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MRS. THOMAS'S LETTER—TEMPERANCE IN WHITBY.

Below the reader will find some good remarks on the subject of the inconsistency of temperance men. Although Sons have been schooled in the best of schools, it is with regret that we say it, more than half of them are not actuated by a deep and fixed idea of temperance consistency.

TEMPERANCE REVIEW.

BY MRS. M. F. H. THOMAS.

We hear much of the growing strength of the cold water army. We are told that a great work of reform is performed—that the world's regeneration is begun; and gladly would I believe it all real.

Words are easily spoken; and that part of duty which comports with our pleasure or interest, is readily performed. But thus far there is no virtue. In a world where evil is so deeply blended with good, there are straits which try men's hearts.

open upholders of tipping; and the consequence is, that she now rejoices in a luminous provision for the desecration of that day, which our law has hitherto respected, and endeavoured to preserve from the profanation of that unholy traffic.

Brooklin, March 27th 1853.

Memorans.

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

HIT OR MISS.—Here is a capital story told of a couple of western hunters. Their names were Hoffman and Cowan; and both were excellent shots, and not a little given to boasting of their skill.

"Hallo, Cowan! what did you shoot at just now?" "None of your business, go along over the hill."

"I say Cowan, did you shoot at the calf?" "Yes I did; but it's none of your business." "Why, what made you shoot at it?"

A SOLEMN QUESTION.—At a recent meeting of a parish Board of Guardians, a solemn, straight bodied and most exemplary deacon, submitted a report, in wailing, of the destitute widows and others in need of assistance in the parish.

"Are you sure, deacon," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?"

"Jilms, 'spose dere is six chickens in a coop, and de man sells tree, how many is there left?" "What time ob day was it?" "Why, what has that to do wid it?"

SART GIRLS.—A young gentleman of Kilkenny, meeting a handsome milk-maid near Parade, said, "What will you take for yourself and your milk my dear?"

A young boy, remarkable for his shrewdness, had purchased of his play-fellow, a magpie, which he carried to his father's house, and was feeding it at the door, a gentleman who had an impediment in his speech, and who often tried to tease the little fellow, came along and said, "T-T-Tom does your magpie tick yet?"

VEGETABLE PILLS.—Some twenty years ago, a farmer's barn in vicinity of Worcester, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Many of the citizens had gone to the fire, when a fellow straggled and dickered, with his cap on one side of his face: the celebrated Dr. G—n, and accosted him in this wise—

"You—ah, tell me Doctah, how fah they have succeeded in extinguishing the con-si-la-gra-tion of the—ah, unfortunate you-mat-hun?"

"I Doctor eyed the individual attentively, dropped his head as tal for a moment, and then slipping his thumb and finger into his pocket, took out a couple of pills, and handed them to him saying—"Take these, sir, and go to bed, and if you do not feel better in the morning, call at my office.—Literary Museum.



Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL]

A MOTHER'S LOVE—FIRE CANNOT STAY IT

The curling blazes kissed the sky, And round the rafters rose, A slumbering babe within did lie, Lulled in secure repose.

During a destructive fire, at Cincinnati, on the 27th ult., an instance of female heroism occurred. A family, consisting of a mother and four children, was residing in the third story of a factory.

ART OF ARRANGING THE HAIR.—How often do we see a really good face made quite ugly by a total inattention to lines. Sometimes the hair is pushed into the cheeks, and so squared at the forehead, as to give a most extraordinary pinched shape.

Mrs. BECKER STOWE.—The following account of Mrs. Stowe, and which will doubtless interest the thousands of readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been addressed to a lady by an American gentleman:—"Mrs. Stowe is, in appearance, a very unpretending person; her husband is a Congregational minister.

WOMAN.—The Emperor Conrad had refused all terms of capitulation to the garrison of Winneberg, but, like a true knight, granted the request of the women to pass out in safety, with such of their most precious effects as they could themselves carry.

ORGANSHIP.

There is a wonderful itching in some quarters for organ ship. No sooner is any movement, religious, moral, temperance or political, started, than some hack offers himself for its organ. In view of the money. In continuation of remarks made in a late number of this paper, in reference to a letter received from a Son of this county, we have to say that we are opposed to our Grand Division creating any organ of the order, and we have always been opposed to it. Such an act would not only be creating ill feelings, but would also do the paper itself an injury, for its articles would become tame and insipid, especially if paid by that body, like too many of our Upper Canada political hacks, which Canadians knew a few years ago were excessively boisterous about principles, abuses and platforms. We say let every tub stand upon its own bottom, and let no far be inhaled to any organ,—those who desire pay are not honest. If the sons truly value a paper they will support it, and its industry, consistency, and independence ought to afford the best passport to public favour. If the order choose to patronize one paper in preference to another, voluntarily, let them do it. If the Grand Division choose to pay for publishing their proceedings, let them do it, but let not that body select any paper STATUTORY for its organ. The printing of the Grand Division has heretofore cost the order too much, and should be left to open competition, to be given out by an independent committee, and not be left to the Grand Scribe, as it is too much. Doubtless, if the Grand Division would pay £25 for each half year, to the temperance paper having the largest circulation in Upper Canada, to disseminate the proceedings of each Grand Division more generally, it might do good, much more than is done now by the expenditure of twice that sum. Thus we merely suggest, not saying absolutely that it is advisable. In November, 1850, when we were about to issue this paper, we had a conversation with our late Br. W. H. Burnham, then acting G. W. P., in respect to our enterprise. He then frankly mentioned his opinion, that it was improper for him, as G. W. P., to interfere in any way, in that or any enterprise, further than wishing it well. At that time there was no temperance paper in Upper Canada. The then Grand Scribe acted in that way too. Both of them, privately, were very friendly to this paper. They knew their duty too well to interfere officially or semi-officially in such a matter. We always agreed with them in opinion on this head. There is too much office seeking and selfishness in the world just now, and the press, which, when independent, is a great boon, is a curse when hired or bribed. Let merit be the guide in all these things.

That excellent friend of the temperance cause (a patron of the right sort for the cause in Canada), J. E. Linton, Esq., we see has been addressing a temperance audience in St. Mary's.

TAVERNERS IN NEW SETTLEMENTS—TEMPERANCE AT ST. MARY'S.
To the Editor of the Canadian Sun of Temperance.

