this porter and beer, (a very heavy drick too) they deem necessary after ressi-beef and plum-pudding. There is one quality in beer that as good, and that is the bitter of hops. A strong butter is good for the stomach, but it may be obtained in a dozen ways without druking beer. Hops may be soaked in hot water Camemile leaves and Colombo root u av; and all these afford a good byter. The arcohol in porter, are, and beer, destions its good qualities. A man may become an inveterandrunkard on beer, and to our knowledge in Canada some of the worst drunkards are these tho drink down a quart or two of over during the forenoun of each day, and as much more between dinner and bed time. Beer is not so strong a stimulant as in inv others, but with the drunkard, the milder simulant leads to one worst ones. No country can ever remain temperate that permits the free sale of beer in uppling shops. In New Bronswick the anti-riquor act passed in 1852, permitted the tree-sale of beerand it destroyed all the clorts of temperancemen. Men become denak in a few minutes on beer. Now the English people have just this idea of beer, and to confine them to the beverages of water, tea and coffee, would be in their minds derogatory to tiberty, and injurious to health. The Englishman would be more healthy if he drank no beer and used meat once a day, and good vegetable food twice, dranking nothing but water, mill, or light drinks like tea. At present the true temperance principles are confined to a small portion of the mechanical, ciercal, and middling classes. Mr Gough will remain there perhaps all ter of the paper. Also a large quantity of matter suitable and of 1854, and will open the eyes of the English and Scoots useful for farmers will be given; if possible one page will be to the necessity of a law similar to bat of Maine. As an earnest of what is to come, the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, has lately passed these resolutions. To most Englishmen the idea of stopping the evil of drunkenness, by putang temptation out of the way, is entirely new and startling. They, tike many other-, love to be cheated, coming to the point by prohibition,-digging up the tree at once, is too straight a way to stop drunkenness with the blunt man.

William Wilson, Esq. of Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, moved the adoption of a declaration, as the basis of the movement now inaugurated.

William Willis, Esq of Luton, seconded the declaration; subscriber sending two new ones with himself will be charged and after some slight verbal improvements had been made in it, it was unanimously adopted in the following form:-

#### DECLARATION.

The general council of the United Kingdom Alliance, hereby affirm and record the following declaration:

1. That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford

advance. All payments in such cases must be in advance or in i legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, waste the na ional resources, to corrupt the social liabits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

2, That the traffic in maxicating liquors, as common bever ages, is manical to the true micrests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

3. That the lustory and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is unpossible satisfactority limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in us tendencies.

4. That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

5 That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfeetly compatible with national liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

That the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be figury conductive to the development of a progressive civisation.

7. That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good cuizens should combine to procure an enactment prombting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appailing evil of intemp rance.

Resolutions an horising the appointment of incturers and other agents, the formation of auxiliary bodies, the offering of a prize of £100 for an essay on the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, the preparation and circulation of tracts, and other measures, were manimously adopted. All of the resolutions were to the effect, that the Amance, in its official working and public proceedings, be kept perfectly distinct from temperance societies, and other organizations as such; but that all temperance and social reformers be earnestly invited to join the aliance in their individual capacity. By another resolution, the council pledged uself to and the executive in raising a fund of £2,000, to defray the expenses of the first year's agitation.

The speeches on the occasion were of a high order, and everything betokens a vigorous campa an in behalf of the Maine law in England.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.

We are not about to write a glowing puff of our own shoot says the Michigan Temperance Advicate, nor to particularize any, but to state the claims that temperative papers have upon comperance men, aye, upon all who prefer virtue to vice, propenty to rum.

The temperance papers labor under many disadvamages Their circulation is mainly confined to those who live and act up to the total abstinence plactorins. Second. Their advertising patronage is limited; and yet, temperature menkings. ing these things, and who, to the world, seem zealous in the cause-refuse to aid it, by subscribing to a Temperance paper

What the main spring is to a watch, so is the temperance press to the temperance cause. Who would have known of the Washingtonian reform, if the press had not heraload it out? Where now would have been the Orders of the Sons of Temperature. ance Rechabites, and other benevolencorders, had it not been for the press. Alas! they would have languished and don, with those who oriented them

We have heard the reformed man, in his experience, state diat he has spent from two so three hundred dollars a year for rum; and we have asked that same turn, do you take a temperance paper, and he has answered, "No! I cannot afford it." O, conastericy, thou art a jewel.

Again-we ask, what would have kept alive the temperance cause fitteen years ago, when the clunking of the machinery of nearly ten thousand distilleries, were heard from the rising of the sun, until the going down of the same; aye, throughout the long dark sours of night, till the morning's sun again broke upon them, had it not been for the temp rance press, which toiled manfully against all odds until the people became aroused

Do not then the Christian, the Temperance, and the Moral World, owe a deep debt to the temperatice press and are they willing to repuditte it? We believe not. All moral causes demand, in trumpet tones, that it should be sustained. Fathers! you owe it to yourselves and to your children, to see that it is cell sustained. In the various sheets published, they may read something that will send an arrow of conviction home to their very hearts, and this save them from a tife of dissination-perhaps from a drunkard's grave. Christians! you should sustain a, for when men become sober and sane, they are then it to receive your wise and solemn teachings. Statesmen!--tovers of your country—if you would see her advance—be die model nation of the earth—get her people to become temperate, moral, and intelligent; and in no better way can you do it, than by supporting the temperance press. Let it. O let it be sustained, and in it nobly vindicate the principles of total abstinence, until all men of all nations and all tongues, subscribe to and tive up to its heaven-born principles.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS .- We give above a few remarks from an American contemporary, and in our first December No. gave extended extracts from the report of the most Worthy Scribe of the National Division to that Body at its Session at Chicago last June, in reference to the positive necessity there is to support a Temperance Press, if the cause is to prosper. The Most Worthy Scribe justly says, that he ascribes the declension in the numbers of the Order chiefly to a want of a proper support of the press. This has always been our opinion. No cause can succeed without the extensive circulation of papers advocating its interests. In Canada this will be seen to be the case. Whilst temperance papers are generally well conducted, well got up, commit much valuable news and inform mon, besides temperance news, yet there is a charmess, an unwittingness, to support them truly lamentable. We are about to try our luck again in 1854. The question is, will our old friends and new ones detheir day? We hope so, and that too, by large, prompt, and immediate exertions. Let persons desirous to do so write a subscription list and carry it around among their neignbors-don't confine your assings to temperance men only. Go to all the families in your villages and townships, get those to read such papers who have heretofore not done so. Let us see if we cannot have the temperance press supported better in 1854 than heretofare.

