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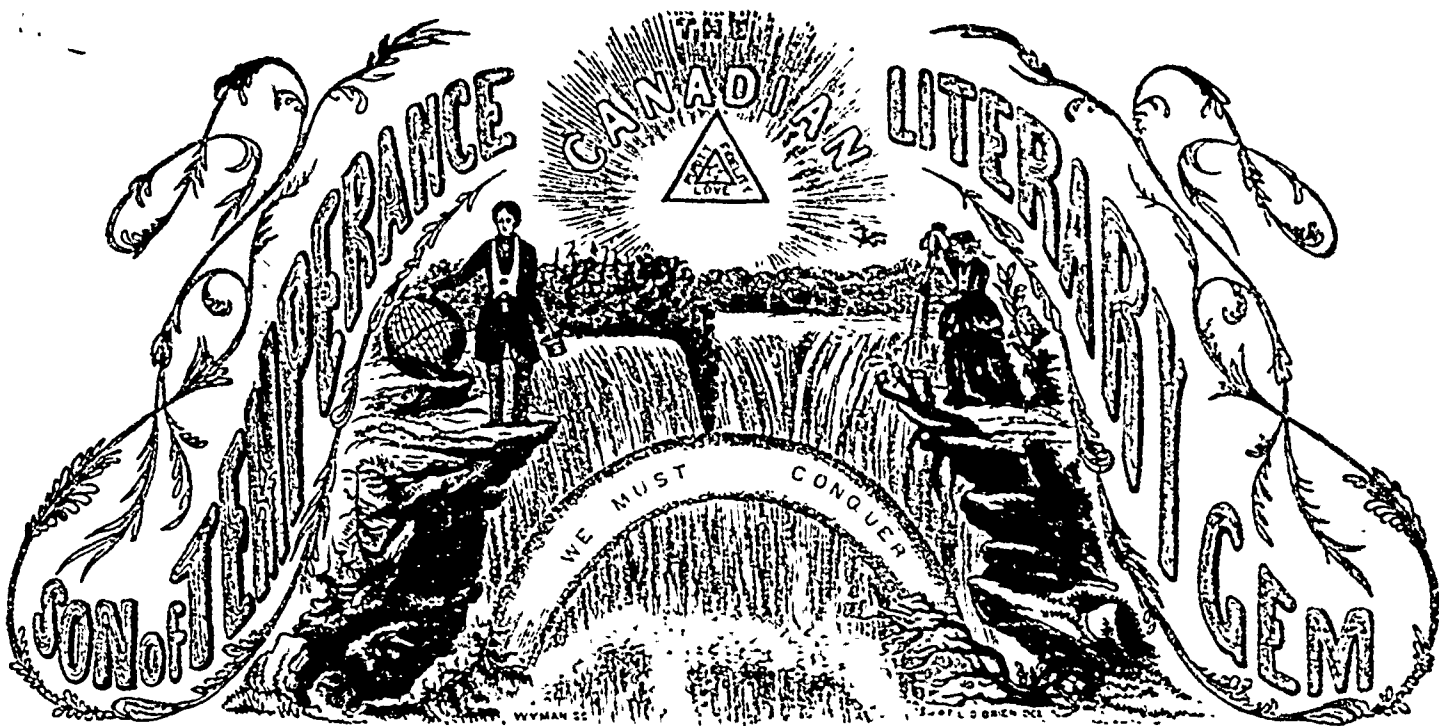
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

TECUMSEH—AN HEROIC POEM.

(Continued from No. 21, vol. 3.)

BY C. M. D.

THE PARTING OF DEAR FRIENDS—THE TEARS OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.
Nerv'd his soul for war—the cannon's rattle.
Now the warriors all await their chief,
Who homeward came oppressed with grief.
Each painted brave with nodding plume,
And scowling brow o'ercast with gloom,
A parting farewell gave his spouse,
Who tender sighs anon would draw,
Blasphemous tears from her husband's eye,
Did not his voice and look deny
His little children too he sees
Clinging about their father's knees;
He looks at them, then at his wife,
His bosom swells with manly strife
To conquer weakness, yet show love
To them—to her, whom all above,
His bosom loves—his youth's delight,
His help by day, his joy by night.
From these to part—perhaps for ever,
From all life's joys in a moment sever.
Their voices sweet no more to hear,
Compell'd to bow th' in a wailing tear,
Yet thought of them will wet his eye,
And when his vengeance blazes fire,
He'd wish his arm sh' it were a foe,
He'd think for them he'd die the blow,
And this will make his soul be gay,
When through his loins he cuts his way.
When with their blood his axe is red,
And his bosom swells to the war-hoop tread.
There too you'd see some youthful chief,
Fondly converse a lov'd damsel's grief,
Whose jet black hair luxuriant grew,
Around her neck of olive hue;
Her parting look deep love express'd,
And words of love war's wailing breast;
There mother's tears for sons were shed,
And aged fathers hung their head,
And now the savage host advance,
Each taking leave with parting glance,
His tools of war, the axe, the bow,
The war club smooth—knife and arrow,
Each warrior slung behind his back,
And noiseless took th' appointed track
In silence they tread the plain,
Or where the forests silent reign.
The sun their campers, the resource,
Which points the way of their easier course.
Many a mother's tender tears
Were joined with dark-eyed dame's fears,
Were seen and heard to home, where
Pala
Was never known before to reign,
Th' Indian woman can heave a sigh,
Th' Indian maiden's tear only
To her lover's dark and parting eye,
Although their homes in the forest wide
Each cabin brown of birchen bark,
At length to the eye green dais and
dark,
The cutting smoke—the children's cry,
The dog's loud howl—his wife's dark
cry.
Each warrior led to the woody maze,
And his mother's eyes now closed to
gaze.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

