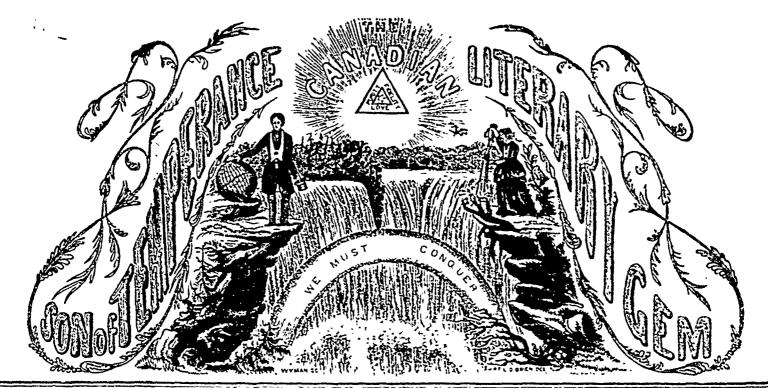
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

## TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

No. 22.

### TECUMSEH-AN HEROIC POEM. (Continued from No. 21, vol. 3.) BY C. M. D.

PARTING OF DEAR ERIENDS—THE TEARS OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

ins alto sweemes, and the flow'rs, with odonra—night's nectur tin golden sunbeams' glow, with the control of heavin's

disting called these men.

to ablor que su to to a majuri, q' resulta ales this abacet fedra: marel' than seem laudet marri' marel' than seem laudet marri' marel' and seem laudet marri' ne at early dawn my eye atch'd it des and mount the sky, this loop hill, yet all my son!

ed to leave a cloud behind, a something came before my

d, and words of death—of graves, All would perials as the waves, All the shores of a mighty lake, All would vanish, no more to, W

to "

mid—that spirit's whisper came, in, across my rision, the same eloco; and new my brave, 'ining quekly to the grave, in an beau on was, on blood, int and conquer where I've

will often rise again to thee, using often rise again to thee, using his result is more in more in more in more in more in the seeks eternity:!!

Lithous pislan, you see in bloom, ik upon my lonely tomb.

—mo tear will must kin place, a will vanish, the stranger's face itch this light; the whiteman's

ing son, like me no mare, alling plains will trevel o'er apou'll fight—fou'll bravely die, such the sky " course the last time is, the last of that patter the last of that calculate the last of th

abothe roing sun—the plains. Nerv'd his soul for war—the cannon's ning songs of burds, whose; rattle.

Now the warriers all await their chief, Who hameward Came oppressed with

gnef Each Each painted brave with nodding tune.

And scowling brow o'ereast with gloom,

ation called these men, should part no 'er to meet again, whold part no 'er to meet again, bould and the state of To conquer workness, jet shou he e
To chem—to her, whom all above,
His boson loves—his youth's delight,
His help by day, he po by arghe.
From these to part—perhaps for ver,
From all life's poys in a moment sever Their voices awere no more to hear, Compeled to flow the in a dling tear. Yet thought of them will whet his ire, this boson's vengeance brighter fire. All however the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of t

Wing with their blood his are is red; And his bo-omen ells to the warm hosp deered

. There the you'd see some youthful

There the you'd see some youthful chief,
Fordly conside a low d damed signed,
Whose jet black half fuxurant grow,
Around her neck of other hue;
her pering laush deep tone cinfess d,
And sastle'd her warran's aching breach.
There mother's teurs for rous were

shed, And aged fathers built their head. And more the savige host advance, Each taking lowe with justing plane. His tools of war, the box. The war club smooth - keefe and are in. re know grieve, will then remy son, like me no mwe,
allike pleas will revel o'er
ty where the freets stent rege
ty where the freets stent rege
ty where the freets stent rege The sun their compact, the resource, Which pours the one of their eastern course

Were seen and heard to homes, where pains sunt and from its light, the soul seem's should be sould seem's should be sould seem's should be sould seem sould seem sould be sould seem sould

## INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

following letter, dated Nestor Gap, Franklin Co., March, date to which they may have belonged. 5.53, which we copy from the Boston Herald, will claim

To writer of it, Mr. C. G. Procton's attached to for exploring its ulmost extent. We take with a provisions for who are engaged in making a survey for the location of a week and oxiding for our accommodation. We shall occupy all through New Hamp-lare and the northwestern part of the chamber aircady discovered. Capit Edwards is so deeply inter-

We have been grouping about for the last two weeks, enthusiasm. to nave need grouping execution the last two letters, communicans.

It most discouraging execumisances. We have had anon. Conversing on the topic, this afternoon, he declares his belief et, ice rain, floods, mud, and all other unbearable things, that both the contract and serolls have a date anterior to the Constian nd with. Yesterday freezing; to-day thawing.

clully, and filled with driving snow. Suddenly the Sun closed in and run mingled with hail, drove us to seek a shelter. There was no house nor sign of human habitation within eight miles of us. Capt Edwards, who leads our party, had met with a severe sprain in the earlier part of the day, and was incapable of exerting himself; from this cause he suffered severely. While painfully tracing our way in quest of shelter, Mr. Samuel Emerson, my companion and chum, discovered a cleft in the side of the mountain, which could be approached very easily, and would afford a sufficient retreat for our party. We reached the spot and bestowed ourselves as costly as possibly. We were prefected both from the wind and storm. The reaction of our feelings, and the sudden rush of blood to the surface, which always follows exposure like that to which we had been subjected, caused us, in a shor; time to be very comfortable.

Emerson, who never can be long quiet, began to explore every side and corner of our retreat. He noticed a large flat stone which sounded hollow as he struck it. It appeared to be lying upon the ground, disconnected with any other rock. Besides, his quick eye detected that the stone was of a different character from the natural formation of the mountain. This was enough to excite his curiosity. With the help of myself and another, the stone which was lying at an anger, was removed, and we found an ap rium beneam lined with riide steps Total was a -pur to further explorations. After halt an hour's rather hard work we succeeded in making an opening sufficiently large to affird an entrance.

Before us lay a cave. Emerson would have entered it at once but Capt. Edwards restrained him undi such times as venulation would render it safe. Emerson went in first; I followed, and the rist came after us. After decenting seven steps, the aperture widen't g a l the way, we found ourselves in a spacious cave with the roof ascending unit it reached a height of nearly forty feet. The size of the chamber was by actual measurement arry-four feet long, and sixty-turee feet at its widest part.-Beyond tite, another flight of steps, seemingly deeper then the first, extended to another charber, but we have not yet explored it. What lay beyond the first room, to what exert the cave reaches, or what it contains remains to be seen. But judging from what we have acceasy discovered, the investigations at are to be made was possess the most overpowering interest. When we lad been in the cave long enough to accommodate our eyes to the dim light farmshed by the optiming we had made, we began to make our observations. We were fuled with astonishment at what lay before us. The cave or grotto had evidently been used as a hiding place for treasure and a place for concealm at by those was had used at. Implements of defence lay in groups upon one side. They were of an exceedingly antique torin. Har subquity rested upon every article before us. The dust of ages had selded down upon at things in the cave.

It one corner we found inter carmen vessels of singular construction and shape. These were fided with coin, of silver, brass, and man, but mostly of brass-of various shapes. The can but no image, were coarsely, but most curiously wrought, and Capt. Edwards, who beasts some knowledge or coms, decrares them to be entirely unlike anything which he had ever seen, or read of,-and of a very ancient date.

But the mest suggest and interesting discovery of ad, consists in our having found in a meha, several rule add packets, composed of a material entirely unknown to us, upon which was QUESTION FOR HISTORICAL FOCIETIES CONCERNING THE inscribed figures and clar care the meaning of which, as yet, we have not been able to determine or make out the nation or

The facts stated by him must excite emissity ested a the investigation before him, that the has abandoned for ngland. The facts stated by him must excite curiosity ested a the investigation before him, that the has abandoned for fly, and if they be fully established, may well demand the a neeth at I ast, his surveying expression. He is fulled with the highest hopes, and although a cold and unimpressive man in the e in the small liamlet which bears the name of Nester or linary concerns of life, he is now animated with the greatest

But I era. If this he so, we certainly have a clue, that will conduct go the account of my personal experience and suff rings us to an enquire that has hitherto been clouded in mystery and en to give you a sketch of a most extraordinary discovery the science of the grave,—"What was the condition of this us.

country centuries ago, and who inhabited it?" It cannot be rday, we were surveying near the brow of the range of supersed that this vast continent has been permitted to be a a makes up from this gap. The air was piercing and bouling wideracts for so many thousands years; or that our

mighty rivers have flowed through rich and fertile valleys aince the creation, without the intelligence of man to sound the praises the Lord and Maker of them all.

Capt. Edwards has forwarded a small quantity of the coin and a scroil of the manuscript, to his brother, Cornelius R. Edwards, E-q, of the Exchange Coffee House, with a request that he would lay them before the learned and scientific men of Boston, and also betore the faculty of Harrard University. His letter and package will dousless reach the city by the same conveyance that brings you this, and I recommend you to call upon him and view the curiosities of our cave. Besides he may have other and more minute descriptions from Capt. Edwards himself, that I am not able in this hurned letter to give.

## A THRILLING INCIDENT.

An incident occurred at the Key Biscayno lighthouse during the Florida war, which is perhaps wor'd recording. The light-house was kept by a man named Thompson. His only companion was an old negro man; they both lived in a small but near the h\_hthouse. One evening about dark they discovered a party of some fifteen or twenty Indians a reeping upon them, upon which they an nediate'y retrea ed anothe light house, carrying with them a key of gun powder, with the guns and amunition. From the windows of the light house Thompson fired upon them several times, but the moment he would show himself at a window, the glass would be instant'y ciddled by rifle balls, and he had no al-ternative but to he close. The Indians meanwhile getting out of patience at not being able to force the door which Thompson had secured, c illected piles of wood, which being placed against the door and set fire to, or process of time not only burnt through the door, but also set fire to the stair case conducting to the lantern, into which Thompson and the negro were compelled to re-From this, too, they were finally driven by the encroaching flames, and wore forced out on the parapet wall, which was not more than three feet wide.

The flames now began to ascend from a chimney, some fifteen or twen'y feet above the lighthouse. These men had to lie in the situation, some severty feet above the ground with a blazing furnace reasing them on one side, and the Indians on the other cultracing every occasion, as soon as any part of the body was exposed to pop at them. The negro incautiously exposing himself, was killed, while Thompson received several balls in his feet which he had projected beyond the wall.

Nearly reasted to death, and in a fit of desperation, Thompson seez if a keg of powder, which he had still preserved to keep from the hands of the enemy, threw it into the blazing lighthouse, oping to end his own suffi rings, and destroy the savages. In a fen moments it exploded, but the walls were too atrong to be shaken, and the explosion took place out of the lighthouse, as though it had been fired from their guns.

The eff et of the concussion was to throw down the blazing material level with the ground, so as to produce a sub-idence of the flatnes, and then Thompson was permitted to remain exempt from their influence. Before day the Indians were off, and Thompson, being left alone, was compelled to throw of the bady of the old negro while strength was left him, and before a bady of the old negro while strength was left him, and before a

The gunponder was heard on board a revenue cotter at some cance, which immediately proceeded to the spot to ascertain what had occurred, when they found the lighthouse burnt and the keeper on the top of it. Various expedients were restured, to get turn down; and finally a lite was made and raised with rong twine, and so manuscred as to bring the line within his reach, to which a rope of good size was stracked and healed by

Thempeon. Fina 'y, a block, which being fastened to the lighthouse, and having a new to it enabled the crew to haul up a couple of mea. by whose 2.d The apsen was safely landed on terra firma.

The Indians had attempted to reach him by means of the lightning rid, to which they had attached thongs of buck-skin, but could not succeed in getting more than haif way up.—Charlerton News.

EXTRAORDINAFT POWER OF EXPURANCE.—It is related that Lord Brougham on one occasion, after having practised all day as Barrister, he went to the House of Commons, where Le was engaged in active debate through the might, tal three o'clock in the morning : he then returned home; wrote an article for the Edinburgh Review; spent the next day in court practising law, and the succeeding night in the House of Commons, returned to his lodgings at three o'clock in the morning, and " retired, simply because he had nothing else to do "

## To the Editor of the Canadian Gu of Temperance IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO THINK ON.

Sin,-The temperance men of Canada have great reason to be proud of their past success when they look back on what they have accomplished, and behold looming up in the bright future, that glorious day when the iron heel of the law shall come down to crush that hydra headed monster who distils throughout our loved country, nine tenths of all the misery, crime, and wo, that curses our land-and when they shall hear the united voice of an intelligent and enlightened people declare it just as they look back and behold the blasted and withered pathways it left in its once onward and devastating march. To hasten that day we have, as in days gone by, to rally our forces again—examine where we can make the widest breach-storm most effectually the enemies ciadel, and conquer old alcohol in the land of his adoption and in the home of his friends. We wage a moral warfare on the side of truth. John Bull is an imparial and truthlosing old gentleman, let us in this warfare show that we are his legitimate offspring, imbued with the same high and noble principles, by figuring up a balance sheet in which all the blessings conferred upon consumers by the traffic in alcoholic drinks shall stand on one side, and all the evils caused by it on the other side; that as an enlightened people we may impartially decide whether it will be for the ultimate welfare of any class of communityfor our happiness and prosperity as a people—for the present and future political and moral welfare of ourselves and our posterity to allow the acknowledged source of so much evil to curse our country longer. The honorable and tru h-loving portion of our orponents cannot object to a proper investigation, for by it we shall have the profit and loss, the advantages and disadvantages which our country derives from the traffic, placed conspicuously before us—if it is a blessing our opponents will be pleased to see it proved—if it is an evil the honorable portion of them must, as rational beings, necessarily units with us to banish the evil from our land.

