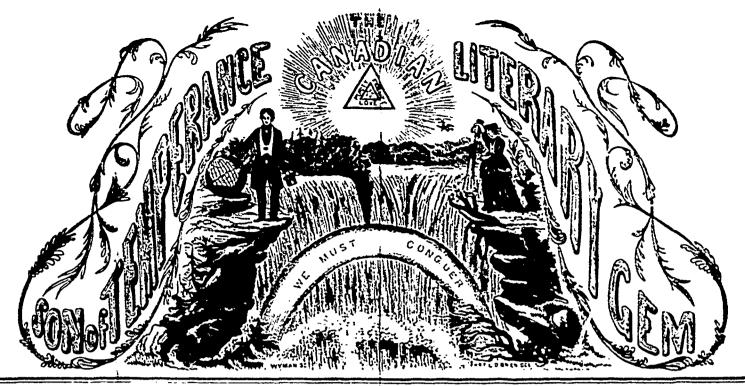
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HUMANITY. TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL III.

#### TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

Nº. 15

[ORIGITAL]

### FLOWERS.

#### ET THE FOREST BAGD.

sees are flowers bright and blooming.

Mild and lovely, rich and circ;
Into their income sweet performing,
Natare's breath the billing air.

Natare's breath the billing,
No wich old earth they litter,
Southous varied cales vivel;
Con the breast of nature's bride.

The youthall be one decking,
D mands from the a constant care,
It arount being a background.

ad gaudy, meek redring, ely forms and colors mingle, the meadows green attiring, he which frest dingle, ing by the body mosantis, one'd in the sylvan grove, on ground the silver for stiry replan o'er the blinds of love.

ire aweet around them playing, fly well o'er curth abroad are thur is nature, paying, ling up to mature's God. Il brea il k inte how I have them, asing spring a flor il zono, I monara she en asserve them, at they bloom for her alone.

summer too would have them, had in winter's gloomy hour; she year my heart would crave them till to \_null's my how'r. sorms, April 1633

First innoceme a biy fair,
The youthal be our decking,
D mands from us a constant care,
Its gravablest sin be checking.
Then the primose of ano windwood,
Trent the form ret let us wear
And the soil's bright the bing rocebed,
in religious form we'll bear.

Then let love its bright expation, A near set for the origin curvation,
Vermits is the cineck impure,
Klades a histolistic crossion,
Speak its insurage to the heart.
Let an liylistfed affection,
Clopit's builts round that form
Wino has bur'd In deep dejection
To life's old and chilling storm.

Pesce withpappy leaves emb. Im.ng,
Shill bergould slumber shed
And our pures business calesting,
Breathe a bloosing of east head.
While each steller virue giver,
Shall be planted round our bow'rs;
Thus well arrest the puts to heaven,
With rich ameranthine flowers.

### MINNESOTA-INDIAN HABITS.

The St. Croix valley is one of the finest sections of the West. agricultural advantages it is doubtless unsurpassed. Ten ach of white men, except a few fur traders who had posted inselves along the banks of some of the principal rivers. All inselves along the banks of some of the principal rivers. All silent, except the wild echo of the war-whoop, which so, in announced the approach of the hostile banks of the Sioux Chippewas. Could these valleys only repeat the records of past; they would speak of cruelty in its most revoluing forms, a following examples are very striking illustrations of savage fare. I obtained them from one of the first scalers of Minister Only five years ago, a chieftain of the Lower Sioux, ag near the Mississippi river, dreamed, one night, that he and warriors must march directly to the Falls of the St. Crox, massacre all the Chippewas that fell in their way. According he and his 5 nd started immediately, passing through the massacre at the Composed that tert in their way. According to the and his bind started immediately, passing through the Croix whiley, to the me small term and alarm of its infinite, who were thinly settled on the prairies. They arrived at Composed rettlement in a few hours; and finding their

Chippewas' retilement in a few hours; and finding their riors absent, made an easy conquest of the women and child-the cov. Them they alsughtered without mercy, only, sparing one fry n? by, whom they carried away with them, exhibiting him, who is the scalps of the slain, in great triumph as they passed through a them, and seat him back to his tribe. The Chippewas now them, and seat him back to his tribe. The Chippewas now it, and seat him back to his tribe. The Chippewas now it, and nearly of Sionx warriors, with their women and child-also."