DEAR SIR,—We had a large temperance meeting here last night, held in the school house for the want of a larger building to meet in, when William Barron, Esq., was called to the chair, the meeting being opened by the Rev. Wm. Suddler of Stratford. Mr. John E. Linton of Stratford then addressed the meeting at great length, showing the bad effects of the drinking usages of society, being dangerous to the rising generation, and sapping the foundations of society in our young and rising colony, destroying the peace and happiness of the family circle with all its endearments, and crushing all the fond hopes of beloved families. The destroyer does not possess one redeeming quality, for the time and capital thus spent do not make the holder of it rich, as there appears to be a curse following the property so made. The awful fact was shown, that from the town of Goderich on the lake to the village of Hamburg, a distance of fifty nine miles there are not less than thirty-five places to sell the liquid fire, on the main road, not taking into account Goderich or Hamburg! This is a humiliating fact in the history of these counties of Huron and Perth, constituting a self-imposed tax of a very large sum of money, enough to improve the road, which by the by needs it more than the throats of men; the money thus spent is worse than thrown away; spent in another channel it would do much good in building churches, school houses, &c., &c. The remedies recommended are total abstinence from all that intoxicates, or make madmen of our settlers, and the adoption of a law similar to the law of Maine.

The Rev. Mr. Cavan then addressed the meeting in a convincing manner, showing that it was no trouble to convince men of the evils resulting from the drinking habits, but the trouble is to get them to act on that conviction or impression, which was the case, not only in this, but in all other good movements, having for their end the moral amelioration of the fallen race of men, proving, I believe to all present, that it was their duty to abstain from alcoholic liquor. He showed that a great amount of good had resulted from the various organisations of temperance men, for the last twenty years, and he hoped that we were just on the point of accomplishing the desired end of all our former exertions in the measure now before parliament. The Rev. Mr. Snider then spoke at great length on the propriety of the temperance movements of the day, taking up some of the objections brought against the Sons: one of which was, that they are likely to become a political party, or to injure religion, which the speaker showed could not be the case, as there was no chance to bring into a division room any such things, under the present government of the order. Another objection was, that they called all their MEMBERS BROTHER, a very great one this, that a reformed man who has been an outcast from society should be called BROTHER by a sober man, is certainly an outrage! Seeing that the good of all ages have been willing to extend a brother's hand and a brother's welcome to all who would leave off their vices? Another great objection was the SECRETS of the order.

He showed to all minds that the order was not calculated to hurt either church or society, but on the contrary, to elevate the morals of its members. The meeting was then brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Low. After it was dismissed, Mr. J. E. Linton distributed a large number of tracts on the subject of a prohibitory law, and the working of the order of the Sons. The public mind is awake here on the subject of the Maine Law: the general cry is, let us have the law!—Communicated.

W. M.



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.

[ORIGINAL]

HOPE EVERMORE

When trials dark, afflictions gloom,
Around thy head with sorrow's crown,
Remember there's a rest for thee,
A rest that shall unbroken be,
As the ages roll on ages o'er,
That rest remains! Hope evermore

The darkest sky, the brightest hour,
Are followed all by sun and shower,
In death's night, and rest, and morn,
We meet with buds and blossoms there!
Spencersille, C. W.

Mit the dark see-wee upon the shore,
Wagather shells! Hope evermore!

When roughest rolls life's troubled sea,
And raging waves encompass thee,
Let not those pagan mariners
Gild Christ the helix thy course to
He'll safely bring to Canada's shore
Thy trembling bark! Hope evermore!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

(For the Canadian Sons of Temperance)

THE MISERIES AND VISCISSITUDES OF HARD DRINKING.

Hard drinking is a vice that breaks a man's rest, impairs the understanding, inflames the passions, lays the foundation of the worst and most dangerous distempers; incapacitates a person from pursuing his studies, or the duties of his calling, by they what they will. It meets with contempt from the world, and even if a man's circumstances were above feeling the expense, which is seldom the case, it alters and changes the practiser of it from himself; and should his fortune be moderate, it is a wonder if want and beggary be not its consequences.

If he has a family his children who, by their father's industry and sobriety might have made a creditable figure in life, are left to the mercy of the world, exposed to shame and misery. Consider, can a man answer for this conduct to God, to his parents or relations, to his wife, his children or himself, in thus persisting in an unnatural vice; one which makes him miserable and contemptible, and transmits the mischief to his innocent children. Add to all this, that it is a vice a man cannot easily subdue; or which, like some other, may be caused by age, but it is a vice that feeds and nourishes itself by practice, grows upon a man the longer he lives, and at last, it is cut him not off in the flower of his days, it renders the evening of his life miserable. Consider all these things young man, and before it be too late, get the better of a vice which you will find it difficult to subdue when it is grown to a head, and which will otherwise creep upon you more and more every day, till it shuts up your life in misery. Instead of giving cause, even to your nearest and best friends to remember you with pleasure, it will make a kindness in them to forget that you ever lived in the world; if a parent, that he had such a son, if a tutor, such a pupil; if a brother or sister, such an unhappy relation; if a wife, such a husband; if a child, such a father; if a friend, such a wretched one. What a joy, on the contrary, will that modest of conquests over yourself (a firm resolution ever to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages) yield to your dear relations? And what a pleasure in particular will you give to the aged heart and declining days of your most affectionate friend.

EDWARD I. FORSYTH, R. S.

of Port Robinson Division Sons of T., No 86.

CROWLAND, March 17th, 1853

THE HINDOOS—AN INTERESTING FACT.—One of the odious features of the paganism of India, is its opposition to the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. The polygamy system renders this class of females very large, and shut out by absurd custom from forming again the marriage relation, they are driven, from want and other causes, to most debasing courses of life. Hence a prolific source of venereal diseases. But a bright day is dawning. Some of the most influential Hindoos themselves are rising up against the odious customs of their fathers, and against the above noticed one in particular. A prominent native gentleman in Madras, lately addressed a large audience of the most respectable native Hindoos in favour of the re-marriage of Hindoo females. His speech was most warmly received, and applauded. He made a bold and effective appeal, which had the greater power, as he proved from the Hindoo Shaster that the prevalent system of excluding from social life all young widows, while their children, into a life of loneliness and servitude, unless they ran into licentiousness and become abandoned, as they too often do, is a part of Hindooism and ought to be renounced. The speaker was in reference to the Hindoo holy books. They do not justify or abomination the speaker denounced, and a good work he did in trying to open the eyes of his countrymen to it. We look upon the effort of that influential Hindoo as foreshadowing a great change in the moral condition of a large class among the female population of India.

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—Two of the most robust, healthy men to be seen in Washington, are Lewis Cass and Thomas Benton. Both are and have been remarkably temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, and an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion.—I said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster and Calhoun years ago Dr. — told me, 'when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habit of living do it, and I was thirty. I drank nothing but water." Since then I have drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Brainerd I adopt the

Roman regime. Bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horse's legs with, or? What a volume of essays on health is contained in these few ones, and what a practical example of the efficacy of the treatment does that hair and robust statesman present!