QUESTION FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETIES CONCERNING THE ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

Following letter, dated Nestor Gap, Franklin Co., March 25, 1853, which we copy from the Boston Herald, will claim attention. The writer of it, Mr. C. G. Proctor, is attached to those who are engaged in making a survey for the location of a road through New Hampshire and the northwestern part of England. The facts stated by him must excite curiosity, and if they be fully established, may well demand the investigation:—
We are in the small hamlet which bears the name of Nestor. We have been groping about for the last two weeks, in the most discouraging circumstances. We have had snow, ice rain, floods, mud, and all other unbearable things, and with. Yesterday freezing; to-day thawing. But I go to the account of my personal experience and sufferings, and then to give you a sketch of a most extraordinary discovery.
Yesterday, we were surveying near the brow of the range of mountains that makes up from this gap. The air was piercing and

clearly, and filled with driving snow. Suddenly the Sun closed in and rain 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 other 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 easily as possible. We were protected 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 short 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 angle, was removed, and we found an aperture beneath lined with rude steps. This was a spirit to further explorations. After half an hour's rather hard work we succeeded in making an opening sufficiently large to afford an entrance.

Before us lay a cave. Emerson would have entered it at once but Capt. Edwards restrained him until such times as ventilation would render it safe. Emerson went in first; I followed, and the rest came after us. After descending seven steps, the aperture widening a little way, we found ourselves in a spacious cave with the roof ascending until it reached a height of nearly forty feet. The size of the chamber was by actual measurement nearly four feet long, and sixty-three feet at its widest part. Beyond this, another flight of steps, seemingly deeper than the first, extended to another chamber, but we have not yet explored it. What lay beyond the first room, to what extent the cave reaches, or what it contains remains to be seen. But judging from what we have already discovered, the investigations that are to be made will possess the most overpowering interest. When we had been in the cave long enough to accommodate our eyes to the dim light furnished by the opening we had made, we began to make our observations. We were filled 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 concealment by those who had used it. Implements of defence lay in groups upon one side. They were of an exceedingly antique form. Harquebuses rested upon every article before us. The dust of ages had settled down upon all things in the cave.

In one corner we found three earthen vessels of singular construction and shape. These were filled with coin, of silver, brass, and iron,—but mostly of brass—of various shapes. The coin bore no marks, were evenly, but most curiously wrought, and Capt. Edwards, who boasts some knowledge of coins, declares them to be entirely unlike anything which he had ever seen or read of,—and of a very ancient date.

But the most singular and interesting discovery of all, consists in our having found in a niche, several rolls and packets, composed of a material entirely unknown to us, upon which was inscribed figures and characters the meaning of which, as yet, we have not been able to determine or make out the nature or date to which they may have belonged.

To go tomorrow to the cave, having made ample preparations for exploring it to its utmost extent. We took with us provisions for a week and bedding for our accommodation. We shall occupy the chamber already discovered. Capt. Edwards is so deeply interested in the investigation before him, that he has abandoned for a week at least, his surveying expedition. He is filled with the highest hopes, and although a cold and unimpressive man in the ordinary concerns of life, he is now animated with the greatest enthusiasm.

Conversing on the topic, this afternoon, he declares his belief that both the coins and scrolls have a date anterior to the Christian era. If this be so, we certainly have a clue, that will conduct us to an enquiry that has hitherto been clouded in mystery and the silence of the grave,—“What was the condition of this country centuries ago, and who inhabited it?” It cannot be supposed that this vast continent has been permitted to be a bowling green for so many thousands of years; or that our

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

Capt. Edwards has forwarded a small quantity of the coin and a scroll of the manuscript, to his brother, Cornelius R. Edwards, Esq., of the Exchange Coffee House, with a request that he would lay them before the learned and scientific men of Boston, and also before the faculty of Harvard University. His letter and package will doubtless 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, than I am not able in this hurried letter to give.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

An incident occurred at the Key Biscayne lighthouse during the Florida war, which is perhaps worth recording. The lighthouse was kept by a man named Thompson. His only companion was an old negro man; they both lived in a small hut near the lighthouse. One evening about dark they discovered a party of some fifteen or twenty Indians creeping upon them, upon which they immediately retired into the lighthouse, carrying with them a keg of gun powder, with the guns and ammunition. 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 instantly riddled by rifle balls, and he had no alternative but to be close. The Indians meanwhile getting out of patience at not being able to force the door which Thompson had secured, collected piles of wood, which being placed against the door and set fire to, in process of time not only burnt through the door, but also set fire to the stair case conducting to the lantern room, where both Thompson and the negro were compelled to retreat. From this, too, they were finally driven by the encroaching flames, and were 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 twenty feet above the lighthouse. These men had to lie in this situation, some seventy feet above the ground with a blazing furnace roasting them on one side, and the Indians on the other snatching 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 wasted to death, and in a fit of desperation, Thompson seized a keg of powder, which he had staid preserved to keep from the hands of the enemy, threw it into the blazing lighthouse, hoping to end his own sufferings, and destroy the savages. In a few moments it exploded, but the walls were too strong to be shaken, and the explosion took place out of the lighthouse, as though it had been fired from their guns.