So so it warrior perished. To their honor the Chippewas spared it warrior perished. They said the Sionx warriors were he women and children. They said the Sionx warriors were the would it had onglet to be killed, because they came and took the ill-nature. ix warner perishes. To their fromer the Chippewas spared he women and children. They said the Sioux warners were and night to be killed, because they came and took the mage of them when they were gone, and killed their women children. But the Sioux should see that the Chippewas

midden. But the Sour should see that the Chippewas modes. A deg is the lowest epithet an Indian can call er by, and always rarans a cowerd per ward battle was fought between the Si sux and Chippeway hard battle was fought years ago. They had smoked the a Sullwater, about eight years ago. They had smoked the forest together only a few days before. The Sioux were as collected ware feetingle and many of them were collected. celebrate some festival, and many of them were collectto celebrate some festival, and many of them were collectively order. The Chippewas, by artially concealing their route, washs meas. I would rather have a boiled frog than the one within a short distance of where the Sioux were associated. They saw that many of the bravest of the. This was a common expression of this, and ind been a warriors were also there. It was inconvenient to give puted by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was explainly where they were, so they sent half a dozen of their uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a grassing them to decoy them away, and get them into an accurately of potentions dimensions and pagmetons a stretched out at full length? Zaclarish sprang from his Chippewas, they thought to easily capture them, and gave, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparation.

But the fugitives retracted as fast as possible to the them chase.

the in chase. But the fugitives retricted as fast as possible to the main body, which drow the Sioux bounderdy into their power that nearly all were killed or taken prisoners.

The Si Croix forms the existent boundary of Minnesota, to latitude 45°, where it unites with the Mississippi, to latitude 46°, where it unites with the Mississippi, to latitude 46°. It rises in a lake a few miles south if the waste dof the Superior, and runs south, widening into take they miles in length and from one-half to two miles in yields. Its lanks are high on latitudes added to two miles in yields. and from one-tail to two miles in width. Its banks are light on both sides, seldom less than fitty, ald often from one numbered to two hundred feet above the surfact of the water. Its bed is saidy, and its bars are continually thanging, making navigation for stramboats uncertain above the head of the lake. As this river winds along, it passes through many tartines of rock. Trap, time-tone, and sandstone, are the principal. The trap runs outhors word and prother trap. a rap, time-tone, and sand-tone, are the principal. The trap rous southwestward and northeastward. It seems to be an arm of the copper learning strata from take Surferior. Some geologists think it contains this metal in abrudance jainly that when sufficient capital can be invested, a profitable basiness may be done by excracional to the core.

inal can be invested, a profitable business may be done by excracing the ore.

Saw-mills are quite numerous all along St. Cross lake and river. There is but one grist-mil in the country, and that is situated about ten miles south of Sillwater, on a small creek, about one mile from its entlance intitake St. Cross. This creek is a beautiful, clear, and rapid stream, which forever sends up its music as it flows along over the pubbles. It abounds in trout. Winter commenced on the fitteenth of November, and it has been good sleephing ever since. The weather has been remarkably pleasant since New Year's. Though we have had many warm and sunny days, the snow does not melt, and as the sun throws his rays over the earth, it reflects them back like myriads of dazzling gems—Correspondent Western Literary M. ssen, cr

### A BOILED COD FISH.—WOMAN'S WISDOM

One day as Zacharish Hodgson was going to his daily troca-tions after heakfast, he purchased a fine large cod.i-h, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for diner As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she bored it or made a into

chowder, her husband would scold her when he came hose.— But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked several portions of it in several different ways. (Sac, also, with some difficulty, produced an amphibious animal firm a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. It due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were exced on the table. I dwith a frowning, fault-finding look, the apody

man common of the conversation:

"Well with did you get the fish I bought?"

Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will be any thing that you have spoiled it for my cating. (Takin off the cover.) I thought so; what in creation possessed it to. I would as live cat a boiled frog.

Try it! I would as live cat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dea, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't toink any such thing. You knew better—lever loved fried fish, why didn't you best it?"

"My, dear the last time we had mesh fish, you know I pited, it, and you said you need it best tried. But I have bestedome."

"The ""

So saying, she lifted a cover, and to ! the aboutders of a oiled were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of lieb

would have made an epicare repace, but which only added ill-nature of her husband.

"A preur dish, this?" exclaimed he—' boiled fish! chi porridge! If yes had not been one of the most stupid of menkind, you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife with a smile, immediately placed a close him containing an excellent chander.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you, I your layoute dish."

Favorate dish, indeed: I dare say a is an unpaintable.

" My dear," and his wife, in a kind entreating tone, " I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zactura could not stand this. His surly mood was finally

vercen, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknewledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong; and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson; and he was as good as his word.