The only way to proceed with such investigation efficiently is, by an organization spread over our whole land, the members of which shall look upon it as a patriotic and sacred duty they owe to themselves, their country, and posterity, to investigate the mat-ter in an impartial manner. The members of which should keep a register of all general or individual blessings and advantages conferred upon communities by the use of alcoholic drinks, also a faithful account of all the evils caused by it to the best of their shility, and arrange the whole in a proper shape to lay before our Legislature at its next session, and leave them to decide whether it is for the good of our country to permit the traffic longer. The Sons of Temperance having an organization spread over our country, which can be the most readily and thoroughly brought into efficient operation to carry out the above suggestion, allow me through your columns to put such suggestion in a tangible shape, and lay down a plan or basis, by adhering to which we may possibly all unite to bring together the evidence desired.

Our starting point is, that the organization of the Sons of Temperance, is a proper one to secure such evidence.

2nd. Every member of that organization shall keep an ac-

count with day and date, and place of every circumstance coming within their knowledge, in which or by which the traffic in alcoholic drinks as a beverage has been in anywise a blessing moral, physical, or intelectual, to any person or persons using them, or an ultimate blessing to any person engaged in the traffic—also an impartial account of all the poverty, wretchedness, misery, anguish, and crime, that comes within their knowledge when caused by said traffic. 3rd A committee of three capable men (two of which to

form : quorum), shall be chosen in each Division, the members of which (including the individual members of the committee), shall lay before said committee every week, if possible, a statement verbal or written, of every circumstance which shall throw light upon or advance such investigation, which information when antisfactorily established before said committee, shall, if considered by them of authorient importance to further the investigation, be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

4th. One of said committee may be their own secretary, who shall keep a faithful and impartial record of all evidence satisfactorily established—each case to be numbered and afterward arranged according to a schedule herewish

We en there is more than one Division of the Order in each Municipallity, the evidence collected shall be received every three months, at a mutual meeting of the secretaries of all such committees in each Municipality, that any evidence recorded by more than one such comunities, may be cancelled from the record of those Divisions without the limits of which, such case or circumstance did not occur-provided they have been recorded in more than one such Division.

6th. At the end of every three months an abstract of such evidence to be made out according to said schedule, and forwarded to the office of the Grand Scribe, to be there arranged or summed up-the result of such investigation to be published and a copy of said evidence, attested by the G. W. P. and G. R. S., Grand Scribe is unwilling or unable to arrange such evidence for publication, means will be adopted by capable parties to have it properly done at the proper time.

7th. Such investigation to continue for one year after an efficient liquor law is put in force—that the effects of such law may be clearly established for the benefit of our own or other countries, and no case or c roumstance that may occur before the first day of June next, to be taken into account, from which time

auch investigation shall commence.

I he most important question that may arise is, will all our Divisions unite to carry out the auggestions? Prompt, energetic, action, and perseverance, will alone make the suggestions valuable. And the only question for each Division is, will the carrying out of such suggestions maturely advance the cause, and haster the downfall of the traffic? If they believe it will, their course of action is plain, positive, and necessary. If any disapprove, let them point out a better way and we are ready to adopt r, while we emblazen on our flag, " Canada expects every man to do his doty."

And as you, Mr. Editor, have the success of the cause at heart, you will undoubtedly advance it, by sending a copy of your valuable paper with the above auggestions to the R. S. of any Divisions in which none of the members have, as yet, subscribed

There are always objectors to any measure whether good or bad. I only reply to those objectors who will say that the evidence will be given by tiassed witnesses to unimpartial judgesthat no evidence will be taken but such as can be established be-fore honorable men capable to decide on its merits. If those persons who take a different view of the question from us, think such investigation will not be as near correct as possible, let them get up a counter organization to take down all the evidence bearing on the subject, and if our Legislature upon examinations ould believe such evidence the most correct, and it should appear by said evidence that sufficient good has been effected by the traffic to sufficiently counterbalance all the evils resulting from it, let those in favor of it petition for a law which will more efficiently diffuse such blessings over all our land.

Burford, May 14, 1853.

## Bumarous.

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

### LINES BY A WESTERN ALLIGATOR POET.

Go roll a praine up like cloth. Drink Mississippi dry, Put Alleghany in your hat, A Meamboat in your eye, And for every breakfast, buffalo, Some five-and-twenty fry.

Go kill the whole Camanche tribe, Some day before you dine; Pick out, to make your walking stick, A California pine; And then turn round and frown so dark The sun won't dare to shine.

Go whip a ten of grizzly bears, With nothing but a fan; And prove yourself, by all these feats, To be a Western man, And you can write a poem grand, If anybody can.

THE BORROWED BREECHES -A poor scholar having borrowed a pair of breeches, was about to kneel in church at a christening. Take care of my breeches," said the lender putting the wearer When next the borrower had an invitation to a to shame. christening, he applied in another quarter, and related tow he had been treated on a former occasion. His second friend in need expressed his sympathy, and assured him that he ne d not fear a repetition of such scurry treatment. As a precautionary measure however, the bustower took out his pocket-handkerchief before he knelt down, and spread it upon the dusty floor. "Oh," cried the lender aloud, "Don't trouble yourself-mind my breeches!"

CAUSE OF GRAY HAIRS .- Douglas Jerrold is a knowing wit, and often cracks a good joke with his literary and other friends in the social circle. At a private party in London, a lady-who, though in the autumn of life, had lost all dreams of its springsaid to Jerrold :- "I cannot imagine whot makes my har turn grey; I sometimes think it must be the 'essence of rosemary,' with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think? "I should rather be atraid, madain, replied the distinguishe dramatist, drily, "that it is tee essence of Time-

During the last war, a Quaker was on board an American ship engaged in close combat with the enemy. He preserved his peace principles calmly until he saw a stout Briton climbing up the vessel by a rope which hung overboard. Seizing a hatchet, the Quaker looked over the side of the ship, and remarked, "Friend, it thee wants that piece of rope, thee may have it; "when, suiting the action to the word, he cut off the rope, and down went the poor fellow to his watery grave.

'Did you take the note, and did you see Mr. \_\_\_\_, Jack? 'Yes sur.' and how was he?' 'Why he looked pretty well, but he's very blind.' 'Band! what do you mean?' 'Why, when I wor in the room, he axed where my hat was, and it war on my head all the white,'

Long Winden.—The Carpet Bag tells a story of a preacher who once exchanged with a brother preacher who always delivered short sermons. At the usual hour of closing the services, the people became uneasy, and being inspired with the love of warm dinners rather than long sermons went out quetly one by one, till the preacher was left alone with the sexton. The preacher feeling that he must do his duty, still continued to blate away, ull that functionary, seeing no prospect of a close, walked de-liberately up the pulpit stars and handing him the key requested with a petition for an efficient law to prevent the evils caused by that he should lock up when he got through, and leave the key the traffic, before our Legislature at its next session. And if the at his house as he was going along. at his house as he was going along.

> 4 You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy water nymphs, who love the depths of the sea; but now I called the sold store, to a homely dressed Quaker, who had given love you no longer and live with you no more, but must ken him some trouble. "Yes." "Well here's an essay on the reating a not even this hour." Shut because the sold store that here is an essay on the reating a not even this hour." Shut because the sold store that here is an essay on the reating a not even this hour." him some trouble. 'Yes.' 'Well here's an easily on the rearing | you even this hof calves.' 'That, said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the him and vanish store, 'thee had better present to thy mother.'

Come sonny, get up,' said an indulgent father to a hopeful son the other morning, 'remember that the early bird catches the first worm. 'What do I care for worms?' replied the hopeful; mother won't let me go a fishing."

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell to weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused as he belonged to another church!

NOTA BENE.-Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers, are always observed to peaces minning ways, most annable dispositions, invanably make good wires, and always select good husbands.

## Ladies' Department.

COMMON THINGS

BY MRR HAWKSHAWE

The sunshine is a glorious thing 'first comes slike to all, Lighting the peasant's lowly cot The noble's painted hall

The moonlight is a gentle thing, It through the window glexus Upon the snowy pillow where The happy infant dreams.

It shines upon the fisher's bost Out on the lovely sea. Or where the little ismpkins lie, Beneath the old oak true

The dew-drops on the summer morn, Bparkle upon the grass,

The village children brush them off, That through the mondon's pass

There are no gems in monarch's crowas More beautiful than they. And yet we scarcely notice them, But tread them oil in play

Pour R bin on the pear tree sings,
Beside the cottage door,
The heath flower fills the air with then the pathless moor

There are as many lovely things,
As many pleasant tones,
For those who sit by cottigo hearths
As those who sit on thrones.

### TOM SNOOKS AND THE BUTTERMILK.

I never undertook but once, said Tom, to set at naught the authority of my wife. You know her way—cool, quiet, but Je-termined as ever grew. Just after we were married, and all was nice and cozy, she got me into the habit of doing all the churning. She finished breakfast rather before me one morning, and slipping away from the table, she filled the churn with cream and set it down just where I could'nt help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold readily enough and churned till the butter came. She did'nt thank me, but looked so nice and sweet about it, that I felt well paid.

Well, when the next churning day came, she did the same thing, and I followed suit and tetched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was reg larly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know, of course. Well, by and by this begun to be rather irksome; I wanted she should ask me, but she never did, and I couldn't say anything about it to save my life. So on we went. At last I made a resolve that I wouldn't churn another time unless she asked me. Churning day came, and when my breakfast—she always got nice breakfasts—when that was swallowed, there stood the churn. I got up, and standing for a few minutes just to give her a chance, I put on my hat and walked out of doors! I stopped in the yard to give her time to call me but poors? call me, but never a word said she, and so with a palpitating heart I moved on. I went down town, and all over town, and my foot was as restless as that of Noah's dove. I felt as if I had done a wrong, I didn't exactly feel how-but there was an indescribable sensation of guilt resting on me all the forenoon. It seemed as if dinner time would never come, and as to going home on: minute before dinner, I would as soon have cut my cars off. So I went fretting and moping around town till dinner hour came. Home I went, feeling very much as a criminal must when the jury is out, having in their hands his destiny-life or death. I couldn't make up my mind exactly how she would meet mebut some kind of a storm I expected. Will you believe n?—she never greeted me with a sweeter smile—never had a bener smile for me than on that day; but there stood the chain just where I left it. Not a word was said; I felt confoundedly cut, and every mouthful of that dinner seemed as if it would choke me. She did'nt pay any regard to it, however, but went on just as if nothing had happened. Before dinner was over I had again resolved, and shoving back my chair, I marched to the chum and went at it, just in the old way! Splash, drip, rattle-I kept it up. As if in spite, the butter never was so long coming! I supposed the cream standing so long had got warm, so I redoubled my efforts. Obstinate matter-the afternoon wore away while I was churning. I paused at last from real exhaustion, when she spoke for the first time, "Come, Tom, my dear, you have ralled the buttermilk quite long en ageh, it is only for lun you are dong it!" I knew how it was in a flash! She had brought the batter in the forenoon, and left the buttermilk in, for me to exercise with! I never sat up for myself in household matters after that [We copy the above from the Worcester Democrat credited Er in italics.]

THE UNDING-AN ITALIAN TRADITION .- During the time of King Roger of Sicily, a nobleman of that Island went to batte in the sea by moonlight, near Messina. While bathing he & served near him a water maiden, of a beautiful appearance, wix was singing, and floating over the waves. Wherever he attempted to turn she followed; at last he laid held of her by be long streaming hair, held her fast, and pulled her to the short and asked ner who she was and whence she came? As six made no answer, he covered her with his croak and conducted her to his house. Here the nobleman made every effort to induce her to speak, but in vain; suppressed sighs, tender imploring glances, and a pressure of the hands, were the only answers sh made to his questions. He took her to wife and lived with he a long time happily, till one of his servants unfortunately say gested to him that his wife was an evil spirit, a merinaid, ato intended to destroy him. Irrated with this thought, he went is her, taking with him her lattle child, and swore that if she dainst uninediately declare her name and her descent, he would put us child to death before her eyes. Aguated beyond measure, and attempting in every way to calm her husband's rage, but in ran she spoke thus, with a melancholy voice:—" Alas! now that! must speak, our happiness is at an end. I am of the race c She throw irms about his neck, king him and vanished, never more to return. And when the eld was grown up and was walking one day on the sea shore, b mother suddenly rose from the waves, pulled him in with a stray arm and sunk with him to the bottom.