The great struggles in life are limited to moments; in the drooping of the head upon the bosom—in the pressure of the hand upon the brow.

A TAX ON BACHELORS.—The following bill was introduced into the Indiana Legislature one day last week.—By Mr. McDonald, a bill to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry or pay \$50 a year into the country treasury, to go to the benefit of the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year standing.

A FAMILY SCENE.—[A gentleman deeply engaged in study—and a lady, pretending to knit, is perplexing him with her questions.]—Lady (in the drawing affectionate style): Ma dear! correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Gentleman (short, sharp, and rather cross): Dentist is derived from dent, French for teeth. Dentist is a man who pulls teeth out. Lady (after knitting once round, in order to give the gentleman time to become immersed in his book again): Ma dear! you said this morning that professor Musty was a great linguist. Is not linguist derived from the Latin lingua, a tongue? Gentleman (tartly): Yes. Lady: Well, then, is a linguist a man who pulls tongues out? Gentleman (very decidedly): No, madam; but I wish to heaven he did! Exit lady in a huff.

MR. PYE.—Mr. Pye, who was made poet-laureate at the beginning of this century, was a man of great learning, and much was therefore expected of him. His first ode was on the king's birth, and it was distinguished for nothing but its frequent allusions to vocal groves and feathered choirs. George Stevens, a facetious wit of the times, read it, and immediately exclaimed:—

"And when the Pye was opened
The birds began to sing;
And wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before a king?"

TALLEYRAND, being questioned on one occasion by a man who squinted awfully, with several impudently questions concerning his leg, recently broken, replied:

"It is quite crooked—as you see."

Brother Thomas Quimby, of Milford Division S. of T., No 226, hereby returns his sincere thanks to the following Divisions for the generosity which they exhibited towards him, in so nobly coming forward to aid him in answer to the circular sent by the Port Hope Division, on the lamentable occurrence of the burning of his shop, &c., and the Division Room of the Division to which he belonged; and also to the members of Port Hope Division, for their disinterested generosity and kindness in bringing the subject before the Sons of Temperance—

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	
Ontario Div.	5	0	0	Brampton Div.	0	16	3
Colburg Div.	2	0	0	Frankford Div.	0	15	0
Peterboro' Div.	2	0	0	Orono	0	15	0
Kent Div.	2	0	0	Cross Div.	0	15	0
Newmarket Div.	1	10	0	Stouffville	0	15	0
Coldstream Div.	1	10	0	Madock Div.	0	15	0
Tyrone Div.	1	5	0	O-hawa Div.	0	11	3
Haldimand Div.	1	5	0	Ameliasburg Div.	0	10	0
Prince Edward Div.	1	5	0	Grafton Div.	0	10	0
Port Credit	1	5	0	Yorkville Div.	0	10	0
Brooklyn Div.	1	5	0	Brougham Div.	0	10	0
Percy Div.	1	5	0	Demorestville Div.	0	10	0
Newcastle Div.	1	5	0	Richmond Hill Div.	0	5	0
Port Hope Div.	1	5	0				
Colborne Div.	1	0	0				
Rednersville Div.	1	0	0				
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PARLIAMENT HOUSE QUEBEC—AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.

28th March, 1853.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
DEAR SIR.—I sent you a printed copy of the Maine Liquor Law Bill, it is to have its second reading on Thursday next, the 31st of this month. I believe it will pass with the addition of taking a vote from the free holders of the Province, and PAYING FOR THE BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. There are 50,000 NAMES to the petitions. I left Toronto on Tuesday morning for Quebec, stopped on my way at Rochester and attended the great meeting in the Corinthian Hall, and heard a lecture on Temperance and the Maine Law from Mrs. Bloomer, Miss Brown, one hour each, to an audience of 1800 people. These ladies far surpassed any I have ever before heard. I then passed through the state of Vermont to see how the new law worked there. It passed the Legislature subject to the voice of the people, and was sustained by a large majority. I passed through many large towns and villages in the state, Rutland voted 3 to 1, and Burlington 4 to 1 in favour of the Maine Law. I would just mention that during the fore part of this month I travelled along the front of the State of Michigan, on the banks of the River St. Clair, and they have passed a similar law to the Maine Law, subject to the voice of the people, which voice I have no doubt will sustain it. We cannot carry the law in any other way than subject it to the voice of the people. Colonel Prince has gone home and so we have one vote less, but I have no doubt but we will carry it, but if we lose it in its second reading I will telegraph. The snow is 4 feet deep from Montreal to Quebec on an average, and the weather cold. I have spoken to many members on the subject of the Maine Law, and its greatest enemies seem to rather reluctantly consent that it shall pass with clauses paying for breweries and distilleries. We are going to have a meeting this evening in this city on the Maine Law. As soon as I know the result, I will give you all the names of the members who voted for the Maine Law and all that voted against it. I intend to move at our meeting this evening for a congratulatory address to the members of the committee for their able report on the question.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROWLAND BURR

N.B. There are 33 members favourable, and perhaps more, and we may get the 100 through without going to the poll.

R. R.

NOTICE - Editor's Office of the Canadian Son of Temperance... over B. M. Clarke and a new copy up to 100...

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

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

[ORIGINAL]

THE END OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Come wake up all creation, And raise an acclamation, Of joy of long duration, Come raise a shouting world...

We've a strong inclination To stop this degradation, If it meet your approbation, Come be a glorious Son...

'Twill produce a great sensation, And reduce the confusion Of the drunkard's inspiration, Their wives will cease to cry...

We will stop this distillation, For a future generation, And leave for limitation A band that's wide and free...

To stop this ill trade, And the health of our race, Of nature's great decree, Revolution there must be...

And the total abolition, Of rum's assassinator, Will result in every door, For him who is its foe...

So with determination, And resolve of no cessation, We will quell abomination, As they do way down in Maine...

Arouse then every nation, Whichever your complexion, And do things to perfection, In this our glorious cause...

HARLE K. BALLOU.

THE LAW IS NOW BEFORE CANADA.

Last week we gave half of the new prohibitory act, and now give the balance to the public for inspection. Our omission in this act was overlooked last week, we refer to the fact that importation for sale is not interdicted...

XI. Any person who shall obtain a license and deliver a bond as mentioned in the preceding Section may during the continuance of such license manufacture alcoholic or intoxicating liquors...

XII. The Municipal Council of any City, Town, Township, or incorporated Village may appoint some suitable person as the Agent of the said County, City, Town, Township or Village...