The effect of the concussion was to throw down the blazing material level with the ground, so as to produce a subsidence of the flames, 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 body of the old negro while strength was left him, and before it perished.

The gunpowder was heard on board a revenue cutter at some distance, 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 resorted to, to get him down; and finally a kite was made and raised with a strong twine, and so maneuvered as to bring the line within his reach, to which a rope of good size was attached and hauled by Thompson.

Finally, a block, which being fastened to the lighthouse, and having a rope to it enabled the crew to haul up a couple of men, by whose aid Thompson was safely landed on terra firma.

The Indians had attempted to reach him by means of the lighting rod, to which they had attached things of buck-skin, but could not succeed in getting more than half way up.—Charleston News.

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF ESPERANCE.—It is related that Lord Brougham on one occasion, after having practised all day at Harrier, he went to the House of Commons, where he was engaged in acute debate through the night, and 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 Son of Temperance

### IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO THINK ON.

Sir,—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 woe, that curse 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' citadel, 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 impartial and truth-loving old gentleman, let us in this warfare show that we are his legitimate off-spring, 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 community—for 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 truth-loving portion of our opponents 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 unite 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 matter 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 ability, 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 account 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 intellectual, 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 a 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 satisfactorily established before said committee, shall, if considered by them of sufficient 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 herewith.

5th. When there is more than one Division of the Order in each Municipality, 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 committee, 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., with a petition for an efficient law to prevent the evils caused by the traffic, before our Legislature at its next session. And if the 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 circumstance that may occur before the first day of June next, to be taken into account, from which time such investigation shall commence.

The most important question that may arise is, will all our Divisions unite to carry out the suggestions? 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 hasten 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 it, while we emblazon on our flag, "Canada expects every man to do his duty."

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 suggestions to the R. S. of any Divisions in which none of the members have, as yet, subscribed for it.

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 biased witnesses to unimpartial judges—that no evidence will be taken but such as can be established before 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 examination could 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.

A. S. T.

Burford, May 14, 1853.

### Humorous.

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

#### LINES BY A WESTERN ALLIGATOR POET.

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

Go kill the whole Comanche tribe,  
Some day before you dine;  
Pack 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 whp 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 to shame. When next the borrower had an invitation to a christening, he applied in another quarter, and related how he had been treated on a former occasion. His second friend in need expressed his sympathy, and assured him that he need not fear a repetition of such scurvy treatment. As a precautionary measure however, the borrower 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—mend 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 spring—said to Jerrold:—"I cannot imagine what makes my hair 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 afraid, madam," replied the distinguished dramatist, drily, "that it is the essence of Time—(Thyme.)"

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, if thee wants that piece of rope, thee may have it; when, seeing 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 was in the room, he axed where my hat was, and it was on my head all the while,'

LONG WIKED.—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 quietly 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, all that functionary, seeing no prospect of a close, walked deliberately up the pulpit stairs and handing him the key requested that he should lock up when he got through, and leave the key at his house as he was going along.

"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy clerk in a book store, to a homely dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble. "Yes." "Well here's an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the 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 possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

### Ladies' Department.

#### COMMON THINGS

BY MRS. HAWKSHAW.

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

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

It shines upon the fisher's boat  
(Out on the lovely sea)  
Or where the little lampkins lie,  
Beneath the old oak tree.

The dew-drops on the summer morn,  
Sparkle upon the grass.

The village children brush them off,  
That through the meadows pass.

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

Poor Robin on the pear tree sing,  
Beside the cottage door,  
The heath flower fills the air with  
Sweets,  
Upon the pathless moor.

There are as many lovely things,  
As many pleasant tones,  
For those who sit by cottage 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 determined 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 not help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold readily enough and churned till the butter came. She didn't 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 fetched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly 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 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 ears 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 me—but some kind of a storm I expected. Will you believe it?—she never greeted me with a sweeter smile—never had a better smile for me than on that day; but there stood the churn 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 didn't 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 churn 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 rattled the buttermilk quite long enough, it is only for fun you are doing it!" I knew how it was in a flash! She had brought the butter 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 E: in italics.]

THE UNDISCOVERED.—During the time of King Roger of Sicily, a nobleman of that Island went to bathe in the sea by moonlight, near Messina. While bathing he observed near him a water maiden, of a beautiful appearance, who was singing, and floating over the waves. Wherever he attempted to turn she followed; at last he laid hold of her by her long streaming hair, held her fast, and pulled her to the shore, and asked her who she was and whence she came? As she made no answer, he covered her with his cloak 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 she made to his questions. He took her to wife and lived with her a long time happily, till one of his servants unfortunately suggested to him that his wife was an evil spirit, a mermaid, who intended to destroy him. Irritated with this thought, he went to her, taking with him her little child, and swore that if she did not immediately declare her name and her descent, he would put the child to death before her eyes. Agitated beyond measure, she attempting in every way to calm her husband's rage, but in vain, she spoke thus, with a melancholy voice:—"Alas! now that I must speak, our happiness is at an end. I am of the race of water nymphs, who love the depths of the sea; but now I can love you no longer and live with you no more, but must leave you even this hour." She threw her arms about his neck, kissed him and vanished, never more to return. And when the child was grown up and was walking one day on the sea shore, his mother suddenly rose from the waves, pulled him in with a strong arm and sunk with him to the bottom.