A MAN WITH EIGHT WIVES .- April 6, before Justice Ti-fourd at Gloucester. William Wardle was indicted for interns. rying with Sarah Martin, his former wife, Ellen Wormsley, be ing still alive. This was an extraordinary case. The prize having married eight wives, in different parts of the country. the time of his committal six of them had been discovered in Ellen Wermsley, whom he ma ried at Manchester, Sarah Mara, married at Walsall, Elizabeth Forkton, married at Birmingha, Mary King, married in the Isle of Man, and Hannah King, pe

ried at Dymock. Two others have been discovered since his committal, one of whom had taken another husband. All the eight wives (except the last) were brought to Glocester to confront the faithless Don Juan, and the trial was expected with deep interest. The women were placed in a room by themselves, and formed quite a harem of every complexion, from the fair blonde to the dusky branette; so great was the curiosity to see them, that the officer might have added something considerable to his emoluments by exhibiting them at per head; the public were disappointed for the prisoner pleaded guilty.

An old lady at Halsall, England, left her husband's stockings and a ball of yarn on the table one might lately when she went to bed, but they were gone in the morning. A few weeks after, on removing some coals, the stockings were again found, containing five young rats. One stockings was used as a passage to the next, with a hole bit through the foot; the other stocking was placed underneath, and the ball of yarn was coiled, as sailors coal their cables, so as to form a circle, and contained the old rat coil their cables, so as to form a circle, and contained the old rat and young ones

SIE ROBERT PEEL'S WIDOW .- Viscount Hardinge, it is said, is about to marry Lady Peel.

## TORONTO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

"The customs revenue collected at the port of Toronto to the 5th of May, 1853, exceeds by £23,000 the amount collected last year to the same date. During the month ending April 5th, the duties collected exceeded by about 10,000 the amount collected in the corresponding month of 1852. The whole of the English goods, except one parcel, have this year come through the United States; an occurrence that never before happened. It is easily accounted for, however. In previous years a few merchants imported their English goods through the United States, and the result was that they had them sold before the goods imported by the St. Lawrence were received. A knowledge of this result has led all our importers of English goods to bring their supplies through the United States. The spring imports have by this means been obtained earlier than in previous years, partly acsupplies through the United States. The spring imports have by this means been obtained earlier than in previous years, parily accounts for the great increase in the revenue at this port over what it was at the same period last year. There is no doubt, however, that the preceeding year imports will be considerably in excess of those of 1852. Owing to the early arrivals, the spring trade in drygoods will be nearly over this spring by the time at which it commenced in previous years, when the importation of British goods was made by the St. Lawrence."

The above is from the Leader new-paper of this city, and shows conclusively, as we have said, which way the current of Upper Canadian commerce is going. In a few years, all of our interests will be so interwoven with those of the neighbouring American States, that we shall be commercially, emphatically one people. Adopting a decimal currency will aid this still more. It is a pity our law makers would not imitate the Americans in the simplicity of their laws, and when they attempt reforms go into them manfully and thoroughly. Mr. Gamble of the 1st Riding of York, lately made the best speech that has been made during the present session, on the Legislative Council resolutions. He has shown himself a man capable of appreciating the true intere-ts of his country. These Legislative Council resolutions are a MISERABLE MIXTURE of DEMOCRACY WITH TOADY ARISrockacy-neither one thing nor the other. We lately perused a list of about fifty acts passed by the Legislature of Maine, and it is surprising to see how useful, simple and straightforward they are. The truth is, all of our Legislation scems unctured with FEAR OF OFFENDING SOME HIDDER power-much of it is full of humbug and the spirit of faction or class interests.

## SONS OF MORPETH,

ERIE DIVISION, NO. 145, S. OF T.

Sin—I send you by order of this Division, a copy of Resolu-tions passed this evening in open division, which you will be pleased to publish.

pleased to publish.

Resolved, 1st That the "Advertising of Spiritous and Intoxifating Liquors by a Son of Temperance." is not only a violation
fit principle, but an express violation of the motto of our Order
Love, Purity and Fidelity." And therefore, this Division feels
falled upon to express its decided disapprobation at the conduct
four late Brother McQueen, Editor of the Spirit of the Age in
to doing, and that the conduct of Brother Durand, Editor of the
Roa of Temperance, Age, is highly consistent and mean with the

son of Temperance, e.e., is highly consistent and meets with the approbation and support of this Division.

Resolved, 2nd That this Division greatly regret that so angry a discussion should have taken place, more particularly, when it is between those, whose duty should have been to unite the hembers of the Sons of Temperance in firmer and closer bonds, instead of causing dissensions among them, and doubly do we impreciate Brother Durand's conduct, on account of his abstaining from the fifthy, base language, made use of by our late Brother McQueen, which has shown him in every light, to be any thing but a true gentleman.

hing but a true gentleman.

Resolved, 3rd That it is the opinion of this Division that the inpry controversy existing between the before named parties had better be brought to a close, before the exils arising from such controversy, be irreparably spread—that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be submitted to our respected Brother Durand, Editors is the Second Townsers of the control to the Second Townsers of the second seco

rol the Son of Temperance.

JOSEPH S. FLETCHER, R. S. Morpeth, May 17, 1853. The Spirit is now discontinued. En Sov.

THE LAMBTON SOIREE, 24th May, 1853, was a very pleasant porty. tended by about 250 ladies and gentlemen. Br. J. Vert, an unnching advocate of the cause, filled the chair. The audience were ldressed by Bra Rowell, Wilson, McKinnon, and Durand of Torto, and the Rev Mr. Reed of Weston. The Cooksville Band tended, and faithfully and ably discharged their duties. The ladies overthrow of intemperature as an excellent tes, and the whole meeting was highly mental needed in our own State.

The weather being cold, and threatening rain, kept many back. We think that the meeting cannot fail to do good A vote in favor of the Maine Law was given, and ten persons (new applicants) signed the pledge. This Division is now doing well i The Minneo Division turned out well. The Suree was held in a beautiful little grove on the hill on the East eide of the Humber, and had been very nearly decorated by the ladies.

## Pauths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it -- fragges a 22 c 6

### ROBIN REDBREAST'S SECRET

I'm little Robin Red broast, sir,
My nest is in the tree
If you took up in yonder elim,
My pleasant house you'll see
We made it very soft and nice—
My pretty mate and i—
And all the time we worked at it,
We sang most merrily

The green leaves shade our

home
From the hot scoreling sun,
So many bir silve in the tree,
We do not want for tun
The light breeze gently rocks our nest,
And hashes us to sleep
We're up bettines to sleg our song,
And the first daylight greet

I have a secret I would like The little girls to know. But I won't tell a single boy— They rob the poor birds so - South's Fenny Gatette

We have four pretty little nests, We watch them with great care I uli fifty eggs are in this tree— Don't will the boys they're here.

Joe Thomson robbed the nest last year,
And year before Tom Prown.
(Fill off it found as I can sing.
To every one in town.
Iovel; Swallow and sparrow, lark and thrush,
Will tell year just the same.
To make us all so sarrowful
It is a wicked shome.

O, did you hear the concert
This morning from our tree t
We give it every inorning,
Just as the clock strikes three
We praise our great Creatur,
Whose had love we share
Dear children learn to praise Him
too.

A SHORT SERMON FOR YOUNG MEN -TEXT: - Ouce no man A Short Sermon for Young Men—Text:—Oue no man anything.—Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestitence, and famine. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abbor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle in unware, do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, pleasant dreams, and happy wakings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all taskmasters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a mill stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmanent of man's being. It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to disorder It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to disorder all the voices of its inclody. It furrows the forchead with pre-mature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all noble-ness and kindness out of the port and bearing of a man. It takes the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his wa'k. Come not under its accursed domainon. Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitt n by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to buterness and ashes on your lips. Finally, I say to each and to all, but especially to you young men, keep out of debt.

St. Patrick.—Thomas Moore, in his History of Ireland, informs us that St. Patrick was born at Boulogne in France in 387, arrived in Ireland in 403, was sold as a slave and served as a shepherd in Antium 7 years, returned to the continent 20 years, re-appeared in Ireland as a christian bishop 432, and after converting many to the religion of Jesus, died at 78, and was buried at Downpatrick. Some have asserted that he was born in Scotland, and this arises from the fact that the true old Irish, and the highland Scotch, are one people, having a common origin. The Gaelic, or Erse, of the Scottish Highlands, and the Irish language are one. I have often heard my mother, who never was in Ireland, conversing fluently with Irish people in Canada, in the language of Ossian and Fingal. The two countries were in sight of each otser, and who can tell with certainty in 1842, on sight of each otser, and who can ten who certainly in 2022, which side of a narrow channel, the highway of a race inhabiting both sides of it, the many remarkable men were born whom both nations claim? St. Patrick's death and canonization were on the 17th March, in 465 .- McKenzie's Message.

BY THE WRONG PATH.—A cripple in the right way may beat a racer in the wrong one. Nay, the fleeter and better the racer is who has once missed his way, the farther he leaves it behind.

A MISTAKE ALL AROUND .- The Pizaro tells the following firstrate anecdote —A person who were a suit of home-spun clothes stepped into a house in this city, on some business, where several gentlemen and ladies were assembled in an inner room. One of the company remarked in a low tone, though sufficiently loud enough to be overheard by the stranger, that a countryman was enough to be overheard by the stranger, that a countryman was in waiting, and agreed to make some turn. After which the following talk ensued:—"Your from the country, I suppose?"

"Yes, I em from the country." "Well, sir, what do you think of the city?" "It's got a darned site o' big houses in i.." "I expect there are a great many lauses where you came from?"

"Wall, yes a powerful sight, jest for all the world like them there," said he, printing to the ladies. "And you are quite a leau among them, no doubt?" "Wall, I scort them to meetin' and about sometimes." "May be the gentleman would take a glass of wine," said one of the companj. "Wall, I don't care if I do." "But you must drink a toast." "I cats toast what annt Dobby makes, but as to drinking it, I never seed the like" if I do." "But you must drink a toast." "I cats toast what annt Dobby makes, but as to drinking it, I never seed the like "Oh! you must drink their health." "With all my heart" "Iadies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing this carth can afford, and advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me by my dress for a country booby; I from the same cause, thought these men to be gentlemen; the deception is mutual. I wish you a good evening." mutual. I wish you a good evening.

ENGLAND IS TO BE CONFERTED — Dr. Newman is at Rome, studying with the Domnicans, and intends to found a new Catholic Order, for the precise purpose of converting England.

IT The New York Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at its recent reason passed the following resolution respecting the Maine Law:—

Resolved, That the Maine Law being an embodiment of the Christian rule of conduct, is a wise and efficient instrument for the overshrow of intemperance, and we go for that law as one specially needed in our own State.

IORIGINAL ]

GOD IS EVERYWHERE

Great giver of divine delight, I trace there every where I see thee in the meaning light, And feel thee in the meaning air The products of thy wondrous shill, I view in every flower I hear there in each gurgling rill, In all things feet thy power

When the bright messanger of day, Hath sunk beaseth the west, Hath sunk beneath the west, see those in the noon's pair ray, Amidat her elivery vest frouresteen, May 24th, 1833.

And in those spatkling works of light, That inverse through the sky, Great total I witness with delight, Tay power and majoriy

I ree thee in the lightnings' thick, That strikes upon our shore, I bear thre in the thundur's crash, And in the whiriwind's rest

But most of all, my God I see, Thine image in thy Bos. Oh may I praise the Deliy, In Christ that makes us one.

## DR. ROLPH AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

Siz-In your issue of the 17th instant, I observe a letter from "Rowland Burn," giving his "opinion" as to the absence of certain members when the vote was taken on the second reading of the Prohibitory Laquor Law. Being in Quebec at the time, I was present at the discussion on the second reading of this Bill, and therefore know precisely the circumstances, and can speak confidently on the subject. Both Dr. Rolph and Mr. Merrit confidently on the subject. Both Dr. Rolph and Mr. Merritt were present in the early part of the evening, and it was generally understood that both would take part in the debate. It regard to Dr. Rolph's absence when the vote was taken, it is easily explained. For several days previous Dr. Rolph had been quite unwell—in ort—was not able for a greater part of the time to leave his room; but, on the evening in question, he being particularly anxious to be prosent, attended the House with the full intention of not only giving his vote, but of making one of those argumentative and thrilling speeches in favour of the measure for which he is so justly celebrated. Up to elseven o'clock at high the discussion was carried on very warmly, and there being no prospect of his cetting the floor for some time and o'clock at night the discussion was carried on very warmly, and there being no prospect of his getting the floor for some time and having an opportunity to pair cff with a member who was opposed to the Bill, he left the house at that hour of the night. I speak advisedly when I say that Dr. Rolph fully intended to have spoken and voted for the measure, and was only provented from so doing by indisposition as before mentioned. This, sir, is precisely the true state of the case, and whatever Mr. Burr's "opinion" may be, these are racts. Trusting, you will give this an insertion, and also correct through your editorial, the impression of the cause of Dr. Rolph's absence, which you have so industriously circulated. triously circulated.