XIII. Such Agent before he enters upon his duties shall receive a Certificate from the Council appointing him, under the Seal of such Council (if the Council have a Corporate Seal) authorizing him as the Agent of the Municipality to sell alcoholic and intoxicating liquors...

such Certificate shall not be drawn until the Agent shall have executed and delivered to the Council a Bond with two good and sufficient sureties in the sum of £200...

XIV. Know all men by these presents A. B. (the principal) and C. D. and E. F. (the executors) as jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty in the penal sum of £200 of lawful money...

XV. Every person who shall sell or deliver to any other person any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, contrary to any provision of this Act, shall be liable for all damages which may happen or result to any other person from any act, negligence, carelessness, inadvertence or default committed, suffered or done by the person to whom such liquor was sold or given...

XVI. Any person may maintain an action in any Court in this Province against any other person who shall sell or deliver any liquor, contrary to any provision of this Act, to the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, ward, apprentice or servant of the plaintiff...

XVII. Upon the trial of any complaint or civil action under any provision of this Act, proof of the manufacture, sale, barter or keeping of alcoholic or intoxicating liquor by the defendant, shall be sufficient to sustain an allegation that the same was unlawful...

XVIII. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Commissioner or Judge authorized to hear and determine offences against this Act, to summon any person who may be presented to him as a material witness in relation to any offence against this Act...

XIX. Every Justice of the Peace, or other Public Functionary who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by any Section of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor...

XX. Every Agent of a Municipality who shall knowingly give any Certificate, or written Permission, or by order of any kind authorized by any provision of this Act, or by any By-law or regulation of Municipal Council, made pursuant to this Act, which shall be false in any respect...

XXI. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear, or affirm falsely in any material matter, upon any oath or affirmation, taken or administered under any provision of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury...

XXII. No action or other proceeding, Warrant, Judgment, Order or other Instrument or Writing, authorized by or which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, shall be held void, or be allowed to fail for defect of form...

XXIII. And be it enacted, that so much of each and every Act and provision of law now in force in any part of this Province, as shall be inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, shall be and is hereby repealed.

XXIV. This Act shall commence and take effect on the 1st day of May, 1853, and not before.

Whereas, the Hamilton Divisions Sons of Temperance, have passed resolutions justifying the conduct of the editor of the Spirit of the Age and the Hamilton Canadian newspapers...

Now, we the undersigned Sons of Temperance of Toronto city and its vicinity, do entirely differ from the Hamilton Divisions and said editor, believing their doctrines subversive of the interests of the Order...

Is it consistent and proper for a Son of Temperance, being an editor and proprietor of a political newspaper, to insert therein for his livelihood, intoxicating liquor advertisements of inns, saloons, and groceries?

Is it consistent and proper for the editor and proprietor of a strictly temperance paper; seeking the patronage of Sons and teetotalers, to advertise for his livelihood, the inns and liquors of rumsellers in any other paper of which he is proprietor?

Said questions shall be argued by nine speakers from Toronto, and nine from Hamilton, at Oakville, in the Sons of Temperance Hall—between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of May, in the presence of twenty-four judges...

Names of Toronto Speakers: CHARLES DURAND, ALEXANDER MCKINNON, E. V. WILSON, JOSEPH ROWEL, ROBERT MOORE, HENRY LATHAN, SAMUEL ALCOCK, ABRAHAM DIAMOND, REV. MR. WARD.

THE PORT HORE DIVISION passed a resolution to have Br. Quimblin's statement of monies received published in all Canadian Temperance papers. It shows conclusively the benefit resulting to a man from being a Son of Temperance.

THE LATE ARCHIBALD McTAGGART OF THORAH.—On the 8th of March 1853, Mr. George Munroe sent a letter to this paper, informing us that the death of the late Archibald McTaggart of Thorah, was, in his opinion caused by exposure and drunkenness combined...

taken or administered under any provision of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

XXII. No action or other proceeding, Warrant, Judgment, Order or other Instrument or Writing, authorized by or which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, shall be held void, or be allowed to fail for defect of form...

XXIII. And be it enacted, that so much of each and every Act and provision of law now in force in any part of this Province, as shall be inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, shall be and is hereby repealed.

XXIV. This Act shall commence and take effect on the 1st day of May, 1853, and not before.

Whereas, the Hamilton Divisions Sons of Temperance, have passed resolutions justifying the conduct of the editor of the Spirit of the Age and the Hamilton Canadian newspapers...

Now, we the undersigned Sons of Temperance of Toronto city and its vicinity, do entirely differ from the Hamilton Divisions and said editor, believing their doctrines subversive of the interests of the Order...

Is it consistent and proper for a Son of Temperance, being an editor and proprietor of a political newspaper, to insert therein for his livelihood, intoxicating liquor advertisements of inns, saloons, and groceries?

Is it consistent and proper for the editor and proprietor of a strictly temperance paper; seeking the patronage of Sons and teetotalers, to advertise for his livelihood, the inns and liquors of rumsellers in any other paper of which he is proprietor?

Said questions shall be argued by nine speakers from Toronto, and nine from Hamilton, at Oakville, in the Sons of Temperance Hall—between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of May, in the presence of twenty-four judges...

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The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

MORNING SONG.

Wake thou humanised from sleeping, Nature's light has dawned today; And the joyous birds are greeting With delight, another day.

STONES FORMED IN THE AIR.

An arolite weighing ninety pounds, fell on the 24th ult., during the day time, at Parempiere, in the Grande, on the back of a mare which was tied to a tree, and killed her on the spot.

Among the strange phenomena of nature, none are more remarkable and unaccountable than the stones that have fallen during many past ages from the upper air. How are they formed?—whence do they come?—are they of this earth or of some other planet?

EXISTENCE OF A GOD!

There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain bless him—the insect sports in his beams—the ele-

phant salutes him as the orb of day—the birds sing to him in the toiling—the clouds proclaim him in the heavens—the ocean declares his immensity, man alone has said, "Tuero enim God."

CHATEAUBRIAND was one of the greatest Christian philosophers who lived during the latter end of the last century and during the beginning of this, lived, apparently by the will of God to counteract the evil tendency of the philosophy of Voltaire and men of his school, who denied the existence of a God.

[ORIGINAL.]

A SONNET TO THE SUN.

BY MRS. M.

Thou art beaming brightly beaming over mountain, wood and dell, And thy bright beams are reflected on each flowing stream and well, Soon thy genial heat and warmth will arouse each sleeping tribe, From their torpid slowness, they will new life from thee imbibe.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Canadian Institute held a conference at the old Parliament Building, on Saturday the 2nd instant, many of the literati of the city attended: several interesting papers on scientific subjects were read.