#### MR. GOUGH IN ENGLAND."

From what follows it will be seen that Mr. Gough is doing a good work in London. He addressed about 7000 persons on one coasion. It will be recollected that Mr. Gough is a thorough Maine Law man, and the seeds of a future law will be scattered through England and Scotland. The middle properly-bolding classes want moving there, and all will be right. Mr. Gough is pursuing a very judicious and wise course in addressing the Christian feelings of England. The dissenters in Great Britain are very influential, and he will succeed well with them. Cobden succeeded by addressing the sympathies of the trades people, and it is to be hoped that sough and his friends will succeed by addressing them and the religious classes together.-

Mr. J. B. Gough, the great transadantic Temperance Orator, delivered the second fecture of the course commenced by Sir James Siephen, last Tuesday evening. Exeter Hall was crowded with young men-from six to seven thousand persons found their way within its walls. The British Banner, in a long and powerful article upon the lecture, says:

" Never before, we may safely affirm, did. Mr. Gough address an audience that might, in all points be compared with it. Never did he make his appeal to seeth a mass of cultivated and Christian mind-mind thoroughly competent to deal, with the subject, and form a proper estimate of the speaker. The conjunction of such a man with such an audience, was an object of unusual interest to the moral philosopher. To say it was beautiful in a very high degree is saying little. It was transcendantly grand. To witness the effect of one spirit operating, through such a lengthened period, upon the aggregate mass of spirits, was affelicity which belongs to "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The effect

of grown a trivot, metarolly and vegor misty exercised, and under Tell convent Christian principles, was never more remarkably ex month. Asking notion, to obtained everydian. Making notices in being oming simply as a friend, he was allowed, by connor consent, to make a complete conquest of the united heart a coordinate drong. The assembly find no her the ome-age a discount to discharge the functions of contests. They half selore than a man rich in the gifts of institre, who commenced his operations by divesting bees all of all prefensions to praise or classification on the score of scolustic culture or literary acquirement. They hear! the dis bener, but thought no more about it; and, in once laying that hearts open to the full power. of the subliming influence that resules we had him, they fell under the currens of his inspiration. Logic and criticism were both son aspicking; they were deemed an imperimence on such an accasion. The speaker presented to the assembly a heart, and, in rounn, nothing but hearts, were presented to the speaker -- , The success was complete; the triumph was perfect.

My Goigh has been delivering several other lectures, or a ra her or mouse, in the same Hall, and in the Music Hall, during the week, and everywhere with a like success. Ta nearly all the j great towns, both of England and Scotland, he has also met with Tright hearty reception, and has induced a large number to sign Co-Temperate piedge. He is intending to remain in England th the Sarong or Summer .- Cor of Globe

#### MECHANICS INSTITUTES AND DIVISIONS IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Divisions to be successful and truly useful must connect with their doings, something, more than the mere roatine of business and temperance discussions. They must have open social meetings, music, and fecturers on various intellectual subjects. They must have small libraries and reading rooms connected with their divisions, especially in villages, towns and cines. It would be an excellent plan if the divisions in larger! places like Kingston, Hamilton, Toronte, London, St. Catharine s and Bellevide, could get the control of the Mechanics Institutes. By this means rooms to hold their Divisions in, or at least risons in which to hear lectures, might be secured. In Toronto the bisement story of the Mechanics' Institute seems to be used for some kind of an erting saloon. It was reported last year that figuors were sold there. We hope this is not the case now. Sons of temperance must connect the subject of temperatice with educational and literary advancement. Every Division Should have a reading roon and a small select library. It should also secure some person to give a lecture twice a month on some useful subject-and as often on temperance subjects. We have ever advocated this course, and further reflection has strengthened our first impressions.

Our Order must be Sustained.-Just thirteen years have clapsed since the Order of the Sons of Temperance was instatuted. During that period, has it accomplished anything of good? To this Order, and its kindred associations the Templars, Cudets, Knights of Jericho, Leagues, Encampments, Tectofallers, Rech abites, etc. can not but be unquestionably attributed any and all of the Temperance agitation that has been existing mour land of a policical bearing. There is a higher association, the Churca of the Laving God, that has ever denounced the vice of Intemperance as a social and moral evil, blasting human hap, noess and all topes for the unknown future, and has ever adjured men to abstain from the excessive use of ardent spirits, by all that is holy in undefiled religion, and beautiful in unpolluted individual character. But, to the organized associations for the suppression of intemperance, belongs the responsibility of calling for the aid of the Law, to protect against the defilement and influence of those who know no courch, the mother and her daughters at the domesuc circle, the youth of the country at its various seats of learning, and the a ble and gifted of all conditions of men that everywhere fall helpless before the tempter.

Shall these associations be sustained? Not only, shall our own members retain their zeal, and work out to its solution, this problem of a nation's emancipation from the thraidom of intemperance, but shall not others,—ought not all good men to cornect themselves with our Order, and thus preserve it vigorous, all there is no longer any necessity for temperance societies?--Crystal Fount.

## RESOLUTIONS OF MARTINTOWN DIVISION IN THE

Resolved 1st, That this Division view with feelings of the deepest regret the arbitrary and surgent resolutions adopted by the One Grand division and confirmed by the National Division of North America and the Grand Division of Canada West, making it necessary to reject man of colour, who may be otherwise qualified as fit and proper persons to become members of the Sons of Temperance

Resolved 2d. That this Division do instruct its representatives to the Grand D vision to use their best endeavours with that body entering sub-Divisions.

Resolved 3d. That this Division recognizes no distinction beprecious in the sight of the Great Being.

Resolved 4th. That this Division views, the declaration of the National Division in reference to the use of sweet cular making it a violation of the pledge to use the article previous to its presessing alcoholic properties, as also arbitrary and unconstitutional and it variance with the pledge and contrary to the rights ceded to local Divisions in their charter.

Resolved 5th. That this Division do instruct its representatives to the Grant Division to use their best endeavours with that ordy to adopt a resolution praying for the repeal of the same, and leaving it an open question with subordinate Divisions

Revolved 6th. That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Son of Temperance for publication W. HAMILTON, R. S. pro tem.

## The Literary Gem.

#### CHRISIMAS.

Sweet day of or to exch in side, As word in days of yore, bas come, With besting come and as a bode.

Do Kid cut in see es with pressions, home

The rich and poor aske remove, And happy chosen is weacome near, water with much ng some Bids every more awake to cheer

See yonder group with smelog faces, Assemilied in the homestead line. Sweet visible smoke - the bright hie blizes, Way ist each world a wanderings doth recall

That group so full of heartfelt much, Once cried the house their childrona's home ; To salk dievise met bround the februh Of calenday-of years o come

The hears of minons welcome thee, Chastions, joyons with the cakes and press, A' christendom nocks bright with give. Then lying to all his vines

Generations teneath the ground, Our hoary authors, rejoiced like we Oer eine mas ever jeviul socn :, Could bugh and joke and me is be

t 3. D

Before another Literary G-m greets our readers, Christmas wile have passed by us with its testivities. Let us be cheerful and happy, thankful to a kind Providence for all the biessings, that surround our Canadian homes. Gent e readers we wish you at happy Christman."