Whitby, May 19, 1853.

P. S.—My attention has been drawn to the following extract of a communication in the Waterman, on this same subject which with further explain the mystery.—"It was generally understood in the evening that the Hon. Dr. Rolph would make a powerful speech in favor of the measure, and great was the anxiety to hear the "Old Man eloquent" on this important subject, but miness obliged him to retire from the House before he could get the floor. However, he did not leave before he killed could get the floor. However, he did not leave before he killed one vote as he paired off with a member against the meazure, therefore, though his name does not appear with the yeas still the country lost nothing by his absence, as their was one less for the opposite side."

Yours, &c.

We stated in one of our April numbers what Mr Perry's fetter states, and has a only given both versions of Dr. Rolph's conduct.-[Editor Son.]

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Palmerson has denied that the letters of foreign refugees are

East.

On the 21st June a great Southern Convention of commercial mea is to assemble at Memphia to protect Southern interests, and to cooncract Northern influences.... It is said President Pierce of the Great Republic, keeps up quite an establishment, and that he has recently assumed quite arinocratic airs. A great dimer was recently given to Mr Hate the crichrated American philassimopist in Boson at which 1800 Gentiemen and 300 Loadies and down. No intoxicating liquors or cegars were used, many good speeches were tille. We regret to see that angre discussions are being carried on between some of the American Temperance papers and some emjocut and talented American women favourable to the some engal reform. LF We must be excussion our movement in this lightier.

## OUR TERMS FOR 1823 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be twented on Terspans, warker starting the year, it will contain eight pages—the two test being advand to adverted ements, and worgers—the news of the day, political and other news.

So be expended in the news of the day, political and other news.

Or within one month after subscribing.

To so paid at the ention six months, and it left to the end of the year liber currency. It not paid within aix months, and it left to the end of the year liber currency. It all yearly subscriptions while taken at the above prices provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with nearest. No paper with the discontinued unless at the option of the publisher; until the subscription price is pold up. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be atoped without payment for the current year. New species sending at new subscribers with their subscriptions or sparanteeing due payment shull receive a copy graits—fill agents sending 10 old subscribers of 10 partly old and jurily new, with the money or a gasrantee shall receive a top graits. The club system is at year did not please well owing to the private of 10 partly old and jurily new, with the money of the private part in form them upon those terms—Scoples for \$41 10 copies for \$9.00 copies for \$18, 30 copies for \$20.00 in in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers part in one package and addressed to one person in alleases otherwise the turchings will be made.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable reares. All posts resonable to the constants addressed to C. Durend, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

## The Canadian Zon of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself -right. At the last it blieth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder--Procees chap 23

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

## THE FLAG OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

There's a flag floating free in the heaven's clear light, "Tis the flag - 'tts the flag - 'tts the flag of our Order! It bears on its besom a star beaming bright, And the dove and the olive branch on its foir border.

Wave it aloft—high ' and still higher.

Up! up! the whole world will admire!

Our country's in danger—'twill succour afford her' 'Tis the flag-tis the flag-tis the flag of our Order!

Oh swing its white folds fully out to the wind, 'Tis the flag—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order'
It beams with love and good will to mankind,
And calls to us and neither cannon nor sworder. Wave it swiftly-high! and still higher In the face of the foe-and the foe will retire; Onward in union-forward in order 'Tis the flag-'us the flag-'us the flag of our Order!

'Tis the emblem of Temperance, as lovely as first Eden dawned on the world out of nature's disorder, Then the pure gushing waters 'neath bright diamonds burst; Tis the flag-'us the flag-'us the flag of our Order! Oh wide may it wave ' wide and still wider, The ensign of Temperance and nothing beside her; Long has Columbia protection implored her. To the van with the flag! 'tis the flag of our Order!



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

The Grand Division of Canada West met at 2 o'clock P. M. 25th May, 1853, at the Town Hall, St. Catherines, when there appeared present the G. W. P., the G. W. A., G. S., P. G. W. P., and about 50 Representatives. Some preliminary business of form was transacted, when fifty-one new Representatives were initiated.

Rep. C. Durand moved that the G. D adjourn at 11 o'clock at night, but the G. D would not consent to this.

At the evening session, first day, an interesting discussion arose on the subject of whether a suspended member of a Subordinate Division was entitled to appear in his division or not. The Grand Worthy Patriarch and the Grand Division held that a suspended member could not enter his Division until restored.

The question of instructing our Delegates to the National Division to obtain a recision of the resolution of the National Division for the exclusion of colored persons was brought up, and fully discussed by various members. The Grand Division determined that as to this question the matter should be left wholly at the discretion of their Representatives to the National Division. This matter will be referred to at length in our next. It is only necessary to say that the Grand Division is opposed to the admission of colored persons into

The question of the place of the next meeting of the Grand Division, was fully discussed on the morning of the second day, and it was determined that Kingston should be the place of meeting of the next session of the Grand Division

The Grand Scribe's report was read -18 new Divisions have been instituted. 36 have gone down. 66 have not made any returne The number of members now in the Order is 17605 nominally; the actual paying number being less.

The Grand Scribe in his report stated a number of cases of neeidents, deaths, and suicides which had been reperted to him from various localities in answer to his letters written under the instructions of the Grand Division There are 371 Divisions to netual operation

THE G. W. P.s. report was read in the afternoon let day. During the past year, the Order has not maintained its former position, many Divisions having surrendered their charters. The reaction seems to have been caused by the novelty wrating off-by want of attendance -by repeated branches of the plodge, yet the great majorny of Divi ions have maintained their standing. Many of the D patter have amitted to make proper returns, and the G. W. P. thinks they are highly crasurable. Out of 256 only \$2 have reported the state of their Divisions. Some 300 letters have been received by G. W. P. and answered by him. The G. W. P. recommends that the chirgspendence of the Grand Division be herrofter conducted by the Grand Scribe. He strongly recommends the Order to support all well con-

ducted and consistent newspapers. Also recommends the Date tions to pay more actions on to the distribution of tracts— thinks the patronizing of good papers perferable to traces. the keithat the public voice of Canada, shewn in the petitions of 70 000 Canadians, has been disregarded by our House of Assembly, and recommends the people not to overlook the necessity of weighing well the conduct of their representatives on the liquor question. The report was lengthy and able, and went generally into remarks on the evils of intemperance In answer to a question from Representative Luffe, of Smith ville, the G. W. P. said, that the Grand Division has the power by resolution of directing him to dismiss any Deputies who neglect to make returns. All Deputies should make returns to the Grand W. P ,-not to the Grand Scribe. Representative Ryerson moved that all delinquent Deputy Grand W. P's be removed from their office.

## CLOSE OF SESSION OF GRAND DIVISION.

This body closed its business in great harmony and good feeling on Friday evening, at half-past 11 o'clock. A great amount of useful business was transacted on Friday, and many useful reports and motions made. We will refer to many particulars in our next issue. During the session at some periods there were 110 members in attendance. On Wednesday and Thursday there were some warm discussions on different matters.

The Liquon Appendists Question was not mosted in the Grand Division by any vote, but the members very freely, including the G. W. P., P. G. W. P., and G. W. A., in conversations out of doors, considered our views on this contested point as entirely correct on principle.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION will meet on the 10th Jane, 1853, at Chicago. The G. W. P. and P. G. W. P. will go there as delegates.

THE MEETING OF THE LEADUE -This body met on the 24th inst , at St. Catherines-about 60 delegates in all attended. It was in session on the 24th and part of the 25th. The constitution was altered considerably, but the pledge was left the same as to the admission of teetotailers and persons who drink and deal in infoxicating liquors The name of the League has been changed from the "Temperance League" to the "Prohibitory Liquor League". The abertations in the constitution of this body, so far as money matters are concerned, are useful and necessary. The Central Committee of the Association and the office of the Recor ing Secretary, are to be located in the city of Toronto. Much effect was used to have the Central Committee located in Hamilton. Mr. H. W. Jackson, G. Scribe, was a candidate for the Secretaryship, but was not elected, but Mr. Eure of Toronto got the situation. The Leauge refused to appoint any organ to advocate their views and interests, thus very properly dropping the services of the Spirit of the Age. They thought they could use their funds for a better purpose. The League did not think proper t abridge the pledge, by confining it to tectotallers. There was only one delegate, we are told, attending the League Convention, who was in the habit of drinking liquor. Mr. Wilson of London, was appointed Chairman for the current year.

ELORA DIVISION-ITS SLANLERS -This Division, at the instance, chiefly, of Mr. C Clarke, a short time since passed a tew take and one-sided resolutions, in respect of our editorial conduct Although this Division, and the movers of these resolutions, knew perfectly well that our conduct had been, as compared with that of Mr McQuten, mild and gentlemanly, that he had made the first personal attack, and had used the most libellous and disgraceful language, before we had used any language that might be called severe towards him; that we were advocating a great principle of duty and consistency; whilst he was advertising the rum-shops of Hamilton, that we had ever been a consistent Son, whilst he had injured himself in the vicinity of Galt by inconsistency only about a year ago' yet it, urged on by Mr. C. Clarke, the alleged secret editor of the Backwoodsman, has thought proper, unprovoked, to abuse us by these slanderous resolutions. This same Mr. Clarke. only about a year ago, wrote us a letter of the most laudatory kind, and now, since he sees that we can do our duty consistently as a Son of Temperance, frowning down the rum-advertising tendencies of Mr. McQueen; and that we can, when we see politicians tramp'e on their former professions plainly tell them of it, instead of plastering over their political wanderings, he can abuse us for this homesty Well done, Mr. Clarke, Reformator of the most radical school of 1850. The only difference between us is, that we are in Canada in 1853 what we were in 1834 and 1850, whilst you are an quite different, changing as the political weather-cocks of your party change. Before you or your father probably were in Canada, the editor of the Son of Temperance was not only a temperance men by practice, but a reformer and friend of honest progressive reform-not of office-staking RErong. The Editor of the Son of Temperance will do his duty as a politician and as a tengerance man, sithough a thickand on tra-MENT HACKS like Mr C Clarke allow him to yent he tulcen.

THE TWO PRINTER POYS-THE O'NE ES-''n Saintley the 21s, instant, we were in court when the Court sentenced the young O'Neils for murdering their father in Toronto. They were sentenced each to two years hard and solitary labor in the Provincial Penetentiary. They are both young printers apparently intelligent. Now what was the cause of the melancholy break up of this home? A father was addicted to intemperance, was in the habit of beating his wife, the young men's mother, in a brutal manner. On one occasion he drove his

wife nway from home-the young men came home and found that their mother had fled and they determined with equal cruelty o chastise their father, a fight onsued and ended by their felling hun with severe blows on the head, causing his death. Thus this county has been put to a great expense—the time of our courts occupied a whole day or more-a family proken up-one man murdered and two young men, scarcely yet of age, consigned to an ignominious punishment and disgraced through the effects of liquor drinking in this city. Will the friends of the license system point out a remedy?

THE ST. CATHARINAS MURDER OF IRVING -What was the cause of this? Two catholics and one protestant met in an Inn they drink—they quarrel—the blood is roused, and afterwards on their way home the two catholics are said to have murdered their victim. Had all these parties been sober this would not have happened. What is the remedy for all this? Is it moral sussien? Or is it the putting down of all these drinking nuisances?

THE ANNIVERSARY of the American Temperance union was held at Metropolitan Hall, May the 12th, Chancellor Walworth in the The vast Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peck, after which an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Rev.

Dr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary.

Several resolutions were offered and adopted, expressive of thanks for the progress of the Temperance cause, and the demands for the enactment of the Maine Law throughout the country. Very excellent addresses were delivered by Captain Huston of the navy, Rev. T. W. Higginson of Mass, Rev. E. W. Jackson of Penn, Hon Neil Dow of Me., Rev. Dr. Patton of New York city, Rev. S. A. Yerkes of Penn., Col. E. M. Gregory, of Ohio, Rev. R. S. Crampton., of Rochestor, Cap., Foole of the Navy, and Dr. Hewitt.

The meeting after taking up a collection in aid of the Temperance Union, was dismissed with singing the Loxology: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."—N. Y. Sun.