2nd ult. A second petition has been sent from Three Rivers, signed by 150 very respectable persons, and presented by Mr Brown, against the Cathedral Bill. On Monday the 4th instant, a large meeting was held by the Conservatives in the City Hall, at which Ogle K. Gowan was nominated as the future representative of Toronto.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain's Anna left Havana on the 28th March, in the British steamer Avon, for Vera Cruz, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and a staff of Mexican officers. Vice President King was to leave that city on the 6th April, and was very low.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OSHTAWA SESSION.

There was a resolution entered upon the Minutes at this session, which will come up next May at St. Catharines, in respect to the slavery question, or the admission of coloured persons.



Agricultural.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE WILDWOOD—THE WILDWOOD.

The wildwood, the wildwood—oh give me the wildwood,
There beauty and solitude dwell;
Sweet innocence reigneth like unto childhood,
Peace broadeth o'er each forest dell.

Oh give me the wildwood, the bloom of the spring,
The forest's dark mazes to roam;
The sweet sound of groves, and the birds that there sing,
O'er the soul all enraptured that come.

The song of the robin, the woodpecker's cry,
The tith, tith! of the squirrel so still,
The drum of the partridge, the dove's mournful sigh,
And the echoes the valleys that fill.

Oh give them to me, their memories are dear,
I've lov'd them, can love evermore;
In childhood delighted, my mind they could cheer,
So in manhood I wander them o'er.

The wildwood, the wildwood, when roareth the wind,
And the sweet balmy groves are all shaken;
In this wild rushing sound sweet music I find,
Sweet memories that can awaken.

The wildwood, the wildwood, the green waving grass,
And the mild passing breeze of the west,
The white summer clouds o'er the sky as they pass,
And the flowers on the earth's heaving breast;

Oh give them to me for their memories are dear,
As the song of the sweet meadow lark;
As the call of the quail that falls on the ear,
Or the glow of the lightning bug's spark

C. M. R.

THE WEATHER AND MARKETS.—The weather during the past week has been variable, wind generally west for April it is quite reasonable. The season is about two weeks in advance of last year. A strong western wind prevailed on Friday and Saturday, with sunny skies. The roads are drying up very fast, but are said to be unusually bad in the back settlements. Frosts at night continue. It rained accompanied by snow on Wednesday last. THE TORONTO MARKETS have not varied since our last issue, except in the article of eggs. Eggs are now sold for 8d. per doz. readily. Butter continues very high—fresh from 10d. to 1s., tub 7½d. See our prices of last week. Wheat crops so far look well in the ground, and the American and English corn and provision markets are firm, prices rather upward. Wheat in Toronto brings from 4s. to 4s. 4d., Oats 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. The shipping business begins to assume an active shape in our port.

RACCOON HUNTING

Commences in the latter part of August, and continues through September. Raccoons during the day lie concealed in hollow trees, in the deep recesses of the forest. At night they come out and commence to traverse the woods, generally in low valleys, along streams, near ponds and the vicinity of cornfields, oak, beech, and chestnut groves, or thorn thickets. In the low grounds they are supposed to kill frogs—eat clams, snails, and crabs. A few persons—men and boys, with a couple of good dogs, trained and used to the sport, of which they are passionately fond, armed with some good axes, torches and guns, start off about ten at night—moonlit nights are chosen. They enter the woods and traverse such places as before named—or cornfields in back settlements. All dogs and men, are alive with anxiety—the dogs are encouraged to scout the woods, which they do, knowing the reason, and ever and anon appear before their master to say that there is no luck. Again they dive into the distant woods—at length a bark is heard, a howl follows,—tremendous noise reverberates through the silent woods. Some cry out, "thx. is a bear, a wolf, a lynx, a catamount," Others say no, "it is a raccoon." Hurry scurry, all run for the point of attraction—the barking has now changed to a different tone—repeated at intervals, as if the dogs had something up a tree—what is it, is the inquiry;—it may be a bear, a wildcat, or a raccoon. If the former there is danger to man and beast, if the latter only sport. Bears and lynxes can climb trees, and do when pursued by dogs. The tree may be a small or a very large one, perhaps six feet in diameter, if the latter there is work ahead, or wait until day break. There may be one coon or several coons up the tree. If the tree be small—a foot through, the axe soon settles the question. "Toby," "Boss," "Towler," and "Rover," are held by the boys while the tree is being felled, and exhibit as much anxiety for its

quick fall as do the creatures of reason; seeming to know just the time when it begins to totter, preparing to pounce,—where do you suppose, at the bottom or middle? no, but at the top to seize the raccoon. Sometimes the dogs are so cunning as to require no holding, but will avoid the tree until it reaches the ground. The tree is down and the dogs are in the top of it, a screaming is heard, perhaps of the dogs, perhaps of the coon or of the wildcat—if the coon, it is a dying scream—if the cat, it is one of conquest over the dogs. The dog if well trained seizes the coon by the breast, between the fore legs, and with his powerful jaws squeezes the breath out, preventing the animal from biting. The raccoon, if an old one, has powerful canine teeth, is large and powerful—and could, to an inexperienced dog, show desperate fight at first.

Should the animal treed turn out to be a bear or a lynx, the dogs will be beaten off, and the animal will escape to another tree. A large lynx will beat the largest dog that can be found—and would escape from two. A bear of large size would keep at bay several dogs. Sometimes the raccoon escapes, but this is rare with a good dog. We have held the dogs in the manner above described—heard their cries at night—traversed the silent woods when the glorious moon was shining in all her brightness—heard the crash of the tree, and the scream of the dying raccoon,—waited until morning and then secured the animal,—treed with an excellent old hunter dog, the savage lynx in the woods,—and seen him after being wounded, keep at bay two dogs. This excellent old dog, with which we used to hunt, attacked a porcupine in the woods, and got his mouth and throat full of quills, which caused his death. The raccoon is skinned, and in our back settlements and the far West you will see his skin nailed to the door or side of the hunter's shanty, like a scalp, as a trophy of his hunting valour. Perhaps you will see a dozen or more there, of all sizes.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES—DISTILLERIES.

We give below a few extracts from the report recently laid before government, showing the state of the manufacturing interests of Canada. Such things are very interesting to all true lovers of Canadian prosperity. In looking at the number of distilleries below, it is quite lamentable to see the amount of liquor made. Some of the members of Parliament propose, as a condition to the passage of the Maine Law, that the Government shall pay for all these breweries, distilleries, and the liquor on hand. Even a Son's paper, the *Northern Advance*, of Barrie, thinks it would be just to do so. If so, why not pay for the tavern stands? This is a wrong principle.