A MAN WITH EIGHT WIVES.—April 6, before Justice Telford at Gloucester. William Wardle was indicted for intermarrying with Sarah Martin, his former wife, Ellen Wormsley, being still alive. This was an extraordinary case. The prisoner having married eight wives, in different parts of the country. At the time of his committing six of them had been discovered: Ellen Wormsley, whom he married at Manchester, Sarah Martin, married at Walsall, Elizabeth Parkin, married at Birmingham, Mary King, married in the Isle of Man, and Hannah King, at

and at Dymock. Two others have been discovered since his... All the eight wives (except the last) were brought to Gloucester to confront the faithless Don Juan, and the trial was expected with deep interest.

An old lady at Halsall, England, left her husband's stockings and a ball of yarn on the table one night lately when she went to bed, but they were gone in the morning.

SIR 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 above is from the Leader newspaper 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.

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

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

Resolved, 1st That the "Advertising of Spiritous and Intoxicating Liquors by a Son of Temperance" is not only a violation of principle, but an express violation of the motto of our Order "Love, Purity and Fidelity."

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 members of the Sons of Temperance in firmer and closer bonds.

Resolved, 3rd That it is the opinion of this Division that the angry controversy existing between the before named parties had better be brought to a close, before the evils arising from such controversy, be irreparably spread—that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be submitted to our respected Brother Durand, Editor of the Son of Temperance.

JOSEPH S. FLETCHER, R. S.

Morpeth, May 17, 1853.

The Spirit is now discontinued.—Ed. Soc.

The LANTERN SOURCE, 24th May, 1853, was a very pleasant party, attended by about 250 ladies and gentlemen. Br. J. Vert, an unflinching advocate of the cause, filled the chair.

and entertaining. 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.

Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proverbs c. 22 v. 6

ROBIN REDBREAST'S SECRET

I'm little Robin Red-breast, sir, My nest is in the tree. If you look up in yonder elm, My pleasant home you'll see.

A SHORT SERMON FOR YOUNG MEN.—Owe no man anything.—Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence, and famine. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence.

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 Britain 7 years.

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

A MISTAKE ALL AROUND.—The Pizarro tells the following first-rate anecdote.—A person who wore 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.

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

The New York Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at its recent session 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 overthrow of intemperance, and we go for that law as one especially needed in our own State.

ORIGINAL

GOD IS EVERYWHERE

Great giver of divine delight, I trace thee every where I see thee in the evening light, And feel thee in the morning air.

DR. ROLPH AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

Sir—In your issue of the 17th instant, I observe a letter from "Rowland Burr," giving his "opinion" as to the absence of certain members when the vote was taken on the second reading of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

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 will 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.

We stated in one of our April numbers what Mr Perry's letter states, and has: only given both versions of Dr. Rolph's conduct.—[Editor Soc.]

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Palmerston has denied that the letters of foreign refugees are opened by the British Government. Kansas has determined to prosecute the proprietors of the Times newspaper for libel. A war is going on secretly in Switzerland and Germany between Protestant and Catholic interests.

The American Government have ordered a war vessel, the Vixen, to proceed to the Bahary waters. The managers of the New York Crystal Palace will allow no intoxicating liquors to be sold in the vicinity thereof. A church was lately struck by lightning in Rochester while the service was proceeding, and one man was killed and six others partially injured by the electricity.

On the 21st June a great Southern Convention of commercial men is to assemble at Memphis to protect Southern interests, and to counteract Northern influences. It is said President Pierce of the Great Republic, keeps up quite an establishment, and that he has recently assumed quite aristocratic airs.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on THURSDAY WEEKLY during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements and will give the news of the day, politics and other news. Subscription price for 1853 \$5.00 in advance. Or within one month after subscribing 7s. 6d. currency. If not paid at the end of six months, and it left to the end of the year 10s. currency. Half yearly subscribers will be 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 the year. No paper will be discontinued unless at the option of the publisher until the subscription price is paid. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions or guaranteeing due payment shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers or 10 partly old and partly new, with the money or guarantee shall receive a copy gratis. The club system at year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them upon these terms—5 copies for \$4, 10 copies for \$7, 20 copies for \$12, 30 copies for \$18, but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to one person in all cases otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs 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—'tis the flag—'tis the flag of our Order! It bears on its bosom a star beaming bright, And the dove and the olive branch on its fair border. Wave it aloft—high! and still higher, Up! 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 its aid neither cannon nor sword. 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—'tis the flag—'tis 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—'tis the flag—'tis 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. Catharines, 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 rescission 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 Order.

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 returns. The number of members now in the Order is 17665 nominally; the actual paying number being less.

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

The G. W. P.'s report was read in the afternoon 1st 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 wearing off—by want of attendance—by repeated breaches of the pledge, yet the great majority of Divisions have maintained their standing. Many of the Divisions have omitted to make proper returns, and the G. W. P. thinks they are highly censurable. Out of 256 only 52 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 correspondence of the Grand Division be hereafter conducted by the Grand Scribe. He strongly recommends the Order to support all well con-

ducted and consistent newspapers. Also recommends the Deputies to pay more attention to the distribution of tracts—thinks the patronizing of good papers preferable to tracts—thinks that the public voice of Canada, shown 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 Smithville, 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 LIQUOR ADVERTISING Question was not mooted 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 June, 1853, at Chicago. The G. W. P. and P. G. W. P. will go there as delegates.

THE MEETING OF THE LEAGUE—This body met on the 24th inst., at St. Catharines—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 retailers and persons who drink and deal in intoxicating liquors. The name of the League has been changed from the "Temperance League" to the "Prohibitory Liquor League." The alterations 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 Recording Secretary, are to be located in the city of Toronto. Much effort 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 League 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 to abridge the pledge, by confining it to retailers. There was only one delegate, we are told, attending the League Convention, who was in the habit of drinking liquor. Mr. Watson of London, was appointed Chairman for the current year.