THE HIGHLAND DIVISION will hold a Source this day on the farm of the Widew Cornwall at 20'clock P. M.

## PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Three Rivers Cathedral B.lt. lately thrown out in Committee, is to be again brought before the House of Assembly, it is said, by priestly influence. McKenzie's attempt to introduce the ballot syspriestly influence. McKenzie's attempt to introduce the ballot system is opposed by His KS AND HIS GOVERNMENT. An attempt was made lately to relieve the road companies from the law allowing the mails to pass free. Hiners and even Rorry voted for it, the former speaking for it, but it failed, and it is looked upon as a small government defeat. W'ls this consistent in Rolph ? 33 voted against-16 for it. He opposed in 1859 the Beaty Job very bitterly.

"We have been several times in committee on supply, and among other things have voted or are voting \$200 to each of 24 Mechanics' Institutes, and none of which are located in Haldimand county-\$160-000 for administration of justice—\$30,000 for printing the laws 830-000 merely for repairs to government offices—\$30,000 for juvenile priruns and a ylumsfor the deaf, dumb, and blad—\$10,000 for collecting and copying Seignorial Tenure documents—\$18,000 for a new Quebec post office—\$30,000 for a post office at Montreal, although the government house there might be sold and the money used to creet a post office-\$4,000 for protection of fisheries-120,000 to be expended wherever any government may see fit for settlement of vacant lands-more costs of removing government to Quebec \$10. 000-\$6,000 for MORE expenses of the Industrial Exhibition at London-\$10,000 to sufferers by Montreal fire, besides the \$40,000 loss -IT 860,379, additional for Spencer Wood (the Governor's resdence) besides vast sums at Kingston, Montreal, &c -850,000 to various sectorian educational institutions, and so forth. We have been in session, with intervals, since 19th of August list, and the estimate for the supplies for 1853 is not yet before us!! —Messege

It is said Parliament will be prorogued about the 8th June ... The representation bill has passed the Legislative Council by more than: two third voic.

The Report on the Maine Law in Canada has now been published-2,000 copies were ordered to be printed by our House'd Assembly. The Grand Division last week ordered 5,000 copia to be printed.

Mr. Cameron has, at length, submitted a temperance report, a the pertion of the Mayor of Cobourg, dated 3rd of May nearly 9 months after the session commenced! It occupies seven on two pages—states that 209 pertions, with 70,000 signatures, nate been received during the session for the Maine Law, among then one from the synod of the Presby terian church-one from the county council of Essex and Lambion- one from do. of Sixmont, Dandas, and Glengarry—one from the Sons of Temperance, 400 ivisions, and 17,000 petitioners.—Message.

II A new weekly paper, devoted exclusively to the cause d total abstinence from ardent drinks, is just issued in San Francisco, California. It looks well and talks | 'ainly and boldly.

Under the New York statute the damages recovered against the New York and New Haven Radroad Company for those who were killed at Norwalk, would amount to \$225,000, and the damages d injuries to persons and destruction of property to \$50 000 or \$60,00 more. Under the statute of Connecticut, the dainages for the del might run up to \$400,000 or \$500,000. It is said that one sait his been commenced by the surviving relatives of an enument decrard physician for \$25,000, and anoth-- by the friends of one of the &cented Boston passengers for \$100,000.

Discoveries made by the police in their arrests at Berlin, pure that the conspiracy was in close allimore with the Italian one of which the unsuccessful outbreak at Milan was the manifestative M. Kinkel is deeply mixed up in the Berlin affair. It Frankenthal and Dr. Ludedrof are the two persons of most are arrested.

The Albany Erening Journal says there are to be cleven dily trains westward, five of them express trains; eight daily trains for the west, of which four are express trains, The time between Albany and Buffalo has been reduced to 12 hours, for all expres trains, and one the "Lightning" train, is to accomplish it in trai —C. C. Adsocate.



## The Literary Gem.

STARS.

### BY THE FOREST BARD.

I love those bright gems on the bosom of night, That spangle her robe with their silvery light, I love the bright sun and the mild gentle moon I'hat flings her bright shadow o'er night's sable noon. Oft I think as I watch you at sweet silent even, Ye are bright silver nails in the blue floor of heaven, Lone watchers of night looking down for awhile On the calm sleeping earth with your sentinel smile.

Still meekly and silently twinkling away They share the effulgence of glattering day.
But when the bright sun, going down to his rest,
Draws the curtains of gold round his bed in the west.
Then they mount one by one on the ramparts of might, And gaze on his couch with their watch-tower light, Till morning, returning, no longer has need Of the light of their lamps, and the watchers are freed.

Oft I think as I gaze on your nebulous forms, Can ye rule aught with us of our sunshine ar storms; Have ye pow'r (as the sages have said) at our birth, To wield a control o'er the tenants of earth? Or are ye as others, (more sage still) of tell, The home of immortals—their heaven - or hell-That bourne whence the soul, manumitted from clay, Redeemed, or condemued, from earth hastens away.

Tis strange—'us mysterious, but one thing is sure. Than this earth that we live on ye can't be less pure And that God who ordained and your motion controls, Can make you the home of bratified souls; Or, quenching that lamp which illum'd you at first, Can make you the dark gloomy hell of the curs'd, And as heaven's above us if mortals speak true, We'll be nearer our God should we transit to you.

But methinks that our God has a throne on this earth. In field and in flood—in the element's muth—
In field and in flood—in the element's muth—
In the hurncane's shrick—in the pile lightning's flash—
In the soft-blowing breeze—in the thanderbolt's crash—
In the bright biliny flower—in the clear eliver till—
In the proof oaken monarch t' at crowns the high hill— In the ocean majestic, deep, pathless and broad In the green blade of grass there's a throne for our God.

But his nome's up above 'mong you bright burning spheres, Which roll o'er the bright face of heaven like tears, In the system of worlds, in the centre of light, His home s up above—far away—out of sigh Oh, I would be there when this body decays, With the stars of the morning to offer my praise, For this I must love as I watch ye abroad. Ye sing as ye shine round the Throne of Our God.

Cosouna, 8th April, 1853.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance.) SWEDENBORG THE PHILOSOPHER AND DIVINE. Continued.

Before I proceed to my most humble declaration, it behaves me seriously to consider what is the power and testimony of the Holy Word, and at the same time to keep in sight the rules and orders of the church; and as far as I adhere to these I hope my declaration will be graciously judged of, as coming from one who ! is not influenced on this occasion by the consideration of who and where, and by what men of high reputation the subject of theology has been regarded as decided. Your Majesty graciously gives permission even to the meanest of your subjects, to substantiate his opinions on the best grounds he is able. Our Lord's own words are, "But be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your Master (teacher), even Christ; and all ye are brethren, and call no man your father upon the earth; for one is your Father which i is in Heaven. Neither be ye called masters (teachers), for one is your master (teacher), even Christ."—Matthew 23rd Chapter

Accordingly the compilers of the articles of faith received in the Swedish Church say, "We believe, acknowledge, and teach, that the only rule and guide by which all doctrines and all teachers of doctrines must be viewed and judged are, and can be no other than the writings of the Prophets and Aposles, both in the Old and New Testaments; Holy Writ alone is acknowledged as a m'asure, rule, and guide; by which all doctrines must be accurately investigated and decided upon as to whether they be true

As therefore, dectrine is deemed pure so far only as it flows from the word of God, and is proved thereby; and as the privilege of arriving at it, when in conformity with the laws of God. is allowed. I venture in my weakness, yet with humbic confidence to pour forth the deepest sontiments of my heart, respecting the

theological writings of Assocsor Swedenborg.

Convinced by experience I must in the first place observe, that no man is competent to give a just and sunable judgement of t those writings who has not read them, or who has read them only superficially, or with a determination to reject them, after having perceed without examination some detached parts only; neither and beak are darkish. It is one of a numerous class of hule birds, since, when he was I keed Murpeth.

discriminating Biblical scholar, that in explaining the meaning of the Scriptures, confines his ideas to the literal expression or sig-infications only; and lastly, neither is the competent who has altogether devoted himself to sensual indulgences, and the love of

the world.

"But on the other hand, the lover of truth, whose being and heart are free from the foregoing shackles—who will impartially try the spirit, whether they are of God, (1st John Chap 4, v. 1) and who prays to the Lord for illumination, will discover many remarkable circumstances in the works of this enlightened author which give them a claim on his attention. For instance, though it is now seventy years since they were first published and spread abroad amongst most of the European states, universities, libraries, and learned men, they stand as far as we know, without a single refutation to this hour, if we except some partial reviews, filled with crude and calumniating judgements, and wid of all rational arguments. It will also be seen, that there beams forth throughout all his writings the most satisfactory evidence of his intimate acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Arabic languages, to say nothing of the Latin; and a most abundant il-lustration and corroboration of the subjects he treats of, from all the commendable and useful sciences;—such as philosophy in its deepest and most exalted recesses, mathematics, astronous, chemistry, experimental philosophy, natural history, architecture, history, 1 and above all anatomy. And turther, throughout all his works, there is discoverable a complete harm an uninterrupted order in the subjects, and such a coherence in their proofs, as links them together in as close a connection as those of any mathematical demonstration; indeed when viewed by those who are willing to accompany the author in his chain of evidence, they are such as must carry conviction to every candid mind. It will likewise be discovered, that the fundamental opinions with which the author first sets out are the same throughout, and are procceded upon in the other works, which everywhere harmonize and agree with them. In short, it will be found, that in the whole history of learned men no example can be produced which can nall the above considerations, be compared with that of our

It may be further remarked, that all his theoretical positions lead to a practical result; for which purpose amendment of life is everywhere insisted upon, together with the necessity of bringing it into agreement with the order and commandments of heaven. It will also be discovered, that better subjects of the state cannot be de-ired than those whose principles are formed upon those documes.

In regard to the doctrines of religion contained in our author's works, and which are dispersed through their all, but especially through those volumes which constitute the second class of his writings; we see them everywhere illuminated, and even according to the letter, confirmed by the clearest declarations of the

"For it is a fundamental rule with him respecting every doctrine of the church, that it must be drawn from the literal meaning of the Word, taken in its proper series and connection, and confirmed thereby. This rule he has pursued in all his doctrines, which are always clearly proved by unquestionable passages of Scripture. See for example how he has demonstrated, in the doctrine concerning the Lord, that there is but one God; that Jesus Christ is that God; and that in him is the Divine Trimty called Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"I do not with all due submission, think it necessary to touch upon those titles which have been unihinkingly bestowed upon the author-such as fanatic, visionary, enthusiast, and several others, dismissing them as applied to so enlightened a servant of the Lord Jesus, as names without any acknowledged meaning, only reminding those who so apply them of the words of Peter, "That they speak evil of the things that they understand

"In obedience, therefore, to your Majesty's most gracious com-mand, that I should deliver a full and positive declaration respecting the writings of Swedenborg, I do acknowledge it to be my duty to declare, in all humble confidence, that as far as I have proceeded in their study, and agreeably to the gift granted to me for investigation and judgement, I have found in them nothing but what closely co-insides with the words of the Lord himself, and that they shine with a light truly divine.'

EXAMINER.

The Yellow Warbler.-Every bush-every garden and groveis now echoing with the gentle twitterings of this little bird. It is i familiar to all, and found in all parts of our Province-at once the denght of our children, and the joy of every domestic home. It our vegetation. Little children should never destroy as nest, for all its acts and conduct are as useful and innocint as they are beautiful ] on the barring buds. It is almost of the same color, a greenish | ed ever being injured by lightning. talt stripes. The male has a tew reddish stripes on the breast-the female is yellow on the breast. This little bird lays four eggs in the latter part of May, or the beginning of June, of a whitish cotour spotted with brown. The size is about that of the taine canary. which it somewhat resembles—being of a more plump term. It is mea uses about four inches in length of body. The now bird t comes with the bursting bods, and seaves, ast as the hottest part of summer sets in, when the leaves and plants are partially dired up and cleared of worms, that is late in July or early in August. Its eyes, feet

is he competent who rejects them as soon as he finds anything that are gifted with pleasant iwitterings but no song, and that live that militative against those doctrines, which he has long chertished and acknowledged as true, and of which perhaps he is but blindly enamoured; nor is he competent who is an ardent, yet interesting the competent who is an ardent, yet interesting that are gifted with pleasant iwitterings but no song, and that live that are gifted with pleasant iwitterings but no song, and that live that are gifted with pleasant iwitterings but no song, and that live days are interesting to the competent who is an ardent, yet interesting the competent who is an ardent of the competent who is a competent of the co on worms generated on the fresh green leaves, disappearing with this kind of food, which lasts about two months and a half or sometimes. three months. It always delights the lover of pattire to hear its voice in spring, and its habits have been familiar to me for over 30 years in

> THE GARDEN OR REED SPARROW is another familiar and still earlier spring bird of Canada, more familiar even than the yellow bird. It visits our Province of en early in March, but generally in the beginning of I pril, and is found in its favorite resorts, the current bushes of our gardens or the low bushes about our fields. It is the firet Canadian bird whose song greets the ears after the snows of water, coming even before the blue bird. One of its notes or songs is very near these words," Simy-bee! sissy-bee! silio-see, slasy-bee! stmybee' sibo-see " It lives generally on worms and insects, but can live on seeds, crumbs, or bernes. There are several varieties of this bird, one, the red-cap-chip-bird, is often seen picking up crumbs about our doors. It is smaller than the reed spurrow, has a long tail, and builds on trees near our gardens. Another variety, the ground sparrow, is extremely fond of wallowing in the dust, of which it is nearly the colour-will run along the dry roads, or on the ground in the fields builds its nest on the ground, and lays four bine eggs epotted with black The red cap lays four white eggs, spotted with red. A fourth variety is the largest, and has white and black spots and stripes over the head-is found only in the woods, distant from the aubitations of man. The reed sparrow is of a long neat form, somewhat larger than the canary, fail long-colour brownish, with long dark lines of black passing over the body. It has a black spot on the throat, neck, and upper part of the breast. The male and female are of the same colour In every garden in Canada, throughout April, May, and June, can be heard the sweet little song of the reed sparrow. It often zits on the top of the garden fruit trees, and sings away with head erect and distended throat, easy-bee sissy-bee sibo-see to-weet. The other varieties have no song but merely pleasant twitterings.