"The tanneries figure up to 262, of which 162 only make returns. Of the latter the aggregate capital is £62,808; employing 736 men, tanning 169,800 hides, and producing £71,736. The capital employed in this branch of manufactures cannot be less than £100,000. The foundries number 94, but of these only 29, less than a third, make returns. The aggregate capital of these is £35,255; employing 805 men, producing, in value, £77,650, and consuming 880 tons of iron. There are oatmeal mills proper, besides a good many connected with grist mills and not counted, 40, from only 15 of which returns have been received. Of these the capital is £5,358; they employ 66 men and produce 14,969 bbls. It is known to the Temperance Societies, Sons and daughters, that there are 117 distilleries in Upper Canada, of which less than one half, 50, the number that made returns, have a capital of £40,010, employing 242 men, and producing 2 165,000 gallons of spirits annually. The capital of the whole cannot be less than £100,000, and the produce may be set down at about 4,000,000 gallons. The number of breweries is less, being 85, of which 49 have failed to make returns. The remaining 36 have a capital of £11,825, employing 145 men, and producing 1,634,000 gallons. The product of the whole will probably be little short of 4,000,000 gallons. Descending from alcohol to ashes, we find the asheries to figure up to 56, 37 of which return a capital of £3,635, 77 men, a produce in barrels of 4,130, and in money of £26,116. The paper mills number but eight; and of these only four made returns. They show a capital of £11,000, 98 men employed, and a product of 43 tons, and 8,000 reams of paper. We find nine axe factories. Three of these return a capital of £3,500, 23 men, and a product of 18,000 axes. Of 33 shingle factories, 16 employ 106 men, and produce in quantity 750,000 shingles, besides a value of £2,779. Five pulp factories, out of nine, return a capital of £18,000, 35 men, and a product of 35,085 doz. of pails. Planing mills, sash factories and the manufacture of fanning mills, employ 135 men, who plane 15,421,000 feet, and make 2,610 fanning mills. There are four potteries, one earthenware factory and several other descriptions of manufacture of no great note.

CANADIAN WOOL INTERESTS.

The article of wool and sheep raising are becoming yearly of more importance in Canada. The farmer can turn his attention to few things more profitable than raising sheep. They are easily fed, and upon the whole safe stock, and winter well. The price of wool in Canada, as compared with that of the American States is low, owing to the high American duty; the American duty is 30 per cent, which our farmers have to pay on all wool sold to Americans. The price in Boston, which is the great Canadian mart for wool, is 40 cents per lb. or 2s. 6d.; the price in Canada is now only 1s. 3d. per lb. for common, and 2s. 6d. for best merino. The cost of transmitting it, insurance and storage, would be considerable; yet the Canadians would be great gainers by having this duty off. It is supposed that about 1,000,000 lbs. go to the United States, and if the duty were off much more

would go. The probability is that wool will be higher during the approaching summer, perhaps from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; lambs sell very well as meat in April, May and June; mutton always commands a good price. Farmers should improve their stock, and go more into the raising of it. Canada might, and ought to use up all of her own wool in her domestic manufactures. The following statistics we copy from the *Leader* as showing how the Woollen manufactures of Canada stand:—

"The number of woollen manufactories is 87, of which 53 made no return. The 34 that did make returns have an aggregate capital of £54,000, employ 624 men, and produce 802,200 yards of fabric, besides £25,225, which is stated in value, not in yards. What may be the capital or product of those who have neglected to make returns, we are left to guess, but it is scarcely an extravagant estimate to set down £150,000 as the capital employed in woollen factories. Of the possible aggregate product it is almost impossible to make any estimate at all. There are eight cloth factories, with a united capital of £15,000; employing 116 men, and producing 193,000 yards of cloth, besides a value stated in money at £5,000. The number of fulling and carding, but chiefly fulling mills, is 207, of which 108 only make returns. The united capital of the latter is £32,248; they employ 310 men, and produce 304,710 yards of cloth, besides a value stated in money at £1,050. Their consumption of wool is 798,850 lbs. Probably not less than £60,000 is invested in this description of manufacture; and the consumption of wool can scarcely be less than 1,505,000 lbs."

CANADIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

In continuation of our remarks of last week on this new movement, we would say, that it seems the Constitution requires NO PLEDGE as to Temperance from its members. Personally, we were under the impression that all of its members were required to be total abstainers. Br. Owen, of Guelph, one of the delegates, informs us, that he and all the delegates understood that no pledge is required; and that Judge Powell, the President of the County Society, at Guelph, is not a total abstainer. This is something new under the sun. How this mixture of moderate drinkers, drunkards, Sons, and total-abstainers, will work together, remains to be seen. It seems, however, that it is expected all will be favorable to the prohibitory law. We are aware from personal knowledge, that there are some who sell and drink liquor, who say they are in favor of a prohibitory law. When such men have had their sincerity tested in the United States, both in Boston and Maine, it has been generally found that they are at the screwing point in favor of liquor. If a man be really sincere in his advocacy of temperance—if he really think that the use of alcohol as a beverage is so great an evil as to require its total prohibition, as an article of traffic, why not prove the sincerity of this belief in the way of an immediate abandonment of its use? So if a temperance writer or advocate really think that most of the evils of society arise from the use of alcohol, and thus agitates for the new liquor law, why does not such an one at once abandon EVERY CUSTOM—EVERY BUSINESS that tends to increase or promote drinking among his fellow-men? There is something rotten at the core of such men—they are of loose principles. It is greatly to be feared that the agitation of temperance by those who drink and sell, is something like the formation of the temperance societies of 1825, or thereabouts, which allowed their members to drink wine, beer, or but very small quantities of alcohol. There is no use of talking about true temperance unless we abstain; and, so long as men love to indulge—love to tupp! at their wine or toddy, their advocacy and support of, or their exertions for a true prohibitory law, will be very feeble. "TAKE UP THY CROSS AND FOLLOW ME," is as strictly true and necessary applied to temperance as to true religion. No temperance society has ever succeeded without adopting the rule of rigid abstinence. At present, the constitution of the League allows of the formation of county, city, and county branch societies, but no rule of action is laid down for these societies. A silence is maintained as to the times of meeting, by-laws, rules of action, and other minutiae, without which no society can exist. The manner of becoming a member and the sum to be paid is defined, but no way of expelling him, or by which he can withdraw, or they can enforce the payment of dues, is mentioned. After local societies pay their local expenses they must remit the surplus to the Grand Society; but how this is to be enforced is not named. It is true that many of these things now in the dark, may be remedied at the general meeting in St. Catharines.