#### A BEAUTIFUL DAY AND EVENING IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1853.

In the annals of the weather of Canada, the 10th of December will be a memorable one. I speak of the vicinity of the city of Toronto. In the morning the ground was covered with great opposition to encounter. The papers complain of want of a beautiful white hoar frost, similar to that which we often see in the early part of October. The air was a lin and still, pure and bracing. It was also mild, at least for December, the thermometer, standing at about 40 degrees Fabrenheit. I opened my plecture in Nova Scous in 1854. The Telegraph speaks of much window currain and beheld the glorious sun rise, as fresh as in popersition. A circular was some time ago issued by the temperhis original glory. His rays were warm and beautiful, and seemed to speak as if the voice of God was hidden behind their magnificence. Oh, what benevolence is displayed in this glori- existence, and a foolish counter circular has been issued by the ous luminary. The little sparkling frost points glutered in his morning light, and the flies and insects from their warm nooks, where they had sought shelter for the winter, looked out to see what this December spring day meant, to ask themselves if indeed they had already slept their long and usual sleep of winter. The sun took his flight somewhat to the south of us, his beams ; shining upon us in a slanting direction, yet with a warmth unusual to winter. The air was calm-the trees still-the sky blue with scarcely a cloud athwart its arch. The bees ventured out to sun themselves. The autumn leaves rustled beneath the feet of the little squirrels and woodmice. The winter creeping birds ran up and down the trees in deaght; the jays called alond from the beech ridges to their mates in the distant valleys. The roads thawed under the suc's rays, and became muddy towards night; the pools became partially open. It was delightful to breathe the briding air-to valk in the sullness of nature. Let our good cay was choroughly crowded with teams from all par s of the country twenty miles east, west, and north of Toronto -One could not help but think how happy, how content d, how thankful, Canadians should be for the blessings which kind Providence showers upon us. Peace, health, and abundance are the doors of most of us. The afternoon was equally fine, inild and sunny, a gende breeze blowing like the breath of affection, from the south, just enough to make the blue smoke take an angular course to the sky. The flies and little insects were flieting about-the thermomeer standar at about 45 deg, in the open air. But the two scenes to come were still more beautiful. In the winter months of Canada, the sun rises about half-past seven and sets at about half-past four o'clock. He sinks very suddenly in (a) west, and the west becomes suddenly brilliantreddish yellow, then of a light saffron, succeeded by deep blue, So on this delightful evening, as it to coupse all that went before it, the sun sank with an unusual bro oney to his rest, and I saw thousands of thes dancing in his rays, to give him a night's farewell. The western horizon seemed, and so it was probably, for hybrian farmey. Smith O Brien was protestant, so also is Martin. hundreds of miles, an ocean of meliow yelow light. I gazed on it woile walking a mile-of then assumed a pale saffron hue, and became a laur on "alit. Suldenly on this dark blue appeared tween men of golour and themselves, both having souls equally the gentic, we began started the evening and Venus with her sparkling face shore out in britiant selvery beauty, with Tight borrowed in mit at aplendel globe which I had just seen so king . for the night to dark tess and to rest. Then turning to the case, the pate and pract to make some to durenly majesty, and and contemplative, as so has been for ten thousand years—as so was when the sheakerds . India wa ched their flocks beneath her beams or the daughters of Zero couried beneath her love beginning smiles. The air was called to disaid insignrating; thus closed the glorious day and opened this levely Docember evening. Gioves and overcosts were quite unnecessary by day or at night. Lake Onaiso in the morning was as smooth as a mir-, advocate frish interests.

re, and glowed the bornished brass beneath the rays of the sun As the sun sack color rest, the into trees, respectively the sombre poes in the College Avenue, steel upon the becizion as it ther were living beings gazing upon the beaminut light. Sunday forlowing, the 11th, was a day nearly similar to the above

THE UNITED TO LIFE-THE LATE HUMA SCHOOL ENG -The residen death in this city of High Scobic. Esq., engaged us, he was in a muniferious business, having a large book-bundery, book and stationers store, and three papers under the management six two work ore, the Coloniet and Weekly Netes, and a daily under his control has filled our crozens with said reflections on the great uncertainty of life. Mr. Scobie was a so in the prime of ble, only 49 years old, and was receiving a prosperous in business. His name is  $\kappa^{2}/m=0$  all parts of Canada through the distribution of his papers, and especially through the use of his Almanac, a manual filled with virius valuable information of use to every one. In the midst of to shorts of business, this apparent world y mospecies, he was suddense cut using and now his mortal home is the mem coffin, the vant, where the rich and poor, the young and aged, the dead of all ranks and goades he promiscuously segender. He had recently purthree dis veriable and piersantly located lot on Ann Street on which he not erected a new and comortable brick dwelling house. Everything about it, garden, trees, waiks, had out-building, seem to have been arranged in view of an expected tuture life of comfort. A few weeks of threes dissipated at these fond expectations, and all that is snortal is carried to a tenement six teet long by two feet wide, in which the dust of men must be forever. Bessed are bey who in this life can look beyond this unstable state of things to a gite-ous lutite, where, in the presence of God, the raind will grow more perfect eternally. About one hundred pointers and persons engaged in printing stiended the fuderal besties a large concourse of citizens.

Doings is Nova Scotia and New Brenning. -- We see by the Athenseum and Telegraph from these Provinces, that the friends of temperance are striving to do all they can, but have support. The nest says its publication will be discontinued uness a netter support is afforded. It says Br. Johnson, of New Brunswick, late G. W. P., an efficient lecturer, has engaged to ance people there, recommending an agriation for a discough Manne Law, and an opposition to the theorgres beer law new in runates, trying to controvert its statements. A convention of temperance people is to be held in Halitax the latter part of February, whilst the Logislature will be in session. The Telegraph says a large Union of Daughters has been recently formed near St. Johns, at Portland; it sp aks highly of this Order.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS OF TORONTO AND CARDIDATES -Mr. Bell has declined to run for St. David's Ward, making way for Mi Allan and Adam Beatne George Brooks, John Carr, Courses March, and E. B. Gilbert, are out for St. Andrews Ward.  $M_{\rm c}$  -Mowatt, an excellent and true inspector, is  $u_{ij}$  again for the other. He has by his energy brought into the cus treasury £27 10s 6d in fines on low groggeries, more than his sainty, and than all the other inspectors put together have done. Every true Son and good cruzen should give nun a vote. There are several candidates out for the office of Inspector in Sc. James' Ward; we believe several of them are temperance men. A tila is a feelish notion. If temperance measure against each order, they will all be beaten. Why are not temperative inspectors selectest to run for S. John, St. George, and St. Andrew's Wards, It may be thought uscless, yet the experiment is worth crying, We always find the ruminies when begien, as it again. Want of moral courage, despair at repeated reverses, are getting to be too much the characteristics of Sons,