### ON ELECTRICITY-No. 2.

The air is thus rendered a conductor, particularly if favored with humidity. And, by these means a thunder-cloud discharges its lightning, either from one cloud to another, if they should hap-pen to be in an opposite electric state; or to the ear h, producing certain and terrific destruction to any non-conducting object, such as buildings, trees, &c , that may lay between it and its destinaprevent any main stroke of explosion from lightning to fall on such buildings as are amply protected with rods, is by their discharging not only the thunder cloud's electrical atmosphere into which they are particularly emerged, but takewise the electricity of other parts, successively, of such electric atmosphere, producing this effect by a constant and silent discharge, and consequently leaving the electric atmosphere in which they are immersed deprived of its electricity. Now it being a well known fact that hightning will not leave a good conducting medium to enter or pass through a bad one, and as I have shown, the air being a nonconductor, it is evident it must be charged highly with electricity &c., before it can conduct the lightning. And as proper rods continue to silently discharge the air, it is unnecessary to say that it is lighly improbable that the fluid steed leave that air which is rendered a good conductor to pass into that portion of unelectrified air which is discharged of its superabundant electricity. It is thus we see how good rods repel the fluid and avert the dan-And the advantage of a sufficient number of rods is, that we discharge the electricity of the aumosphere in a much shorter time, and as a matter of fact we are quicker out of the sphere of danger. On the contrary, imperfect rods which are not in a condition to take the electricity from the air, merely act as an attraction for the lightning; which means if the building was about to be struck within the distance of its point of attraction, (which, by the by, has not yet been saustactorily defined.) it might take the rod by preference. Such conditioned rosh are really attractors, when good rods are repellers, and for this reason it is necessary that interior rods require to be made heavy to prevent them getting red hot; such a phenomenon never takes place when the rods are properly constructed and in sufficient number. When electricity enters, a corresponding amount leaves at the other end, if the rod is continuous;—the same with the telegraph. Many think that the electricity thrown on the wire at one station immediately travels to the other terminus at the same matant.

The question as to how far a r d will protect, cannot

be answered without knowing the magnitude of the storm it has to contend against; for when one rod would be sufficient steals the housewide's stray threads, and with them, small hairs and in an ordinary storm a greater number in proportion to the space grass, builds a neat little nest in some plumb, apple, or mac bush to be protected, would be required under an extraordinary tempest, near our houses. There it rears its sweet little family, and is heard for like floods, we are as liable to be visited by one as the other—early and lar, in May and June, twintering among the bastics—nimbly catching and distroying the flice and worms that would destroy July, was preceded by a slight thunder shower in the fore part of the same day. When we would not would be anticious. the same day.) When we reflect that we have to contend with probably millions of square acres of a nightly charged atmosphere, backed with thunder-clouds containing magazines of an immensiand affectionate. Sweet latte years warbler, it often comes to our ity of danger, it must necessarily force us to the conclusion of changes be chinate too early in spring, generally, however, about the 1 having the prominent parts of our build new secured, for bear in first week in May, and suffers much from coid, and for want of worms | mind there is not an instance on record of any building su project-

Toronto, 10th of May, 1853.

A party of hunters engaged in digging after a fex, which Ind burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, Virginia, recently, discovered a vem of quartz mingled with a relicon mineral, which upon being assayed, proved to be gold. The ven is eight feet wide, eleven nelses thich, and of unknown length, and a soud foot of quartz will yield, upon an avarage, sixteen desars.

IIT Land Ellesmere, who comes to New York as Queen Victoria's Commissioner to the Great Fair, is a younger brother of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duchess is a sister of the Earl of Carlisle, who visited Canada and the United States ten years

CORIGINAL I SOURCES OF DELIGHT

I love to see the dew-drops bright,
When sprikhing in the morning light,
They seem to speck that aid in y hear,
"God is goodness—God is here"
And mature's wondrous works survey

love to see the mountain atream. Hittering in the noon day be m, or as it rolls, its water clear, our to whisper "God is here."

I love to see the western sky. All tinged with evening's deepest dye. When all below and all above 80 cm to echo, "God is love."

FORT HILL, C W

While rocks and mountains, seas and sir Their swelling seng of proce prepare, And a Coround in earth and sky, Prainly tell and "God is night"

I love then in no stillness vast, All earthly cross far off to crest, Ald 'ne off he exhops of air, Pour out my soul in praises there

J W STONE

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

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

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

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

LARGE YIELD OF CARROTS - Mr. J. Winne of Bethlehem Albany County, secured a very large crop of carrots, by means of the following treatment: A piece of land measuring 333 feet in length, and 84 in width, about five-eighths of an acre, was also shed in the in length, and 54 in width, about live-eighth of an acre, was ploughed in the spring as early as the ground was dry enough, and a dressing of manure from the barn yard turned in. It was then sufferered to remain till some time in May, when it was thoroughly worked over with a cultivator barrow, marked time. York on the 5th, 13th, 25th, and 25th.

rows thirteen inches apart, and planted immediately the plants were in sight, a little plaster was sprinkled along the rows, which, in addition to its fertilizing effect, was a great ossistance in seeing the rows while weeding. They received two more hornigs and weedings, but no other extra care. The crop was dug quite late, and secured by plowing quite close to the rows, and then pulling the carrots by hand. They were put up in long narrow heaps with the tops outward, which no only They received two keeps out the frost, but leaves the tops so that they can be cut in the heap very rapidly and fed green to cattle, horses or sheep, who are very fond of tlem. The product of the ground cultivated was 730 bushels. The variety was the Long Orange Carrot .- Country Gentler an.

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

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

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

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

According to a circular recently issued at Manchester, the number of pounds of raw cotton consumed in the manufacnumber of pounds of raw cotton consumed in the manufac-turing countries named below, during the year 1852, were as

Great Britain, 745,000,000 pounds; Russia, Germany, Holland and Belptum, 172,000,000; France, including adjacent countries, 199,000,000; Spain, 44,000,000; Countries bordering on the Adrianc, 55,000,000; United States, 237,000,000; Mediterranean, &c., &c., 29,000,000. Total, 1,481,000,000.

A Pigeov Roost.-A pigeon roost is mentioned by the Fort A Pigeon Roost.—A pigeon roost is mentioned by the 2 of Smith, (Ark.) Herald, as existing in that region. It commences about 28 miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of twenty miles on either side of the Poteru to within a few miles of Waldron, in Scott county. The number of birds is beyond

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

POTATO YEAST .- Pare and boil six large potatoes, lift them and add six tablespoons-ful of flour. Pour upon them one of boding water, (the water in which they were boiled best.) add half a teacup of sugar and one tablespoen-ful of salt. When cool, put in a tea cup of home-made yeast, or half as much brewers' yeast. When well fermented, cork it, and keep it in a cool place.

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

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

## TIT INDIANS TEACHING THE WHITES \_ Extract of a letter, dated Newport, Brantford, May 16.

Although the prohibitory strong fiquor bill has not become law, the inciple was enforced a few days since by the Chiefs of the Six ations Indiaus, when assembled in Brantford to receive their interprinciple Nations Indians, when assembled in Brantord to receive their inter-est monies. As usual upon such occasions quite an army of shops and stalls, ostens bly for the sale of refreshments, provisions, garger beer, and such aclowable articles were paraded on the ground—but it soon appeared that something stronger than garger beer had been smuggled upon the ground, which the Chiefs resolved instantly to put

Accordingly the Chiefs, heading a party of warriors of their ap-Accordingly the Chiefs, heading a party of warriors of their appointment, secured the whole camp, scrumized every bottle, jug, barrel, keg, and vessel, and made prizes if everything containing whiskey, strong beer or any other mioxicating liquor, all which they upsit and spilled on the ground, to the great amusement and eddication of all the friends of sobriety, and to the chagna of the choptained dealers in prohibited liquore.

So you see that Indians can enforce a good law ahead of Quebec legislation. Profit by their example.—Correspondence of Message.

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

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

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

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

Anti-Gambling Anniversary.—The third anniversary of the Assosiation for the suppression of gambling, was celebrated May 12th, in the Broadway Tabernacle. The audience was not

very large.

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

The Rev. Mr. Beranger opened the exercises by invoking the blessing of God upon the meeting. The President addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the object of the Association. He said that it was to prevent as far as practicable, the formation of gainbling habits among the voung by the dissemination of facts, and by personal efforts with individuals known to be ex-

posed to the temptations of the card room or faro table.

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

gambling from our country.

The Secretary then read an abstract of the Annual report, which gave in detail the operations of the Society. The Treasurer's Report shows that on the first of May a balance of \$877-85 was due. Rent of office, printing &c., \$1658-81. Amount received during the year, \$1608-35. Balance due, \$755-81. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Cyril Pearl and C.C. Burleigh, Esq., and others, at some length, upon the subject of gambling.

of gambling.

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

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

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

## TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 31st, 1853. (Revised and corrected regularly)

1	Flonr-Millers' Superfine.		Eggs per dezen 0	41.	0	31
1		3	Butter-Fresh per lb 0	7 a	ñ	8
Į	" Farmers', per 96 lbs., 8 0 a 20	0	" Tuh do 0			
ł	Whent-Fall pr bus 60th 4 0 a 4	6	Pork per 100 lbs 27			
	" Spring do. do. 0 0 e 3	6	, Recf da 50			
	Orimeal, pr. bl. ,25 lbs. 17 6 a 18	8		6 4	0	٥
1	Ryr, per hush, 56 lbs. 6 0 4 0	O	'Caives 20	0 4	ಜ	0
	Harley, per bush, 48 lbs 2 3 a 2	6	Mutton per lb. by the qr. 0	5 a	. 0	6
i	Oat per bush, 34 lbs. 1 1014 2	0	[ Lambs 10	0 4	13	6
1	Pour perbuch, 60 lbs. 2 0 c 3	4	Hams per lh 0	6 4	٥	C\$
1	do Marrow Fut pribush 4 6 a 5	0	Lard per lb S	0.	. 0	6
1	Potatoes, per lauh 1 2 4 2	0	Turkers each 3	9 .	5	0
I	Grass Seed, per bushel 10 0 a 12	6	Fouls do 2	6 4	3	0
1	Christ Seed, perbushes 37 6 a 40	0	Wool per lb 0			
Į	Hay per ton	6	(Wood percord 12			
i	Stran per ton	0	, Sheep-kins struckter's 2			
į	Onions por bushol 6 0 a 7	•	, Ilidai per 100 lbi 20	0 .	21	3

## Receipts since our last Issue.

Mesford, \$44, from Geo D, on recount of subscribers of \$2.3. We cannot take \$1 for read where subscribers are in arrows over a month \$44 for discribing postage notice of \$1 for \$1 part on \$3 from We traphen Division Port Rowen, for 1832-3. D. W. R., St. Thomas, \$2

### Communications.

Letter from Pert Robinson, Indover until our next. J. W. S., Pelham, Poetry and Letter will be attended to in our next.