ELORA DIVISION—ITS SLANDERS—This Division, at the instance, chiefly, of Mr. C. Clarke, a short time since passed a few fair 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. McQueen, 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 Backwoodman, 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 on their former professions plainly tell them of it, instead of plastering over their political wanderings, he can abuse us for this honesty. Well done, Mr. Clarke, REFORMER 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 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 man by practice, but a reformer and friend of honest progressive reform—not of OFFICE-SEEKING REFORM. The Editor of the Son of Temperance will do his duty as a politician and as a temperance man, although a THOUSAND GOVERNMENT HACKS like Mr. C. Clarke were to instigate little Divisions to allow him to vent his spleen.

THE TWO PRINTER BOYS—THE O'NEALS—'n Saturday the 21st instant, we were in court when the Court sentenced the young O'Neals for murdering their father in Toronto. They were sentenced each to two years hard and solitary labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. 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 away from home—the young men came home and found that their mother had fled and they determined with equal cruelty to chastise their father, a fight ensued and ended by their striking him 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 broken 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. CATHARINES 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 suasion? 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 Chair. 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 Houston of the navy, Rev. T. W. Higginson of Mass., Rev. E. W. Jackson of Penn., Hon. Neil Dow of Mass., Rev. Dr. Patton of New York city, Rev. S. A. Yerkes of Penn., Col. E. M. Gregory of Ohio, Rev. R. S. Crampton, of Rochester, Capt. Foote of the Navy, and Dr. Hewitt.

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

THE HIGHLAND DIVISION will hold a Soiree this day on the farm of the Widow Cornwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Three Rivers Cathedral Bill, lately thrown out in Committee, is to be again brought before the House of Assembly, it is said, by priestly influence. Mr. Kenzie's attempt to introduce the ballot system is opposed by HISCKS AND HIS GOVERNMENT. An attempt was made lately to relieve the road companies from the law allowing the mails to pass free. HISCKS and even ROTUN voted for it, the former speaking for it, but it failed, and it is looked upon as a small government defeat. 'Tis this consistent in Rolph? 33 voted against—16 for it. He opposed in 1850 the Beary 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—\$30,000 merely for repairs to government offices—\$30,000 for juvenile prisons and asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind—\$10,000 for collecting and copying Seigneurial 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 erect 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 loan—\$750,379, additional for Spencer Wood (the Governor's residence) besides vast sums at Kingston, Montreal, &c.—\$60,000 to various sectarian educational institutions, and so forth. We have been in session, with intervals, since 19th of August last, and the estimate for the supplies for 1853 is not yet before us!"—Message.

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

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

Mr. Cameron has, at length, submitted a temperance report, on the petition of the Mayor of Cobourg, dated 3rd of May nearly 9 months after the session commenced! It occupies seven or eight pages—states that 209 petitions, with 70,000 signatures, have been received during the session for the Maine Law, among them one from the synod of the Presbyterian church—one from the county council of Essex and Lambton—one from S. M. do. of Stenont, Dundas, and Glengarry—one from the Sons of Temperance, 400 divisions, and 17,000 petitioners.—Message.

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

Under the New York statute the damages recovered against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company for those who were killed at Norwalk, would amount to \$225,000, and the damages to injuries to persons and destruction of property to \$50,000 or \$60,000 more. Under the statute of Connecticut, the damages for the dead might run up to \$400,000 or \$500,000. It is said that one suit has been commenced by the surviving relatives of an eminent deceased physician for \$25,000, and another by the friends of one of the deceased Boston passengers for \$100,000.

Discoveries made by the police in their arrests at Berlin, prove that the conspiracy was in close alliance with the Italian one, of which the unsuccessful outbreak at Milan was the manifestation. M. Kunkel is deeply mixed up in the Berlin affair. Dr. Frankenthal and Dr. Luederof are the two persons of most note arrested.

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



The Literary Gem.

(ORIGINAL) 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,  
That flings her bright shadow o'er night's sable noon.  
Oh 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 glittering 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 night,  
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.

Oh I think as I gaze on your nebulous forms,  
Can ye rule aught with us of our sunshine or 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) oft tell,  
The home of immortals—their heaven—or hell—  
That bourne whence the soul, manumitted from clay,  
Redeemed, or condemned, from earth hastens away.

'Tis strange—'tis 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 beautiful 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 traust to you.

But methinks that our God has a throne on this earth,  
In field and in flood—in the element's mirth—  
In the hurricane's shriek—in the pale lightning's flash—  
In the soft-blowing breeze—in the thunderbolt's crash—  
In the drift-briety flower—in the clear silver rill—  
In the proud oak monarch that 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 home's up above 'mong yon 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 sight,  
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.

Coronet, 8th April, 1853.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance.)

SWEDENBORG THE PHILOSOPHER AND DIVINE.

Continued.

Before I proceed to my most humble declaration, it behoves 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 is in Heaven. Neither be ye called masters (teachers), for one is your master (teacher), even Christ."—Matthew 23rd Chapter 8, 9, 10.

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 Apostles, both in the Old and New Testaments; Holy Writ alone is acknowledged as a measure, rule, and guide; by which all doctrines must be accurately investigated and decided upon as to whether they be true or false."