PARLIAMENTARY.—A bill has been introduced into the House, by Mr. Dixon, of London, defining the rules of the roads in Canada.... The new School Bill introduced by Mr. Richards, is exciting a good deal of discussion, and, it is said, is to yield to the Catholics the right of sectarian or separate schools; if this be the case, no Upper Canadian should omit to mark the man who votes to destroy our common school system. We can hardly believe any progressive ministry would consent to such an act, especially when it is known that they were elected to carry out different doctrines.

The duties on tavern licenses, auctioneer's licenses, pedlars, &c., are to be made over to the Municipalities by the Government.... All the accounts from Quebec go to say that a dissolution of the House will take place in the coming summer. It is expected the Session will last until the end of May.... Sir Allan McNab has given notice that he intends to oppose the Marriage bill of Dr. Rolph.... On the 6th April a spirited debate was proceeding as to the reduction and non-reduction of custom duties.... It is said the Port Whitby and Lake Huron railroad bill will pass the House. The Port Hope folks are about to try to intersect the northern road at Newmarket.... The University bill has passed through the committee, the medical colleges are to be closed on the first day of July 1853, the present medical professors to receive one year's pay in consideration of loss of office.

At a recent temperance meeting in Kingston 563 persons signed the total abstinence pledge, and among them was Mr. Coanier, the present Mayor.

The Grand Division of Western New York will meet in Seneca County on the 26th April.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Union of Daughter of Temperance of New York and North America, will be held on the 13th April in New York City.

ERROR.—For Mr. Jackson, A. Q., as mentioned in our last paper read Mr. Robinson.
LET TO THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS (Monday morning) there is nothing definite as to the fate of the 11 our Bill. A meeting has been held in Belleville in favor of the Law. The Rectory Hill introduced by Mr Brown has been defeated. Cameron and Richards voted against it.
Near Dow is going to labor in Michigan. Last Saturday's Globe contains a long and excellent article in favor of the Maine Law.
IN 1854? All parties in this city except the Catholic priests and a few adherents, have united to oppose sectarian schools.

Receipts since our last Issue.
E. P., Springfield, \$ 1 1852, leaves 1853 unpaid. J. C. M., Newmarket, \$, for new sub. 1853

Communications.
In giving answers to algebraical problems, we can only insert one answer. We cannot insert that of M. C. of Sturton. The problem had been solved before by a gentleman from Dundas. The problem from a Cadet of Toronto will be given in our next. J. L. L. of Stratford coin is received. As this Division has made the Spirit its organ, this letter is more appropriate in its columns. Letter from "The Exile" Virginia is declined. Article on "Drumming of the Partridge" in type, but omitted for want of room. Letter from G. W. C. of Crowland will appear in our next. Letters from Erin and one from Nobleton are received.

REFORMATION IN TRADE—FOR THE LADIES.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day. While old-fashioned habits are passing away; While calico has triumphed, so philyly it would seem, O'er the old-fashioned method of putting by steam.
Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark muddy York, as you very well know; And see it to-day, mid our cities the best, And deviously atched, the Queen of the West.
Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes— Its beautiful churches, its spires and their domes; While its fine public buildings, erected with taste, Adorn the site of some old miry waste.
Its marshes have fed by the aid of our drains, Its forests are opened by the speed of our trains; The past we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be.
Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And dash their white spray on the long-beaten shore, That spot so long sacred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade.
But reforms as important as these have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade; Old styles and old habits, old prices, have past, And customs much better are practised at last.

The Bowlers, for instance, which a few years ago Would cost you a dollar and a-quarter, or so; A much finer style you now as you procure, For less than one-fourth of that sum, I am sure.
Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shilling per yard; But now you may purchase for half of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.
Will you call at McDONALD'S if it is but to try, And his well-sorted Stock how cheap you can buy; And we venture to say, when you look through his Store, You will wonder you never have found it before.
'Tis a three story house, with the front painted white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which you plainly may see, Describing its number as ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable DRY GOODS, RECEIVED THIS SEASON.
The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which the following List of Prices will show—
6,000 yds of yard wide Plate, fast colors, from 7 1/2
Also a few Pieces as low as 6 1/2
3,000 yds Narrow Prints, fast colors, 4 1/2
1,500 " Glazings and Derry's, very heavy 7 1/2
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines, 7 1/2
1,500 " Fine printed Sluices, 7 1/2
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 1/2
1,000 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, 3 1/2
Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, &c. &c.
Boys & Girls' Straw Hats in great variety, 3 1/2
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 3 1/2
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz. 2 1/2
250 " Hosiery, 4 1/2
600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warranted good.
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
All numbers in Knitting Cotton, cheap.
Silk and Satin Vides, &c.
WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

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

Bonded Volumes of The Son of Temperance for 1852.
Those wanting bonded volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes found in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1852, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bonded \$1. can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bonded in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 6d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bonded plainly can be had for 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR IN CHIEF, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of B. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store.
He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency. Toronto, February 22nd 1853.

NEW FLOUR STORE.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at his Store, Queen St. West, between Peter and Brock Sts., A SUPPLY OF FINE SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FLOUR, OATMEAL, INDIAN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, POT BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS, OATS, BEAN, AND SOYBEANS.
All of which he will sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Cash paid at all times for MERCHANTABLE OATS. Flour delivered to any part of the City.
J. D. OLIVER. Toronto, 29th March, 1853.