## MARRICD

At the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton, on the 24th instant, by the Rev Mr Ebby, Mr Alfred H St. German, of Toronto, to Miss Margaret, fourth daughter of Thomas Costen, Esq tormerly of kingston

## BIRTH.

Saturday the 21st inst, In this city, Mrs William ton of a sou

On the 8th May, 1833, in Norwich, Oxford, Elizabeth, the below d wife of Mr D miel Crosswalt, lane of Barton next Ramilton—sized 63. The deceased had been married to her betreaved and venerable husband 49 years, all of which were spent in Canada, and they had brought up a large family of sons and daughters. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends to Isment her death

In the natter of the Petition of James Calhoun of the Township of York, is the united Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, an involvent debtor—NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Besley Barrison, Esquine, Judge of the County Court of the United Countes of York, Ontario, and Peel, acting in the instear of this petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be helden for that pur pose at the other of the Clerk of the said Courty Court, on Worling objects of June 1821, at weelve check precisely, unless cause be then and there shown to the contents.

truy Dated the 23rd day of Max, 1853 S. B. O. ARRISON, Judge, C. C.

### A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY, 5 DOORS EAST OF SAINT LAWRENCE MARKET, King Street East, Toronto.

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastr., Confectionary, &c Private Families, Steamboots and Country Merchants, supplied COUGH CANDY, AND DYSPEPTIC BISCUIT, TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods May 27, 1853

## Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their neighborhoods. There are many who only require to be asked to subscribe. To pay even a moderate compensation in 1853 we require many more subscribes. Our list could be greatly increased by a little personal exterion in each 1864 to be agents and triends.

J. Q. Broad, Brantord—John Steet, Paris—John Tyner, Chambres the—Robert B. Dim. 7. Oktailes—J. B. Sinder, Wellington Spure—John Bunton—Dund is—Thomas Durring, Northeinville—Ecod Baker, Witerdown — John Canton, Perseversince Davision, Bleichtein.—M. Shaver, Clusford—H. A. Graham, Contral Traffigur Division—James Dougles, St. Catherines—Thomas Lufe, Simphille—James James Dougles, St. Catherines—Thomas Lufe, Simphille—James James Dougles, St. Catherines—Thomas Lufe, Simphille—J. B. Crowe, Petham—J. Rupelgee, Complewa—to. D. Prest. J. St. Compensa—to. D. Prest. J. St. Change—Interest Chair, Conswall—C. Legga, Breckvilles—James J. Rusen, Elevan—William Hurgard, Otta thee—R. M. Stephens, D. 1921. P. Put D. ver—Will M. Chairles—John Murdock, Aylmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vlenna—Alphens Polley, and Affred Owen, Sincoe—J. Russel, North Gower—L. D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port S. raix—t. J. Johnson, Ouervalle—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—Richmondhill, George Gerhannand Henry Sinderson—Newmarist, L. Levin and John C. Moulson—Bradford, William Lawre—Innieni, D. D. Hay—Nobleton, Will Handley—Alvek Davision, J. Boown in—Kleinbergh, E. B. Buller—Port Iredut, Johns Shuw——George—Low, Joshus Vanallen—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—St. in talle Moxan Jones—Douglas Creek J. Cumpbell—technony, Johnson Ruber and John Cambergh, E. B. Buller—Port Iredut, Johnson Ruber and John Port Hope, R. Sherin—Peterbova, Robinson Ruber and John Port Hope, R. Sherin—Peterbova, Robinson, Faller—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—St. in talle Moxan Jones—Douglas Greek J. Cumpbell—technony, Johnson Ruber and John Rubern, John Reityn, C. Choate—Aempisite, Win H. Fannin—Person, J. J. Arton, J. Derfington—Crowland, George Saith—Cu

## RICHMONDHILL DEPOT

FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to Australia, and that he now intends remaining at father indhill. It's respectfully lavites Farmers and others to call and inspect his \$2. W and WELL ANSURTED Stock of Dry Goods, Greeners Hardware, Creekers, Oue, Points & ass. See. Drags and Ardwares,—all of which will be sold at very low rates. Every article will be marked in plain fature, and sold at Forentto Prices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Hemember et the PONT OFFICE,) before purchasing clear here—as lee has determined to sell at a very small profit.

April 23th, 1853

April 23th, '853

# A. WANLESS, Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder, No. 3. Elzin Buildings, Yanze M., Toronto,

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messes. Henderson & Bisel, of Edinburgh, and other establishments is a colored, begs to inform his triends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest style of the art, however complicated. April 15th, 1503.

CALL FOR YOUR BOUND VOLUMES.
The subscriber having left Toronin city has left several hould work at the office of Mr. Durand, (Non of Temperature Office), where, those calling, the owners can now go them.

And the 1872 April 18th, 1923.

## Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Purifying Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

This Valuable I smally Medicine, or long tried effices, for correcing shi disorders of the Minnight Lavet, and he were correcing shi disorders of the Minnight Lavet, and he were and those Diseases arising from impurities of the Host The u sity symptoms of which me Contresses, blattelect, Spains, Loss of Appetue, sick Headwiche, Guldiness, Sonses and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pains in the Side, in and between the Shoulders, Indirection, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this manifestellent combination of Medical Agents, b) a little perseverance, be effectually removed. A very lew does will contince the afficted of their sailustry attength. The stomach will soon regain its strength a healthy action of the Liver, Il myle, and hidneys will spreadly take place, and instead of histespreas, healthy and renewed health will be the gurk re ult of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperious they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of dector confinement during thoff use, and to rederly people they will be fund to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public. Fundless at a certain age should never be without them. They are warranted to contain no Calonicl or any other deleterious ingredient.

For sin Agents—

Calcutts, fast Indies,

	Calcuita, East Indies,	MeIntosh & Co
	Madran	l' Corbyne
	Sierra Leone.	M Louis
	St Petersburg, Russia	J R Morolf
	Vicuna, Austria,	Di I C Mulden.
	Rome, Itely,	Dr J Ruhmi
	Berlin, Pinssen,	Dr R Vonliuffund
	Cinterbury, New Zealand,	John Tennison
	Humburg, Holland,	Dr J N Muller
	Paris Peace	I N Mateon, MD
		.Dr.J. Harris
į	Par Orton 1 Cap.	
ľ	New Orleans, U.S.A	C. Hay, M. D.
i	Charlestown,	H Cohen & Co
		Dr R B Douglas
1	San Francisco	VI State & Co
į	Antigur, West Indica,	
į	Lima, Peru,	
	Sydney, N.S. W	John Kenney
	Hobart Town, V B Land,	II Roberts
	Launceston,	J M Mackay
	Adelaide, S. Australia,	John Hoskin.
	Smyras, Turket	W II Morton.
	Valparates, Chili,	1 L Websur
	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	John Hall, and
Ì	S E UDAUHART Toro	

. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

## For Cheap Boots and Shoes

TO H BROWNSCOMBES SHOP, Stor of the R. - Boot, West side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Quiren Street.

May 3rc, 1853

## PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER,

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPEATT,)
ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO METALLI RGISTS,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Lightning Rod Manufactory,

Lightning Rod Manufactory,
On Yong-St, between King and Adelaide Str,
TORONTO, C. W.
At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted
Annewed them Lightshug Rods, with Zinc Professor, and
Electro Positive Elements combined in their Manufacture,
that rendering them equal to Copper as conductors. They
are in ter, twelve, and fourteen test lengths, with accurately
litted brass screws connecting points, an entire new style of
mittilic attachments for brick or itame buildings, also,
64:38 Isolators of a novel and irgenious construction, forming a lock. The whole mounted with a solid platinum Silser Point, fourteen inches long, surrounded at the base with
three angular negative magnets, which possess the power to
an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the
entire perfection of science up to the present time: the
whole constituing the most magnificent and perfect Patent
conductor ever presente. In othe public. The public are
exutioned against purchasing Rods of any person or persons
unless they pisses a certificate of agency, signed E. V.
Wilson, L. R. Agenc, and their sample Point, stomped
Spratts Reproducing Patentee, 1852, as we are not answers
the for roots quit up by any person unless they have our certificates as above. Your attention is called to the above
cauthon trum the fact, that society paties have offered to
the public an inferior article, plated, thaned, and otherwise
glossed over, when in truth they are not worth anything as
Flectice Points, nor do the parties offering them know anything about the laws of electricity, consequently it is
dancerous to employ ignorant men to protect your buildings
and your lives.

E. W. WILSON, &
If PIPER & BROx HER.

E ▼ WILSON, & II PIPER & BROTHER.

## T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, rear the Wharf COROURG Good Stabling attached Colours, J. musc. 19

## TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will receive Tenders
for FEN ING a portion of the Experimental Farm, in
the University Grounds, on or before WEDNESDAY, lat
June, at their Office, corner of hing and Sancies Streets
Particular in y be obtained from Piotessor Burkland, at the
Office, or o — Grounds
Toronte, ... a May, 1853

A SET OF SONS REGALIA AND EMBLEMS FOR SALE.

The Monument Distion Sons of Temperate having our rendered their Charter, will dispose of the above property at a very moderate price. Apply to Charles L. Bradiely of G. D. Prest, Queenston, May 10th, 1853.

## BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL,

MRESTS A HIERARD & Co beg to announce to their Continuous and the Public concernity, that they have REMOVED to loss 30, hing Street East, peat door to J. LERSIES's Book Store, where they are receiving a bure and varied assort meet of Lamp, Globs, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

Also—Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for Basios Helling Company

And Ock Tanned Stretched Leather Beiting—Thankful for past favor, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

TORONTO, April 24, 1853.

Received this Day.

It the Boston Lomp Store, Winter Blenched, Whale, Electron, Lord, and Machinery Olf.

Alia, Seiting, Packing, Rivem and Locing Leather,

A. HIEMARD & Co.

## TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1853! MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

THE Subscriber is all respectful. I form it is a new and the Parce generally, that the interfereed, English, and American Milliagra In It was in flowest to perform the english, and the eposed on TUESDAN, 7th Mar. 53. One of the pose of the trace for the user content be rest, therefore it is hoped that Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the beauties of Inchion, will finanche much that neetly real at THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 KING STREET CAST JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

## NEAN'S REPARES

## ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Chargest Lot of three Siraw Patrice and Braid Bonnets over offered in Toronto. A beautiful assumment of English and American Parasols Gauge and Rich Bonnet Ribbons. French Aid Glores at A beautiful assument of respirations.

Reduced Prices

CF The clove having been bought for tash, all will be sold very cheep

No. 60, KING STREAT FAST.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

## \$4,000 WORTH

OF Grey Factory Cettons, White Startings in heavy and fine makes, Striped Startings, Chintz, Prints, Moleskins, White Marcellies Quilts, Circassian and Crape Cloths for Dresser, having been lought very Chesp at Anction for Oash, will be sold at prices worthy of especial attention.

The Country Merchants can do well by calling and buying for Cash, before all are gone.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which, it is principle, he cannot deviate from any C. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in layor a timesett of otherwise. Serving a curbiner in a way that occurs their cilling again, should an opportunity present itself. Dean grain others in a way that he would wish other to deal with time elf. Asking the lowest price at once. A numble suspance is better than a slow shiring. Small profits and quick returns make a for evy purse.

An examination of stock and Prices is respectfully soluted, before tuying close here.

REMEMBER THE TOROS TO Hell St., No 160 bing Street East.

2.7 NO RECORD PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

## Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No 12 KING STREET LAST TORONTO

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description,—Ms., INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fall to kive satisfaction to those who madrator him with a cell. All orders prouptly attended to Emember the "Old Stand," No. 12, hing Street, six doers east of Votige Street, Toron to Taronto, January 1924.

## New York.

GILBERT PEARCY

Beat to return his success that keins the very liberal petronge bestowed on him for many project, and actuate that he has opened that large and commodium shop on Ruchmond St., 3 doors East of Younge No., Where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and despitch who heretofore has secured for him a consideration-harmost us to dill BERT PLARCY.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., CHARLES DUKAND, ESGE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN CERY, respectfully informs all destrens of employer 1 in professionally, that he has removed his other treat Yorge Street near his painter residence, to his NEW VITET, our thousand of B. M. Clark, Green, near the council of Yongo and Temperatice Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store.

store

He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts
of this Province, or to Conse yanging and Agency
Toronto, February 22nd 2833

W 0 0 L W A N T E D!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS
500 pieces Canadian clothe, Tureds and Finnels to ca
change for Wood on the most fay solde terms. Also, Cash
paid for Wood, Sheep skins, Goat and Deer skins, by
W A CLARK,

No. 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Sturs coone, 15th April, 1853.

## NOTICE TO THE TRADE. TORONTO

## HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

No. 77, Longe Street.

Emmember the "Gid Stand," No. 12, hing Street, 311 docts
east of Young Street, Toron to
Toronto, January 1953
TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTLL,
New York.

## HATS AND CAPS!

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to be form the Temperatus community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last actars, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperature principles.

Thankful is past tavers, he would again inside aid who want a quiet, comfortible at left cap he me, whise tapparts in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being.

No. 25 Cortlandt Street, near Broadinary, and the landing of most of the Sicamboats and R. monds in the city.

FLDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging

GILBERT PEARCY

Broad to return he success that ke is the very liberal promage bestowed on him for monly in greyst and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Decknown of 2, 3 dozen for the tree that the principle of the tree of the persons watting at greening the time of the persons watting at greening the shortest tooled to persons watting at greening the successible April 1885.

HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT I W. &c. &c. has resumed his Professional has mean at his time to reason of Penderson and Co's Start, Corner of King and Nelson Streets
Toronto, January 253.

## THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BDDAS, BDDAS, BDOAS.

BROWN & CHILDS.

See King St. Turnels 120 New 10 me St. Montreal.

There Mas attacheries presence 1600 pairs debt. Their prince delt, all o my 10 m. I very attention given to the set if pairs in 1 m. I very attention given to the set if pairs in 1 m. I very attention given to the pair bases of more than Size, one as the least remained Cash paid for size Alt., 400 fel of the 1800 sales best Spanish Solo for Size Alt., 400 fel of the grave more pairs.

Training Jan 1st 1853

J. We NA B.

BARRISTER, ATTERNIA, Acr. 1st Deer North of the core its, 42 mery 253



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,
RESPECTIVLLY inform the inhibitarie of Termine and the surrounding result, that he has just opened a spirally

## 

COMPRISING

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice. Molasses, Soap, Candics, Butter, Spices and every description of Family Gioceries

Prices Low-Goods New.

THEMENBER the stard-B M CLARK, Yorge Street, test Temperate: nurse, to the House farmerly occupied in Mr. Gordon, Frederica.

"Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the heat TEAS and SUCARR in

B. M. CLARK

### REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day,
Within and technology from a re-passing away.
While refore has triumpled, so place two all seem,
O er the old tachloried method of puth groy steam.

Let us give e at Tornabs, which a tew years are, Was dark Muday York, as you very will know, And see it to day, mid tour cities the best. And disservedly styled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes, Its beautiful ranches, their spaces and their domes. While its fine public buildings, errored with tisies, Adorn the site of some old marchy waste.

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains, its forests are open'd by the speed of our trains; The part we have seen, the procent we see, Well, well, we may look, what the future will be

Even now, where this wave of Onterio roor, And dish their white spray on the long besten shore, That spot as long secred does recinco invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade

But reforms as important as those have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade, Old style's and old habit, old prices have past, And customs much better are practised at last

The Howerts for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or so, A much finer style you now may procure, For less than one fourth of that sum, I am sure

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shilling per yord, Burnew you may purchase for half of this purc, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as mee

Will you call at McDON VLD S3 if it is lut to try, I ram his well softed Sock how cheap you can buy. And we senture to say, when you nook through his Store, You will wonder you never have tound it before

Then three story house, with the front pointed white. Which makes its appear are both graceful and light, With very large figure, which you pithally may see, Describing its number as ONE HENDERD AND THREE

## THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

Exaconable

Reclived this Season.

The whole of which he oders very tensorable, which the following last of Prices will show from 71d.

Also, a few Preces as low as 64d

Also, a few Preces as low as 64d

Also, a few Preces as low as 64d

1,500 "Glaghams and Derrys, very heavy 71d

4,001 "Heavy Manchester Smatting stapes, 71d

1,500 "Hine printed D. Lines 71d

1,500 "Hine printed D. Lines 71d

1,500 "Hine printed Muchus 71d

2,000 Pine Linen Hunderchief 41d

1,000 Pine and Fancy Staw Boanets 51d

Drawn Silk and Sain Boanets, &c &c C

Roya & Girls Staw Hutsin great variety,

3,000 yils Fancy Bouncet Ribbers 51d

250 der Silk, C &t in, and Fr had televis, per doz. 2 St

200 — Hovery 60 hunder's Dell Head
Alt numbers as Kanting Costion, cheap.

Silk and Stiln Visites, &c

WITH EVERS OTHER ARTHELE IN THE TRADE.

WITH EVERY OTHER ARTHELE IN THE TRADE.

\* Wholesale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

## JOHN PARKIN

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

## Niagara Temperance House,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,
BUFFALO CIFY.

R BAYLEY, Propriet of Good accommodations can no had at all times at this house at moderate charges.

EOARD ONE BOLLAR PER DAY

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, are the fine R of the degree of Surgeons, and Licentiste of he Honor degree is to far an arrangement of the Honor degree is to far a region to the Surgeon to the Honor and East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Laser pool South Dispersary, herased by Sir John Colborne to proceed to the Laser pool South Dispersary, herased by Sir John Colborne to proceed to the Laser pool South Dispersary, herased by Sir John Colborne to proceed the Laser pool South Dispersary, herased by Sir John Colborne to proceed the Laser pool Multipliery, in Western Canada, Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832. Bradford, January, 1853.

## Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1532.

Those weating bound volumes of this work for the above you, can obt in them up in applying at this office. Volumes bound in boards containing of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Fine of volume of 1852 well bound 31, can be forwarded to any part of C made at the expense of the purchases, at a trailing cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had for 3 91 c). If it at he volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for 2; 62 cv. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

## To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The under ign Lat No. 3. Disa Puddings, Yongo Street, bogs to intimate to the country generally, that toos have made arrangements with Mesors Rapide and Co. of Rochestry, to act as opens for their vorious kinds of Agricultural Indemnate, &c. &c., aming to those which diamoid discountry Previous at our Previous Rapide and discountry Previous at our Previous Associated which was not their various return and known a second country Previous as to the latest production.

Farrers wishing to keep meso in the action

of the litest production.

Firmers wishing to keep pieco in the serie of progress, and at the serie to the same of the unnecessity reduct they have been distributed in hid, which distributed to call and extended the implies a feet their indeed to call and extended the implies a feet their indeed to the superficiency which show he are the distributed to the literature which they will be proported to sell as low as any other bound in the file.

in the City.

Remainser the place T. F. No. 3, F. gin Rai d uga, Venge.

Remainser the place T. F. No. 3, F. gin Rai d uga, Venge.

Reck, G. eral Agrical t. 1 Varenona, under Meckearie a.

Wesky Missage Offic. Toronto, Sith March, 1833

R. H. BRETI GENERAL HERCHANT, -WHOLES ALE.
INFORTER OF HEAVY HARDWAY, Sheffield, Wedverhampton, and Burningkin Goods. Alex. Importer and Douter in Linear O'N, Falox, Gunpowder, Sugara, Teas, Spices, Fraits, Smilesery, &c. &c.

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## BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, al mong the Court House, Twonto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

## READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fill and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fishi make materials, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Desnatch. Mournings Furnished on the shostest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fushions received monthly.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

		E ()			# 41 h			<b>8</b> (1
ì	Men's Brown Hall and C	Conts, from 4 44	Men's Black Cloth	Vests, fron	7.6	Mon's Moleskin Fr	nusers,	from 7.6
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į	do Black Alpiex	do 10 0	do Finey Sitta	do	89	da check'd do	do	5 0
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J	Men's Paris Sal	in Hate	ret an L Drah	New St	Pe Bus	mess Conts-in	all m	aterials.

Men's Paris Salin Hats—Black and Drab. New Style Business Coals

Muslin della nes, yard wide, from 14 Public linens, quitte, counterpenaes, Penaet Counterpenaes, and teck and travels of mourning, infents' rubes, cape, and frok Steped short Couron warp line from 14 Bodies. Heavy gingarms di Splendid bonnet Rabbons Straw homer's, Gioves, howery rithous, laces, Edgings, artifical flowers, Shot, check d and period alpicas

"Is 3 showls, handkerela-fe neck-ties, b, cap fronts musicus, nets, coli irs, wike vitins, &c, miens carb ing, del junes

Freuery Coron, White do Supped shirting, Cotton werp Lodden' Strys, Friences, gamps, triomings, Bareke dresses. Barege dresses. Silk warp alpacas.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

## FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER GOUDS.

WILLIAM POLLEY. 66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street,

BEGS to call the attent on of the cargens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Imported expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods colourg cloths, orlevas, circassian cloths, gala plants, prints, ladies wood scarf shaws, wood polkas, (all sizes,)

goods colourg stoths, orients, circussian cionis, gass posses, prints, and prints for shirtings, red, white, b'ue, and ribbons, &c.

A tail assortment of Staple Goods vlz. Grey cottons, white cutions, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, b'ue, and pink flannils pladings, dertys, toks, Hungarian cloths, Bosomer cloths, Bevor, Eicphant, Whitney, and S. F. Goths, doesdons ensurers tweeds saments, Canadian grey cloths, Eroffes, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gioves, hosiery, wood sleeves, Bres, crivats, &c &c.

The stack without and large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonalle goods, which or QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city.

Late store nurchasers are respectfully sol cited to inspect, his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

of surpressed in the city

Tate, due purchasers are respectfully sol cited to inspect, his stock and prices, before purchasing obsewhere.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos , a prime article in Cotton Batting, 18 i.e., and White Wadding, &c.,

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

## ROBERT TAYLOR,

Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montg mery's Inn.

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPLST IN TORONTO.—THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE. CONFECTIONARIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

TINSPECTION IS INVITED.

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Chequered Warehouse Victoria Row, Jan 1833,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Glube Ofice, Tounts.

The subscribers keep siwnys on hand a large assortment of West of Laguard Broad Cloths. Cassimers, Dieskins, Tweeds, Venetion and Sum net Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Miterial. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Pisin and Figured Velvets, Silk and Colton Plushes. Safin and Figured Material of almost every de accept on "READY-MADE GARMENTS,

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Sufflers, And Gentlemen's Wear in General. Indges' Barristers' and University ROBES,

Of every Degree and quality, made to order G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, Janu ry 1853.

## HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. FOGGIN, YER AND SCOURER, 93, YOGE STREET, TORONTO. DYER

KID GLOVES CLEANED. Yorkville Sad He & Harness Shop.

JCHN DALL

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend should his case in his dre with promptiess and dispatch. HAR-NESS SADDALS and TRUNKS will be under a short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurey Values, &c., containing on hand.

N. B. Supplies the corner of Youge Street, as you exter from the Plank R aid.

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No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St

THOMAS PAUL & SON,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARY PORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP Dispressary-Queen Street, near Youg Street, Toronso,

WILLIAM WHARIN. WATCH & CLOCK MAKEK, JEWEL ER, &c.,

No 17, Church St , 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellers, of every description reps red cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for sale Toronto, January 1833

## W. STEWARD,

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

W S returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liber if support he has received. He silk continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many permiums for attainments fair in Canada and which has been hororably mentioned at the World's Lair in London.

I are in London

We saw is sell very low for cash, and every orticle war
ranged to be such as sold for -- Good and Chear.

ED Remember the sign of the Coller

## YONGE ST. POTTERIES NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR, Manufactures 2 500 pieces per week, producing 20 to 25 worth of goods on the average per week, through the

whole year

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province ter quantity and quality. They to kealt the three prizes at our 1 oronto Provinces. Show, and have done so at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze toleze. Mick Pans, Crocks, Bigster, Pickle Jars Corden Pots, and Ornamental Chimag Tops, on short notice.

J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superiors any ever in cruiscitured in 4 analyse before, he can recommend it as being for better for Dairy purposes, than the miser this yellow and dirty white looking trash made is some places.

January, 1883. January, 1853

## JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER 71, Youge Street,

Has constantly on hand a lorge and well selected stock Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Par-fumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. ALSO.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS GENERAL STATIONERY

N. B.—Wolcsale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder Smith's improved R. Land Verman Externanctor, Joiley Pdls., Farrell's Araban Linouent, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILL AS USUAL.

## CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO 37, KING STRELT WEST, TORONTO, begs leaved inform the jub c, that in addition to the atove basheer, has on hung tor will make to order) all kines or basheers and have to the fears, for Saffaces, for kines and have have been so that have a fear and New York Fit to of Fashions, significant for the fear and New York Fit to of Fashions and J. H. Charjell v. London and Paris Magazine of Fashions System of Cuttler.

Teror to, January 1853.

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

No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade largeners
that he has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Chimne
Toilet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAME
Which, trun his new and extensive Machirery, he is parted to sell at New York Prices. Wholesale a
BETALL
A B Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by
mg before here purch-sing el-ewhere.
Toronto Janu ev 1953

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKE
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
COMPANY and LODGE SPAUS executed is the bestyr,
and designs furnished in required. COATS OF ARfound and ombibaconco.
January, 1863

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
Instrument and Music Establishme

MESSIGN. A. & S. NORDHEIME.

Reg to inform their frierds and the public in general, it is that it is excited and the public in general, it is that it is excited and are constantly on hand, they he received and are constantly constantly on hand, they he received and not invitable in STRIWHATS FOR HAM both Bruss and Wood, which they are called to relate tower pure than any other Establishment on the Carlier Particularly they would recovered their new Sax Ham Cox sortals and other Brussianter in extra which are only the celebrated maker Cu at one of Particularly and other from any part of the country will be purely attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

NORDHEIMER, 38

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