As therefore, doctrine 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 humble confidence to pour forth the deepest sentiments of my heart, respecting the theological writings of Assessor Swedenborg.

Convinced by experience I must in the first place observe, that no man is competent to give a just and suitable judgement of those writings who has not read them, or who has read them only superficially, or with a determination to reject them, after having perused without examination some detached parts only; neither

is he competent who rejects them as soon as he finds anything that militates against those doctrines, which he has long cherished and acknowledged as true, and of which perhaps he is but blindly enamoured; nor is he competent who is an ardent, yet indiscriminating Biblical scholar, that in explaining the meaning of the Scriptures, confines his ideas to the literal expression or significant only; and lastly, neither is he 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 void 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 illustration 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, astronomy, chemistry, experimental philosophy, natural history, architecture, history, and above all anatomy. And further, throughout all his works, there is discoverable a complete harmony—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 proceeded 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 in all the above considerations, be compared with that of our author.

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 desired than those whose principles are formed upon those doctrines.

In regard to the doctrines of religion contained in our author's works, and which are dispersed through them 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 Word.

"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 Trinity called Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"I do not with all due submission, think it necessary to touch upon those titles which have been unthinkingly 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 not."

"In obedience, therefore, to your Majesty's most gracious command, 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 grove—is now echoing with the gentle twitterings of this little bird. It is familiar to all, and found in all parts of our Province—at once the delight of our children, and the joy of every domestic home. It steals the housewife's stray threads, and with them, small hairs and grass, builds a neat little nest in some plum, apple, or tree bush near our houses. There it rears its sweet little family, and is heard early and late, in May and June, twittering among the bushes—nimble catching and destroying the flies and worms that would destroy our vegetation. Little children should never destroy its nest, for all its acts and conduct are as useful and innocent as they are beautiful and affectionate. Sweet little yellow warbler, it often comes to our changeable climate too early in spring, generally, however, about the first week in May, and suffers much from cold, and for want of worms on the bursting buds. It is almost of the same color, a greenish yellow, as the bursting buds, especially of the golden willows, on which it is fond of sporting and seeking food. The color all over the body is yellow, with a greenish tinge, and also a mixture of darkish stripes. The male has a few 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 colour spotted with brown. The size is about that of the tame canary, which it somewhat resembles—being of a more plump form. It measures about four inches in length of body. The first brood comes in the bursting buds, and ceases, just as the hottest part of summer sets in, when the leaves and plants are partially dried up and cleared of worms, that is late in July or early in August. Its eyes, feet and beak are darkish. It is one of a numerous class of lute birds,

that are gifted with pleasant twitterings but no song, and that live 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 nature to hear its voice in spring, and its habits have been familiar to me for over 30 years in Canada.

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 an early in March, but generally in the beginning of April, and is found in its favorite resorts, the corner bushes of our gardens or the low bushes about our fields. It is the first Canadian bird whose song greets the ears after the snows of winter, coming even before the blue bird. One of its notes or songs is very near these words, "Sisy-bee! sisy-bee! sibo-see, sisy-bee! sisy-bee! sibo-see." It lives generally on worms and insects, but can live on seeds, crumbs, or berries. 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 sparrow, 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 blue eggs spotted 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 habitations of man. The reed sparrow is of a long neat form, somewhat larger than the canary, tail 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 sits on the top of the garden fruit trees, and sings away with head erect and distended throat, sisy-bee sisy-bee sibo-see to-wreet. 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 happen to be in an opposite electric state; or to the earth, producing certain and terrific destruction to any non-conducting object, such as buildings, trees, &c., that may lay between it and its destination. The manner in which accurate and properly erected rods prevent 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 likewise 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 lightning will not leave a good conducting medium to enter or pass through a bad one, and as I have shown, the air being a non-conductor, 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 highly improbable that the fluid should leave that air which is rendered a good conductor to pass into that portion of unelectricified air which is discharged of its superabundant electricity. It is thus we see how good rods repel the fluid and avert the danger. And the advantage of a sufficient number of rods is, that we discharge the electricity of the atmosphere 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 satisfactorily defined,) it might take the rod by preference. Such conditioned rods are really attractors, when good rods are repellors, and for this reason it is necessary that inferior 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 instant.

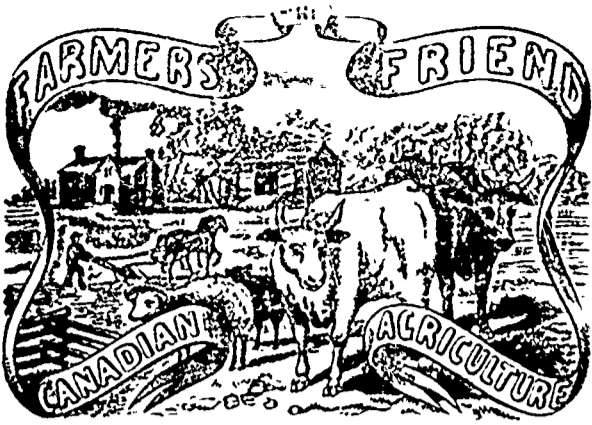
The question as to how far a rod will protect, cannot be answered without knowing the magnitude of the storm it has to contend against; for when one rod would be sufficient in an ordinary storm a greater number in proportion to the space to be protected, would be required under an extraordinary tempest, for like floods, we are as liable to be visited by one as the other—(for example, the terrible thunder storm on the 29th of last July, was preceded by a slight thunder shower in the fore part of the same day.) When we reflect that we have to contend with probably millions of square acres of a highly charged atmosphere, backed with thunder-clouds containing magazines of an immensity of danger, it must necessarily force us to the conclusion of having the prominent parts of our buildings secured, for bear in mind there is not an instance on record of any building so protected ever being injured by lightning.