The Rev J. Road of this cry, is giving a series of able lectures on the subject of Roman Catholic superstions and errors, and the necessity of watchtuiness on the part of protestanis. He is a very capable man for such a 'anifable purpose, The sectures will continue through the winter

Is MITCHELL, THE IR SH PATRIOT, A PROTESTANT OR CATHor: 2-We see this question asked in some of the American Journals. It is said by those who are well acquainted with the subject that Mr. Mitchell is a protestant, comes off an Irish Pres-The aguation of 1548 was not confined to persons professing any one miligious creed, Protestants and Catrolics were promisenonsly organed in it. So it was in 1795. Lord Preporald at I Emmet were presentants. The leaders of the rebellion, or rather the agra on of 1848, were very taiented men, and we be evo me ded well for Ireland. For some wise cause their acrons were exercised, as they is re-west the Canadians in 1537 land world do be ter if she were processed, and such she will be to wonty-five years. We in Canada in 1837 were not sufficiently acquaited with American politicians. We know not the tyra my of the South, stave-refract, and out of that incident result good got raine, or at last a vasity improved form of government has arts in It is to be hoped the same may be the case with breasts. That country should be used by England as a sister h ving equa rights in all respects, in representation, &c. It is reported that Mitches, is to start a paper in New York City, to

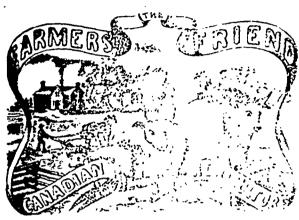
#### HEIGHT OF THE LAKE

To the Editor of the Globe

HARB OR MASTOR'S OFFICE, Toronto Nov. 28, 1853 B - l beg to correct un error in your daily paper of this day, "the water of Lake Ontario has tallen considerably the last Sik week." It rose upon an average 1½ inches, as it stands now by gauge 2 ft. 1½ inches, that is 2 ft. 1½ inches higher than the latter end of November, 1850. It is now 2½ inches higher than at the lowest point this season which was on the 4th November inst. The breach at the narrows is now considerably open, the Eastorly wind of Saturday and Sunday having opened it. It has been closed once, and nearly closed several times, but the East wind always tears it open undoing all the work of the light S. W. wind which tends to close it; but the S. W. gale by causing the second of th a strong current through it prevents any new formation. The state of the water may always be noted at this office where it is noted daily. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HUGH RICHARDSON,

Harbour Master.



### Agricultural.

DEATH OF THE ROBIN.

EY MRS LMLLIST SMITH.

From his sweet banquet, 'mad the perfumed c'over,
A robin soared and song;
Never the voice of a happy bard or lover
Such peals of gladness rang
Lone Echo louering by the distant hill-side,
Or hiding in the glen,
Caught up with thursting lip the tide of sweetness,
Then bade it flow again,

The summer air was flooded with the music;
Winds held their breath to hear.
And blushing wild-flowers hung their heads, enamoured,
To list that "joyance clear."
Just then, from neighboring covert rudely ringing.
Broke forth discordant sound;
And wily fowler from his ambush springing.
Gazed eagerly around. And wily fowler from his min.

Gazed eagerly around.

Still opward through the air that yet was thrilling, One instant longer, on a trembling pinion,
The robin cleared his way But, ah, the death-shot rankled in his bosom—
His life of song is o'er'
Back, back to earth, from out his heavenward pathway,
He fell to rise no more

A sudden silence chilled the hear; of nature-Leaf, blossom, brid, and bee, Seemed each in startled high, to mourn the pausing Of that sweet ministrelsy. And Echo, breathless, in her secret dwelling, Like, love-lorn maid, in vain Waited and ustened long to eatch the accents She ne'er would hear again

Oh, bird ' sweet poet of the summer woodlands I Oh, bird 'sweet poet of the summer woodlands'!
How like thy lay to those
Of suneful birds, whose songs, begun in gladness,
Have oft the saidlest close.
Thus many a strain of human love and rapture,
Poured from a fond for heart.
Hath been, in one wild moment, hushed forever,
By sorrow's tatal dart.

WEATHER -On Tuesday last the wind was in the eastdam; and the sky covered with blue clouds, floxing slowly from the east, yet the weather is very warm. The creeks, rivers, bays, &c.

before commencing this experiment, I was feeding my stock—what would be called poor stock—with hay, with an allowance of root. I commenced curing this hay for all my stock young and old (sixteen head) occupying one hour and a half dady. Almost simultaneously with feeding the cut hay was an increase of milk very perceptible as it was milked in the pail. An eviquery was made by my wife, who in person takes sole charge of the dairy, as to the cause of this increase. An exast re-reply was made. From day to day the milk increased enough from the stock I have described, to require the substitution if six quarts for four quart pans, which had been previously us d.—I think I am within bounds in saying the increase was over a pint daily am within bounds in saying the increase was over a put daily per cow, occasioned to the best of my knowledge, solely by the use of cut hav.

FOOD FOR SHEEF —A late writer of great intelligence on the subject says: "No farmer can feed cattle or sheep promobly without either runnings, mangei-wurtzel, carrots or parsings. The experiments made in England and Scotland, in the last two years, have demonstrated this beyond all doubt."

Chursisc.-Butter should always be churned in a room or apartment the temperature of which is between thirty and sixty degrees. At sixty degrees, butter is obtained in the greatest quantity, and at about tifty-two deg. of the best quality.

To Stor BEES FROM FIGHTING -Breaking the comb of the robbers is said to be sufficient, by giving them plenty of business in taling care of their wasting honey at home. It is said to have succeeded completely.

JJ An Englishman has invented a new wheelbarrow. theel is placed under, and is sunk into the bottom, so that the weight rests on the wheel and not on the hands, and there is less oscillation. By means of this barrow it is stated that twice the usual weight can be wheeled. It is proposed to have one procured immediately to run between Oswego and Syracuse in competition with the Railroad .- Syracuse Standard.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN

The Paris Star says, the Buffalo & Goderich Railway will be opened as far as Caledonia on the 20th inst, and as far as Braniford by the 7th January next. On the 15th inst, the Great Western from Hamilton to London was opened with great festivities, and a ball and supper given in London in the evening. ... 0.7 It turns out that the letter which James Beattig wrote in his paper, denying that the Leader was the organ of Hincks, is a runtile like of the Bowes KIND, CF ONLY A LITTLE WANT OF CAR SOUR. Ten days after writing one thing, his paper has the immidence to say it as a transporter, and 

of action going on between all potentates, and a smooth face of hypoericy shown to the people TMr. Robert Turntuit \* running as candidate for license Inspector for St. James' Ward—he is a very good man.