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their neighborhoods. There are many who only require to be asked to subscribe. To pay even a moderate compensation in 1853 we require at least 600 more subscribers. This number could be obtained for this paper in one month were our agents active.
J. Q. Bond, Bradford—John Steet, Paris—John Tyler, Cumminsville—Robert Holmer, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Dunton—Dundas—Thomas Lurmont, West Hamboro—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Wilson, Perseverance Division, Menheim—J. W. Ferguson, Glasgow—H. A. Graham, Central Trafalgar Division—James Douglas, St. Catharines—Thomas Luce, Smithville—J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J. Kapelger, Chippewa—G. D. Frost, Queenston—Robert Conner, Niagara—George Ginnover, Beamsville—George Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Power, Cobourg—James Chitt, Cornwall—C. Leggo, Brockville—James Fraser, Bytown—William Hargraff, Ottawa—R. M. Stephens, Druggist, Port Dover—Wm. Mc Lellan, Middleton—William McTear, Ferris—Wm. H. Carney, Owen Sound—Alonso Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Lobo—John Murdoch, Aylmer, Eagle—S. Newcombe, Vienna—Alpheus Puller and Alfred Owen, Simcoe—J. Russell, North Gower—L. D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Sables—C. J. Johnson, Oshawa—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—Richmond Hill, George Graham and Henry Sanderson—Newmarket, Eli Lewis and John C. Moulton—Bradford, William Lawrie—Innisb, D. D. Hay—Nobleton, Wm. Hambley—Albion Division, J. Bowman—Kleinberg, E. B. Butler—Port Credit, James Shaw—Harvey, J. H. Watkins—Georgetown, Joshua Vanallen—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—Stouffville Moxam Jones—Duffins Creek J. C. Campbell—Oakawa John Boyd—Newton, Elizer Hunt—Prince Albert, John Nott—Bowmanville, Rev. Mr. Clume—Newcastle, C. S. Power—Orono, F. B. Ralph—Port Hope, R. Sherla—Peterborough, Robinson Rutherford—Waraw, G. C. Chute—Kemptville, Wm. H. Fannin—Prescott, J. O. Armstrong—Kingston, William Radstone—Bath, Doctor Thomas Abitton—Scarboro, Francis Finn and Jordan Post—Thornhill, Josiah Phillips—Colesburg, Leonard Tuttle and Wm. H. Flaney—Midland, John Butler—Quebec, J. H. Hoyle and Mr. Booth—Weston, David McGuire—Sharon, John Terry—Sutton, W. Cooper and Moses Hill—Newton, Mr. Cuyler—Tyngor, A. Younie—Chatham, George Smith—C. Middleton, Wheeler Torrey and Mr. Mann—Port Robinson, J. Harrington—Crowland, G. W. Cook—Summersville, J. Teller—Eatonville, C. Shaver—Thamesford, R. McDonald—James Wallace, Stewartown—Horsall, W. H. L. G. Thomas and Wm. McGee—J. R. Smith, Martintown—David Trimmer, Jervis, Walpole—George Ross, Embro Division—Robert McGregor, Aulhearburgh—M. G. Scott, Dunnville—W. R. Division, Churchville—P. McPhail, Brantford—Angus Russell, Barrie—Gilbert Finn, Palenon—J. Linton, Stratford—C. W. Robinson, Woodstock—C. J. Lovd, Delaware—W. Williams, Hamilton, Darlington—Peter Mc. Laren, Cayuga—A. C. Buck, Cayuga—Wilton Darling, Indiana—James Judy, Morpeth—Paris Lawrence, Orangeville—James M. Smith, Cambridge—Wm. Moore, Lloydton—John Holt, Acton, E. Quering—A. S. Gregory, School Teacher, Buffalo—S. Holden, Merrickville—Walter Bradshaw, Ayrshire.

BIRDS—NATURALISTS—LOVERS OF MUSEUMS

Those desirous of having Birds and Animals stuffed in an artificial and superior style for decorating Museums, Boxes, Libraries, &c., will please call on MR. HAYCOCK of Yorkville, who will attend to anything of the kind in a cheap and neat manner. April 2nd 1853

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Building, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Knappe and Co. of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so many Premiums at our Provincial Exhibition, also, for their GARDEN, FRUIT and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are of the latest production.
Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.
The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Hot Stoves, Cast Grates, &c., together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.
Remember the place is No. 3, Elgin Building, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Warehouse, under Mackenzie's "Weekly Message Office." McINTOSH & WALTON. Toronto, 29th March, 1853.

J. JAMES CALHOUN, in present and for twelve months and upwards past, residing in the Township of York, in the County of York, one of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, Canada, late a teacher, now following the business of a clerk, do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a petition to the Judge of the County Court of the said United Counties, praying to be examined touching my debts, estate, and effects, and to be protected from all process, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estates and effects for the payment of my just and lawful debts. And I hereby give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard, is to be advertised in the Canada Gazette, and in the Canadian Star of Temperance newspaper, one month at least after the date hereof. As witness my hand, this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1853. JAMES CALHOUN.

F. E. WYMAN,

Office—No 3 SHUTTER STREET, second door from Yonge Street.
Drawings, Views of Buildings and Original Designs made to order. All orders from neighbouring towns promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN in all its branches on reasonable terms. February 8, 1853.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON, DENTIST, & DRUGGIST, STOUFFVILLE (LATE OF TORONTO.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES. PAINTS OILS AND DYE STUFFS.

DENTISTRY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—DENTISTS SUPPLIED WITH TEETH, GOLD FOIL, ETC. MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS.

Waterdown Temperance House
SOLOMON GRIFFIN has opened a new Temperance House in Waterdown—at the stand formerly kept by Mr. Jones as a liquor inn. The public are respectfully invited to patronize this new enterprise. April 2nd, 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have just opened a splendid assortment of GROCERIES,

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

Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries. Prices Low—Goods New.

REMEMBER the stand B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the house formerly occupied by MR. GORDON, SEEDSMAN. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated NONPAREIL LABOR SAVING and EMERIVE SOAP at his Stand, 87 Yonge Street.—N. B. GRASS SEED of all kinds bought and sold. B. M. CLARK. January 1853.

NOTICE.—BAD NOTE.

This is to forbid all persons against purchasing a note of hand of Peter of Thomas Haystead, Weston, for £ 2 10-00 payable in furniture, for which I received no value, and will not pay the said note. Dated, Weston, February 3, 1853. CHARLES ETSCHMANN.

J. McNAB,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf COBOLIDGE Good Building attached. Cobourg, January 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description.—Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men; being No. 24 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and to intimate that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St.,

Where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade. GILBERT PEARCY. Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

Dealers in all kinds of LAMP GLASS, Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Wicks, Lanterns, Grandolles, Chandeliers, &c.

FANCY GOODS,

Baskets, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Washboxes, Perfumery, Card Cases, Sewing Boxes, Steel Clamps, &c.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE,

Light Hardware, Japanese-ware, Tacks, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS.

Paper Marbled Trays, Wax and Kid Dolls, Solar Machinery, and Pale Brass Oil; Brass and Iron and Copper. Agents for Boston Bellows Co., Bellows Packing, Crescent, West, Loring, Leather, &c. Also, Agents for Oak-tanned Stretched Leather Belting. Dealers in Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and Ladies' Reticules. A HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St., Toronto, 1853.

WANTED A PAINTER,

A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER That thoroughly understands his business. Application personally or by Post to C. F. HALL, Markham Village, C. W.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Henson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 1853.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA!

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

88, King St. Toronto 120, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Tuxis Manufactures produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none less amount. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 2000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 lbs. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these prices. Toronto, Jan 1st 1853.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

THIRD STREET, North of Pennsylvania Avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, WASHINGTON CITY. Prices to suit the times.



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 Montgomery's Inn.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS. INSPECTION IS INVITED. January, 1853.