Toronto, 10th of May, 1853.

E. V. WILSON.

A party of hunters engaged in digging after a fox, which had burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, Virginia, recently, discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral, which upon being assayed, proved to be gold. The vein is eight feet wide, eleven inches thick, and of unknown length, and a solid foot of quartz will yield, upon an average, sixteen dollars.

Lord 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 since, when he was Lord Norfolch.



[ORIGINAL]

SOURCES OF DELIGHT

I love to see the dew-drops bright, When sparkling in the morning light, They seem to speak that all in my heart, "God is goodness—God is here"

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.

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.—The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India rubber cloth will be quite wet.

THE BEE MOth.—Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture, will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the savages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey.

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

LARGE YIELD OF CARROTS.—Mr. J. Winno of Bethlehem, Albany County, secured a very large crop of carrots, by means of the following treatment: A piece of land measuring 333 feet in length, and 84 in width, about five-eighths of an acre, was ploughed in the spring as early as the ground was dry enough, and a dressing of manure from the barn yard turned in.

rows thirteen inches apart, and planted immediately. As soon as the plants were in sight, a little plaster was sprinkled along the rows, which, in addition to its fertilizing effect, was a great assistance in seeing the rows while weeding. They received two more hoeings and weedings, but no other extra care.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—To make beautiful gooseberry bushes, take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes or buds in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will foot and run up a single stock forming a beautiful symmetrical head.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

POTATO YEAST.—Pare and boil six large potatoes, with them add six tablespoonsful of flour. Pour upon them one quart of boiling water, (the water in which they were boiled is the best.) add half a teacup of sugar and one tablespoonful of salt.

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

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

INDIANS TEACHING THE WHITES

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, Brantford, May 16. Although the prohibitory strong liquor bill has not become law, the principle was enforced a few days since by the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, when assembled in Brantford to receive their interest moneys.

Accordingly the Chiefs, heading a party of warriors of their appointment, secured the whole camp, scrutinized every bottle, jug, barrel, keg, and vessel, and made prizes of everything containing whiskey, strong beer or any other intoxicating liquor, all which they upset and spilled on the ground, to the great amusement and edification of all the friends of sobriety, and to the chagrin of the chop-artisan dealers in prohibited liquors.

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

The Countess Blanketely has just been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, for her share in the Hungarian revolution. She has already been immured 3 years in the fortress of 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 have been shipped from Toulon to Cayenne, for their recent attempt to escape. Blanqui, it is said, is among them.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL.—The Columbus is the first of a new line of weekly steamers, which are hereafter to leave San Francisco on the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 20th of each month, and New York on the 5th, 13th, 21st, and 28th.

On the 10th May a large meeting was held in Brockville in relation to the Ottawa and Brockville Railway. Numerous resolutions were passed. George Crawford Esq. was appointed President, and D. B. O. Ford was appointed Vice President. This road will doubtless be made and will prove a useful one. A railroad is also to be made from Kempsville to Perth, and from Port Dover to Dunville. Some persons will get DREADFULLY BIT by some of these speculations. We are decidedly in favor of useful railroads, but not in favor of every MOONSHINE SCHEME. A meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada was held at Toronto on the 19th April, and several premiums were named to be given at the next autumnal fair out of a sum of £50 voluntarily given by Mr. Mathie the President of the association for various things and essays. Mr. Turnbull who was lost on the ill-fated Ocean Wave had a short time previous insured his life for £500. Brockville seems to be badly pestered with burglars. A sharp discussion is going on between the Quebec Gazette and some of the leading Catholic papers on the subject of Sabbath Observance, the former holding that the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath should be observed, and the latter that the Christian dispensation abrogated this strictness.

ANTI-GAMBLING ANNIVERSARY.—The third anniversary of the Association for the suppression of gambling, was celebrated May 12th, in the Broadway Tabernacle. The audience was not very large. B. N. Havens, Esq., President of the Association, in the chair. Upon the platform were the Rev. Cyril Pearl, of Maine; Rev. H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia; C. C. Burleigh, Esq., of Conn., and Rev. Edward T. Hiscox.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 31st, 1853.

(Revised and corrected regularly)

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another unit. Includes items like Flour, Butter, Wheat, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Turkey, Potatoes, Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Hay, Straw, Eggs, Butter, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Hams, Turkey, Potatoes, Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Hay, Straw.

Receipts since our last Issue.

Money, \$14, from Geo D. on account of subscribers of ...

Communications.

Letter from Pitt Robinson laid over until our next ...

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, Hamilton, on the ...

BIRTH

On Saturday the 21st inst. in this city, Mrs William ...

DIED

On the 8th May, 1853, in Norwich, Oxford, Elizabeth, the ...

In the matter of the Petition of James Cathoon of the ...

A. CLARKE'S MANUFACTORY

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastries, Confectionery, &c Private ...

Please call before purchasing, and examine the goods ...

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their ...

J. Q. Brown, Brantford—John Stet, Paris—John Tyner, ...

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

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficacy, ...

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite ...

For Sale by Butler & Son, London—Johnson & Co, Edinburgh ...