Mr George Brown has got an invitation to visit Gaelph on the 21st inst., from about our hundred and twenty leading reform voters, to address them .... A little box, sped 2½ years, of R. P. Crooks, Esq., of this eity, infortunitely ici from a window three stories high to the ground, and died within a few hours, on the 14th inst... The body of a man named John Robson was found in the Bay of Toronto about the 12th inst., he is supposed to have been mu deted. Persons by the name of Tomlinson, Lewis and Patton, are under arrest for the murder. It seems are dead man and those accessed han been brinking freely at the travers of this City. The A man must be filled with run before he can commit murder. The

with ruin before he can commit murder. III

It is now currently reported that Lerd Edga is to return to Canada again.... Two boys have been arrested for setting fire to the Rev. Mr. Harris' stables lately in this city... The weather in Quebec at late dotes was unld. Pointes there are in quite a mist. It is evidently turning out as we have repeatedly said, that Rolph and Cameron and the Clear Gits are to be kicked overboard, and some tools, perhaps Cauchon and others, will take their place. Why did not these two men, Cameron and Rolph, see their way clear before joining Hincks? Is it in fact true they are such as their enemies call its it? We have long hesitated to believe this of Rolph, but Mr. Cameron we fear is both corrupt and ignoring a politician. Is it then indeed impossible to find an honest man in Canada? If Dr. Roiph, who had been tried from 1824 to 1837, and found true to reform interests, turns out a tranot to popular interests, can we trust

Reigh, who had been treed from 1824 to 1837, and found true to reform interests, turns out a trainer to popular interests, can be trust mere strangers—those who are as ye, untited in power? It is difficult for the people or any honest journalist to know whom to trust in the country of office-seekers.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES —The Rev J. E. Riverson of St. Catharines will deliver two lectures in the Brick Church in this town during the ensuing week. On Tuesday, the 13th, he well lecture on the order of Soas of Temperance, and on Wednesday, the 14th, on the Maine Law.—Dunrille Independent.

We are glad to see the above beginning, and hone it may be fol-

remerentatives they have licensed no less than one hundred and this.

representatives they have licensed no less than one hundred and thirfy-two grog-drinking places—not houses, for some are of a shakirs, Cleveland, Olio, is a rending city. One thousand families take, on we average, ten publications each, including dutites, weeklies and monthles. One thousand families average five publications each. One thousand three each, and two thousand one each. The regular increase in the population of Cincinnati, ence 1840, has been ten per cent, every year. This is now a period of thriteen years, and if it keeps on at the same rate seventeen years more, then n will have a population of more than 800,000. Since 1840 there have been three results, escention and a fourth for the present. been ten per cent, every year. This is now a period of thirteen years, and if it keeps on at the same rate seventeen years more, then it will have 2 population of more than 800,000. Since 1840 there have been three regular censuses, and a fourth, for the present year, has been made out as a near approximation by the names in the city directory. In 1840, the population amounted to 46,428, in 1845, to 74,699, in 1850, to 120,300; and now, in 1853, to about 160,186. Large orders for champagne have been given from Russia. The firm of Messra Bouche, Fils & Drouet have sent to St. Petersburgh a correspondent, with the special mission to place the champaoise braid before the rich inhabitants of the Russian Empire. The enormous-sum of 100,000 franca is allowed to this clerk, as pay for his trable and exertion......The American Congress opened on 5th Dec. Mr. Boyd, democrat, was chosen Speaker by a large majority. The democratic party have a large rajority in both houses, but in consequence of divisions in their ranks, they will not be as strong as might be expected. Mr. DeSaussure, Grand Sire, has issued a proximation at Columbin, S. C., declaring the lodges of the 1.0 of 0.7 f. in Canada, to be now under the jurisdiction and control of the Grand Lodge of the United States, U.S. A... The Washington Sentine of the 30th says that private advices from Hevana continuithe previous reports relative to a project being on foot to Africanize Cuba. Hudson, the British "Railway King," is said to be worth £250,000, after all the changes of fortune to which he has been subjected. Perhapote to has a "Thornhill"...The King of the Belgians, accompanied by his second son, the Count of Flanders, and his daughter. Princess Chariotte of Belgiann, left Windsor Casile, on the 5th, Nov returned to Brussels. The Duke and Duchess of Brabani accompanied him to Dover, whence they returned to Windsor Casile, in the 5th, Nov returned to Brussels. The Duke and Duchess of Brabani accompanied him to Dover, whence they returned to Windsor Casile, in t

Turks are successful in Asia.

17 There is to be an open meeting of the Toronto Section of Cadets at the Ontario Division room to-morrow evening at half-as seven o'clock. Several speakers will address the meeting.

The Boston Election or Mayor—This exciting election came off on the 12th inst, and Sevier, the rum candidate, has been defested by a majority of the voters, although he has a larger number than 227 one of the candidates. The vote stands: for Sever, 5630; for Smith, 4,665; for Sleeper, 2,091; for Allen, 559; majority against Sevier, 1,700. A majority of the Councilmen elected are in favour of temperature. Considerable disorder and righting took place. perance; Considerable disorder and rioting took place.

RECEIPTS.—J. L., Port Perry, \$3‡. P. C. Vanbrocklin, Brantford C. Kemptville must have patience—his poetry will duly appear

#### PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

#### NOTICE.

The Situation of Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Loanse Asylum at Toronto, having become vacant, applications for the sel suation accompanied by Testimonials, will be received by the Government of Canada, until the FIRST of FEBRUARY next

The salary attached to the Office is £500 (Five Itundred Pocade Currency, per annum, with a residence in the Asylum. Applicates must be addressed to the Honorable the Provincial Secretar

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, 4th Nov., 1853.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED, a Situation in a Town or Village School by the subserve, who holds a First Class Certificate from the Kempteille Board of Instruction, and who would also, if required, teach an excellent interm of short hand Penmanship.

References—Rev. Wm Pleese, Rev. W. J. McDowel,
H. W FANNIN.

Kempiville, Nov. 24th, 1853.

#### AGENTS FOR 1853.

any and the sky coerred with blue clouds, flotting slowly from the cast, yet the weather it very warm. The creeks, rivers, hays, &c. were all opin as in september, up to the 18th mat 18th mat, were midd days—wind west—bly cloudy—thermometer standing at about 45 during the day of freeze in the vicinity of the control of the country of office-seekers.