- Calcutta, East Indies, Madras, Sierra Leone, St. Petersburg, Russia, Vienna, Austria, Rome, Italy, Berlin, Prussia, Canton, New Zealand, Hamburg, Holland, Paris, France, Havana, Cuba, New Orleans, U.S.A., Charleston, New York, San Francisco, Antigua, West Indies, Lima, Peru, Sydney, N.S.W., Hobart Town, V. Land, Launceston, Adelaide, S. Australia, Smyrna, Turkey, Valparaiso, Chili, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO TO TO H. BROWN'S COMBES SHOP, Store of the R. ...

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATT'S) ELECTRIC AND ELECTRO-METALLIC REGISTS.

Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge St. between King and Adelaide Sts., TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted ...

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

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf ...

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will receive Tenders ...

A SET OF SONS REGALIA AND EMBLEMS FOR SALE.

THE Monumental Division Sons of Temperance having ...

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL.

Messrs A HERRARD & Co beg to announce to their ...

Received this Day. At the Boston Lamp Store, Winter St., ...

Also, Binding, Packing, Rivers and Leasing Leather.

TUESDAY, MAY 17th, 1853!

MILLINERY AND SHOW ROOMS OPENED.

THE Subscriber, in all respects, conforming to the ...

THE TOKONTO HOUSE, No. 60 KING STREET EAST.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

NEW, ARRIVALS

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of ...

No. 60, KING STREET EAST.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

\$4,000 WORTH

OF Grey Factory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy ...

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 ...

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse, No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment ...

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP, No. 77, Yonge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments ...

HATS AND CAPS!

Now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure ...

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the ...

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who ...

No. 28 Corlandt Street, near Broadway.

ELDAD TAYLOR.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging

GILBERT PEARCY

Begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal ...

Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR IN CHIEF

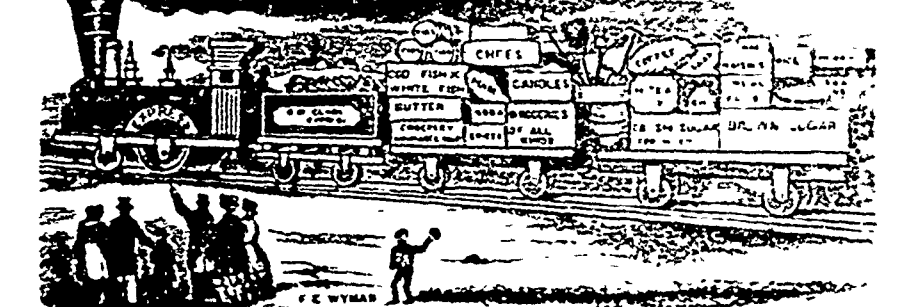
Where he can execute all the various branches of his ...

Toronto, February, 22nd 1853

WOOL WANTED! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS

500 pieces Canadian cloth, Tweeds and Flannels to be ...

No 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs Toronto, 15th April, 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Merchants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a special assortment of

GROCERIES, COMPRISING Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles.

Prices Low—Goods New.

REMEMBER the stand—B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, is the House formerly occupied by Mr. Gordon, FRANKLIN

Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada.

B. M. CLARK, No. 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs Toronto, 15th April, 1853.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the ...

April 25th, 1853

A. WANLESS, Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder,

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment ...

April 15th, 1853

CALL FOR YOUR BOUND VOLUMES.

The subscriber having left Toronto city has left several ...

April 14th, 1853.



REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day,
While old-fashioned usages are passing away.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,
Its beautiful churches, their spires and their domes.

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains,
Its forests are opened by the speed of our trains.

Even now, where the waves of our ocean roar,
That spot so long sacred does violence no more.

But reforms as important as those have been made,
Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade.

The houses for instance, which a few years ago
Would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or so.

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard,
If you bought a good pair for a shilling per yard.

Will you call at McDONALD'S if it is but to try,
From his well sorted stock how cheap you can buy.

This three story house, with the front painted white,
Which makes its appearance both graceful and light.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable DRY GOODS, RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St

Niagara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. H. BAYLEY, Proprietor

DR. N. BURNIE BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honourable Society of Apothecaries, London, England.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

To Farmers & the Country Generally. The undersigned at No. 3, 1/2 a Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs Ryalls and Co of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements.

R. H. BRETHERTON, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE. Importer of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham Goods.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, 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 Fall and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most fashionable materials, and in great variety.

Table with columns: Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Frogs, etc. Includes prices and descriptions for various clothing items.

Table with columns: Men's Paris Satin Hats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Frogs, etc. Includes prices and descriptions for various clothing items.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. NO SECOND PRICE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street. BEGS to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.



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 Mount Mercy's Inn.

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

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

READY-MADE GARMENTS. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Bluffers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, Jan 17 1853.

J. FOGGIN, DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. RID GLOVES CLEANED. Yorkville Saddlery & Harness Shop. JOHN DALE. Inform his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and dispatch.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c. No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St. THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWEL ER, &c. No 17, Church St, 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted.

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 liberal support he has received.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES, NEAR TORONTO, JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR. Manufactures 2500 pieces per week, producing 20 to 25 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street. Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and GENERAL STATIONERY. N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) ALL KINDS OF FLAGS, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer, No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general that he has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Chinese Toilet and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods.

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. Wholesale and Retail. N. B. Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by buying before here purchased elsewhere.

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. COMPANY and LODGE STAMPS executed in the best and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and embellished.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Establishment. MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIME. Beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of Pianofortes of the best makers, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the best and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new Sax Horns, Cornets and other Brass Instruments, which are made by the celebrated maker GILBERT of Paris.