Tourisant Lettures — The Rev. J. E. Recend of St. California is delicited the people of and an independent of the country of office-seekers.

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Markers, Dr. 19—Plaur—Millers' extra superfine per lol., 22: 6d do Superfine de dis 3d. Farmers', per 196 lbs., 25: a 27: 6d Wheat—Pall, per hou, 60 lbs., 35: dis 3. 10d Ostmersh, per 1-10l, per hou, 60 lbs., 35: did a 3: 10d Ostmersh, per 1-17el, per hou, 50 lbs., 35: did a 3: 10d Ostmersh, per 1-17el, per hou, 36: lbs., 3: did a 3: 10d Potatoes, per hous, 3: did a 3: 10d Potatoes, per hous, 2: did a 3: 10d Potatoes, per hous, 4: dis 2: did oras Secol, per hou, 4: dis 2: did oras Secol, per hou, 4: did notes Secol, per hou, 5: did notes Secol, per hou, 4: did notes Secol, per hou, 5: did notes Secol, per hou, 4: did notes Secol, 1: did notes, per hou, 5: did notes, for hou, 6: did notes, for notes, 1: did notes, for not

#### WINTER GROCERIES!

#### Christmas is Coming!!

CHEAP

#### GROCERIES

Of every description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES!

CAN BE HAD AT THE

new cheap grocery

### JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE

DRY GOODS. Tens, Corros GOODS, H/MS AND Coffee, SALT FISH, SALT MEATS Rice, BUTTER, SOLD. SURANS, CHEESE, Risisian Maineaue. Bisisis, Molasses, SPICES, SOAPS, CAVILES, NUTS, CANDIES, &c &c. &c.

Farmer's Produce Hought & Sold. IT Remember Hiscock's Yorkville Grocery II November 22, 1853.

New Painting and Glazier Establishment.

S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, ADELAIDE St. EAST,

NO. 25, APPEARING St. EAST, Shop-Victoria St. Respectively solutes a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by shiret attention to business, and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give somsfection to all who favor them with their nationage. with their patronage. S. BOOTH & SON.

Toronio, November 15th, 1853.

#### ANADA HOUSE, 100, Youge Street.

DUFFETT & WARD, Keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortmen of READY MADE GLOTHING & ORY GOODS

Watca will be Sold at the smallest remanerating profit.

131 the ments in med 10 Order,

Of eve v de copolon, and warranted a perfect fit, or the money relaided 2.7 CALL AND SEE.

DUFFETP & WARD,

#### Boot and Shoe Establishment.

W. HAMILTON, HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE, a superior and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes, Surable for the Season, to which he invites the at-

W II respectfully solicits an inspection of his

India Rubber Shoes and Boots,

ALL OF THE LATES: 7ASHIOSS.

Third Door North of Adelaide Street,
ELGIN BUILDINGS No. 2, YONGE ST.
Tomo o, November 4, 1853

#### HABILTON General Hat & Fur Warehouse.

## MESSRS. MILLS & WRIGHT,

Hatters and Furriers,
CONET OF KING AND JOHN STS, HAMILTON,

K.E.P. constands on hand, the largest selection
of HAUS, UAPS and FURS to be found in
this core, also of which they will sell at Low Prices,
NOTICE—They have just imported from New
York e.y. a large scappy of Fresh Goods within
their line.

AT They solicit an early call from Ladies and mienna Dati per O'rs 1881

### J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Giass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75, Young Street, Toronto, subscriber resp. cifally informs the Tride in general bases a hand a large assertment of Feer, Culmines and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is pre-pared to sell at New Fork Proces. Wholesake and Retail.

N. B. Country Morchants will ever 30 per cent, by call-ing before here perchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, January, 1232.

#### NEW FALL DRY AND MILLINERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, KING STREET EAST. TORONTO.

J CHARLESWORTH, would up to respectively infimate to the Ladies of Toomio and vicinity, that his Patt Block of

#### STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

is almost complete, and will be found worthy of in presion before purchasing chewhere. His MILIANERY DEPARTMENT will be found to be the logon in this Cop, and perhaps not less than any other excelling him and the Province of Canada.

The LATEST MILLLINERY L'ASHRONS, will not be ready not the Read Lode until about the 17th Oct 1853. The Wholesale about the 1st next mooth, who call the open as not having received their orders, may expect to be supplied.

TOCOUNTRY MERCHANTS.

C would respectfully intimate to the Trace in C and (West, or C) a har back of the founds this Fall will be found source the greatest induceding. Having in one special arrangement, by which every consuming has been taken of the House Markets, where purchases have been unde for each unity.

#### HIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

a without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of but he a first provided this mouse, will upon taspection had the Suck not only the largest but the cheapest, this fall protection.

Call and examine Suck, Quality and Pace, not which no charge will be toade

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, October, 1853

THE LARGE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE, YONGE Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Purifying

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it steast For now they believe what they've often been lob!, That our own favored Canada is the country for Gold!

While here we are blessed with a generous soit, The man may have gold who is willing to took. And valuewere his search for a happer shore, While blessings so numerous encircle his door

Strange ladeed would it be, if a hard like our owo, Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when bid Though our winters are long, and sometimes severe, But lead us to summers delightfully clear, Should be less attractore, because of its Cool, Than lands tuil of vices—chough techning with gold?

Put prosperous as Canada always hath been, "his year is the best that she ever hath seen, And now she is wreathing a furel to wear, That nations may one day be anxious to share

Her prosperous condition will spicor very plain, When her farmers get a dollar and a quister for genra, While oil their productions so readily self, At piles which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may reem very queer, Why Dry Goods are cheep and Provisions so dear, It is true, now interioring, when our patrons may see, By calling on Young Street "One Bundred and Three"

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woollens of late, Yet our financis and blankets will quickly appear, Quite a. low as the prices we offered last year.

#### THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET. TORONTO.

Respectfully invites attention to him very long stock of Schoolands

DRY GOODS

RECEVED This SEASON,

The whole of which he offers very real or ale; which the following list of Prices will show the following the following prices will show the following the following should be large to the following the following

Wholevale Depu ment up States.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

A CARD.

A UARD.
CHARLES COCKBURN, (Dail of the Constant and Constant Annual Constant Annual Constant Annual Constant Annual Constant Annual Constant Consta

## Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

J. CORNISH has constructed to a bridge for experiment of BOOTS and SHOES of expression of a bridge file. IND:A BUBBERS and expression for a bridge file file in the rest and the construction of the construction of the property of the file of the construction who are expressed in the file of the construction of of

#### For Cheap Boots and Shoes

cor cor

To II EROWSSCOURE S SIDE, Side of the Red Root, West side of Youte Sires, Op. rate to A of Cary's Fond 43, new Operation Sires. Mar 2rd, 1833

HENRY LATITAM,
BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. Ec., has re-named his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Heade, and and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.
Toronio, January 1833,

## Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

Health Palls and Oriental Balsam.

This V habbe Family Medicine, of long tried efficiely, for conceanged diseases of the Summen, Laver, and Board, and too e the eves are sug from Impositive of the Board. The usual symposition which are Convictively, Familian Confessor, Familian Confessor, Panishers, Spin in Aloyso Appeare, Sick Headache, Guldiners, Seeso in tachts a sacre courty, Danues on the Exp. Druwsors, and Panisha the Sounders, both Headache, Guldiners, Seeso in tachts a sacre courty, Danues on the Exp. Bruwsors, and Panisha the Sounders, Indice tho, producing a superior of an Indice, and a confequency of the Board, and the Association of the Board, and the Exp. And a confequency of the Board, and the success of the Control of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and Kalsey will and to the processor of the Laver, Board, and the most of the control of the first and the internal to the control of the Co

Vet our fiannels and blankets will quickly appear,  Quite n. low as the prices we offered last year.	Vicans, Au, Dr F C Mulsen. Rome, trily,
Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tratefully made, With a prospect of greatly increasing our trade, And our Shawks and our Furs will at once pice, a tho eye And induce even the most fashdous to buy.	Bester, Ped et
Our manner of husiness is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown; And such, we determine, while communities to be, The increasing precises of the Hilpert and Freeze.	History Cdu   D. J. History
THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET.	'Alaca, We this " j
TORONTO.	Adersale, S. Australia, Julia Hoskia Singros, furkey, W. H. Mort in Valparaira, Chiu, A. L. Web ier
M. PEARSON,	Rio Janeiro, BrazilJohn Hall, and
SUCCEASUR TH	Calcusta, East Indie MeInto h & Co
JOHN McDONALD,	Madrar,
Respectfulty invites attention to his ve & longe Stock of	Serra Leone,
Searoaaste	
DRYGOODS,	S. F. URQUHART, GENERAL AGENT, OD, Young S., Toronto

### THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! EDDTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

BUUTS, BUUTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS.

82. Kitz S., Todico, 120. No. e Dime S., More est.

Incid Manuscan exponence 1000 pales duly. Their
prices de a l'edige, 1888. Exc. ancedione price do the
re, of prior a Todico Colony. Liberal confininger no o
parena evolunce for \$22.—pone in leas account. Cish
plant has all acids of Leasure. 2000 since bes Spirit & Sole
for Side. Al. o., 200 is: Cish O.).

EF Words you in he the most of your modely, coo't
missible e place.

Tocomic, Jan. 31, 1833.

#### Oniario, Simcon & Huron Railroad. CHANGE OF HOLES.

Os and effer W. FINESDAY, 25th Instant, and until further more, the Trains will run as additive. —

The Express Frain, carrying the Mail, and connecting with the Security of the Samere.

Le ves Toronto dady, (Sundays excepted,) at P. A.M. Britishers & rest to the second of the second of

(ed.) 21 7, 4 M ....... 10.20, A M. ..... 2, P M ..... 642, P M Bush Trains of a full Way Stations
Palsenger from Berne for the Ports on Lake Simon, iff the die Moratog Train, on Boudays, Wednesdays and relays

A reight Train leaves each end daily

ÁLIRCO BRUNFL.

ny castendenin OTee. Ison 10, Ochulli, 1873

TORONTO & HAMILION.

The Sceamer City of Hamilton
CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.
Will best TORONTO for Hamilton every Aderson a,
(Sur days enterpold, at 2 o'clock, and will leave HAMILTON for Industrivery Moraley, at 7 o'clock
TICKETS for New Yorkgam Bosson pricared at this
Office

GEO B HOLLAND.

Agent.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, 1 Torsnia, October Sith, 1853 4

G OODS DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY

SAMOLG WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

2 doors west from corner of Bay and King Secrets, Time nio. October 4in 1533

Received this Day.

Av the Boson Loup Story Wover Be ober, White, Rie phron Logand Machinery Off Alog Belong, Porking, Rivets and Long Leisber, A HIRBARD of Co

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, 5 BOORS EAST OF BAINT LAWBENCE MARKET King Screet East, Toronto.

RREAD, E. east, P. 10., Confectioner, Fr. P. Prince F. inition, Recombinity and Council Mercia in a supplied COLGH (AND) SAND DESCRIPTION BISCOTT, TEMPERANCE DINNESS COLATA ARIETY, MORITAGE AND PATTER.

Private call & ora pulsaescopy and examine the good 31 x 27, 1853

#### PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND PIPER & BROTHER.

CON THE PRINCIPLE OF JURES STEAT, ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO METALLERGISTS AT THEIR WHOLESHIP AND TRAIL

### Lightning Rod Manufactory,

On Younge St, between hing and Auelavie Sie.

TORONTO, C W

TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our SupersurSpirol Turvied Annet led Iron Lightulay Body, with Zire Pinceoux, and Electio Pointive Ironever commend in sortir Il. susceiner, thus crodering them equal to thinger as various will be superfied the endering them equal to thinger as various will repeat the susceiner, and increase property are in the five leaves and increase property as a concerned to the metalic management of occasion, in an interest of the superfied in the superfied in the superior will be superfied in the superfied in

#### BOSTON LAMP STORE

REMOVAL,

Mrsers A Hickard & Colleg to open a remain (was togetherm and Podecting to a control to the gift) by No. 20, king So settling in a time rood flash a college to the Store, where they are needed in a large many open as the present of Lyang at token as the present of Lyang at token, those expenditures the Agency for the on Petroleg town of And Ock Topical Societies to their Petrolege and the for participation of the same, we would be produced to the remaining of the same.

Torox of April 36 1873

#### WOOL WANTED!

TO COUNTRY MISIT ONNE & FAPMERS 500 percent was the Tarter of The Country Charles of the Country Count

NOTICE TO THE TRADE. TORONTO

HAT AND CAP FACTORY, SON OF THE COLDEN CAP, No. 77, Younge Street.

The Source corresponding to the discontinue present to the Corresponding support to the corresponding t

#### HATS AND CARS !

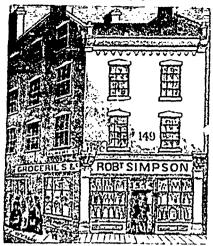
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#### Toron of 14th April 1857 Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Brand to reach the same of the same of

Toronto, March 11th, 1803



HAS FOR SALE

A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries. Provisions. Salt Fish, Nails, Fruits, Grockery. &c.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. Farmer's Produce Bought.

Yorkville Saddle & Marness Shop.

JOHN DALE

Informable, ourns on fit of that he is prepared to attend all edds in a block in the count property and despited. HAR-SISS SUBLIES and PROBLES will be a mide at short notices, or the feet of the day and at how prices. Whips, STAN For a Secretary or the experience of Young Street, as you concerns the Proble Rold.

Ningara Temperance thouse.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Roy of College of Surgeous, and Decentate of the Roy of College of Surgeous, and Decentate of the Roy of the Roy of College of Surgeous, and Decentate of the Roy of the College of the Roy of the College of the Roy of the College of the Laverpool Staffs Despoisory, Recased by Sir John College to practice Modleine, Surgery, and Midwiferry, in Western Canda. Counts and ted the 14th day of August, 1872. Brufford, January, 1832.

#### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The grade, exact, at No. 3, Daile Buildings, Yongo Street, by the holden to the country of the Bo, that they have by the holden to the country of the Bo, that they have most account on the fortest serious kinds of Agreethural Lindways, the country of the bides of Agreethural Lindways, the country to those which decreased as the fortest accountry of the work of the fortest of Bostest Exceptions; play for the exception of the fortest of the discountry of the management of the m

a marcha of co. The No. 3. It gan that dames, Yango and the Name of A. War room, under M. ekearie's and J. se. Odic. To to a 28 h Morch (83). MeINT (81) & WALTON.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. FROUT STREET, TORONTO.

P. WHEELER.
EVGRIFGR AND WATCHMAKER,
KING SPRICE CAST, TORONTO,
COMPANCE of Each and Service and the least teand a stem transfer of the Court of the Large tefound astem trained. found when the

J. FOGGIN,

| F.om Entland!

DYER AND SCOPERER,

93. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

HID GLOVES CLEAMED NEW GROCER! STORE.

B. M. CLARK.

B. A. CLARK.

Having Removed to Freed Street, East door west of Roll Vs. Parent.

Now off the Street New and CATEN.

SIVE STONE OF CLOTHERS DRY GOODS and RUADY-MADD. CLOTHERS, it of which he mends to sell at the Lowest Prices.

Tomoto, Sep. 29, 1853

#### JOHN PARKIN,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide N. Fert. 2 Dears on Victoria States Berg. Let I tone of Co. 1 process Company, died and maniet.
South Victoria States and States Berg. With Victoria States.
Letter and States and States Berg. With Victoria States.
Letter and place with the bimost normal adeland on the up of march Great and analysis of the Charles of Great to add and an analysis of the the Almost primary, and and an income complete articles to Burnets for the Complete and any 1853.

#### BURGESS & LEISHMAN.

King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

## READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We have a record a compute assortance. of New Patrian Wester Goods, we compose inspection, our custome swill find to be readed to the rewest and more fashion able in an element of the arches, executed with Taste and Despatch. More integral From the shorter, Notice. Parts, London and New York Fushio three cuted moneta.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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Men's Paris Satin Hits-Black and Drab. New Style Busines: Conts-

Must a delizates, yard wide, from 15 104d Prints, test colors, do from 74d flexivy gaugit axis, do 74d Straw bonnets, 74d Sitaw 
White do Steped Streeting, Contra a streeting, Count warp Lades' stay e. Fringes, gimps triminings, Burege dresses, Silk warp alpacas.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

IF NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Strees!, adjoining the Court House,

## Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

# WILLIAM POLLEY

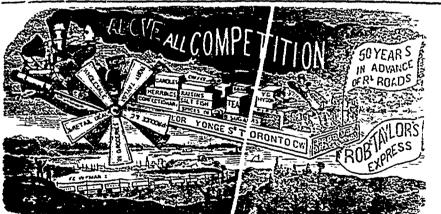
RESPECTIVILLY intunates to his numerous castome, and the authorize early, this hold now see along his Spring

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW CONNETS, PLAIN AND A AVEY DRIES COORS, PEAN FED MUSIANS, SILK PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW CONNETS, PLAIN AND AVEY DRIESS COORS, PEAN FED MUSIANS, SILK PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW CONNETS, PLAIN AND A AVEY DRIESS COORS, PEAN FED MUSIANS, SILK PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW CONNETS, PLAIN AND A AVEY DRIESS, SOR ARE A PROPERTY & & Receiver, College, With a full presented of foods, you delicate the control of t

STREET OR COTTON YARM LET TUNNELLEY, WILLIAM POLLEY,

end Watchinger Viete ria Row, Jane, 1853



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Corner of Younge and Albert Streets Joinnio, windy opposite the Green Bush, and
no to or Montgomery's lan.

HIS CROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO -THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUTS, RICE, CONFECTIONARIES.

WHOLESALE AND REPAIL—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

17 INSPLEMENT ON IS INVITED.

Jinuari, 251

#### J.B.RYAN, IMPORTAR OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,

(Old S and) 71. YONGE STRE 'T. YORBY'O.

HAS constantly on hand, a general a software of DARDWARE, consisting in as a of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CUTLERY, EURDERS' MATERIALS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS COOPERS', CARPENTERS, SHOEMAKERS' and other TOOLS, WARRANTED AXES & EDGE TOOLS of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES!!!

Toronto, October, 1853

T. PRATT'S

J. McNAB.

TEMPER ANCE HOUSE, Diet house of the Whorf BARR STER, ATTORNEY, & C. 1 Down N COROLLEC Good Stability attached Good, thee of Chinada Sectionally Colours, January 18.

J. MURPHY.

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER. SIGN WRITER, &c. &c,

No. 13, Adetaide Street, West of Yonge & THOMAS PAUL & SON,

VETERINARY SURGEONS VETERINARY PORCE AND BLACKS ATTIS SHOP HORSE AND CATALE MADICALE. DIMPENSART—Queen Street, near Yong Street, Torons

WILLIAM WHARIN,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL ER, &c. No 17, Church St , 1 door South of King St.

Clocks, W teller, Time pieces and Jewellets, of ever de cription rep. red cleaned and W ernalied A variety in Clocks, Wattacs, Jewellery and Fanc guists constantly kept for sale. Lanation January 1953

W. STEWARD.

Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge & Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

W. S. et als her even the else to be foreign end end, public, of the very to a lampane by he exceed. Ferromotion of the else to grow a determine to the else to grow a desire, such as bed received on a special end of the measure of the week and wines in the else to a monorably mentioned at the Weld Port of London.

W. S. Will rell very low for each, and every priicle was fair dishes ut has sold for.—Hono and Cuear.

E.P. Remember the sign of the Collar.

#### YONGE ST. POTTERIES NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN AVIS, PROPRIETOR

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January, 1831.

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