#### GOOD WIVES.

There is nothing men like to write about better than good wives. This is trasmable enough, for there is nothing certainly in which mankind are more intensited. "A good wife," says one, "is to a man wisdom and courage, and hope, and endurance." The power of the," says another, "for good or evil is almost irresistible." "No spirit," it is said again, "can long resist bad domestic influences," and yet again, "no condition is hippiess when the wife presence firmine is, decision, energy, and economy." "A had wife," remarks one of the authors already quartid, "is confusion, weakness, discominate and despair, "had enough, is it not good woman? Then of home, the same sen-says. "It at home, a man find no reat, and is there met with son says. "It at home, a man find no reat, and is there met with a bad temper, sollenness, or gloom, or is assailed by discontent, a applaint and representes, the heart breaks, the spirit is crushed loope vanishes, and the mas sinks into total despair."

o saplaum and representation, the seaso substantial despair."

Thus wives, you see what powerful mo ives are before you to be "good." Men cannot have without you if you are ever so had, but if you are faultiess, perfect, angelic, why then the poor mane creatures can enjoy a linde of this world. They are wholly at your mercy; ready to be made happy or inserable as you are good or had. Why should they not give you frequent lectures about being good?

sont being good r
There is, however, another side of this picture. Influence is
at all on one side. Manhas some influence. Women may be not all on one side. Man has some influence. Women may be happy or miserable as they have good or bad husbands; in fact, happy or miserable as they have good or bad linsbands; in fact, they may become good or bad as they are influenced by those to whom they are indissolved bound. And we believe husbands have a little to do with making homes happy as well as wives. If when the wife has done her lest to make home happy, her efforts are met by reproaches, and temper, sullenness, glosm, discontent and complaint, by a husband who thinks the whole sphere of a wife's dury lies in listening to his fault finding, bearing his ill-nature, and returning care-ses and smiles for his irritations and peevishness, in short making it her chief end to hear and souther his reasonable and unreasonable ailments and complaints. senthe his reasonable and unreasonable ailments and complaints,

swithe his reasonable and unreasonable ailments and complaints, it is not strange she too should sink in despair.

Neither husbands nor wives have any just claim on their other halves to supply all the stock of goodness for the uses of the family. If a married m in desires a better wife, let him teach her to be good. Let him practice the art of goodness himself, and exercise towards her all of these amable qualities he would so delight in being the object of. Almost invariably it would be happiness lent, to return eventually with a liberal interest.

Dr. Judge, the Christian Hero.—While many appear to beleve, in these unitaining days, that constain profession is very much a
prience, and chiestaning days, that constain profession is very much a
symptom of collent decreptione, be doors to drappe a front tainly in
humanity, and a lotter persuasion of the limitless power of anglemodels are by the we'l authenticated facts of Di. Johnson the
mindels are by the we'l authenticated facts of Di. Johnson the
Motor thely appoints the theory of all true greatness when he says
that "he who would not be from the hope to write well here.

after in all tradeble things, eaght himself to be a true poem, that is, a
compourant a digatern of the best and homogrables things, not presumme to sing high praises of heroic ment or famous cities, indees he
have in himself the experience and the practice of all that whe's is
praiseworthy." In Dr. Judson's life we have such a poem; as marand, solous for its severe digater, as for its extreme simplicity. He gave
thirty-eight years of many ton for the edempose of a people who
touched him, soaded him with feitern, cash him min dungeress and
death-prisons, and drove him bare-footed over burning sands? he
touched him, soaded him with feitern, cash him min dungeress and
death-prisons, and drove him bare-footed over burning sands? he
touched him, soaded him with feitern, cash him min dungeres and
death-prisons, and drove him bare-footed over burning sands? he
touched him, soaded him with feitern, cash an anoher hive immission
to see vited for "revary an" ingures. Thousan, so the mession
to see vited for "revary an" ingures.
There are vited for "revary an" ingures.
The review of the Fast completed be fired dictionary a very trainmental
language of the Fast completed be fired dictionary a very trainmental
to such in the same tongor over derming, and apparently of so
guileless a spirit that he rever seems to have hought of it, that light
these predignors laboure and endersneys he was laving the femolation
to the predignors to directional p Dr. Jedson, the Christian Heno.-While many appear to beMRS. 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 t'at we say it, more than half of them are not actuated by a deep and fixed idea of temperance consistency. It seems strange to us how any Son can reconcile himself to vote for a man he knows will go immediately and licence inns to cestroy the work this Son is doing. How can any Son help to beense an inn by signing Petitions!! When the discussion occurred between us and the Hamilton editor about advertizing liquors, we had fain hoped that no Division in Canada would be found to disgrace its charter and mottoes by upholding a temperance editor in increasing the traffic. Alas! we were mistaken. Several came forward and took this LIQUOR ADVERTISER under their brotherly regard, and wished him God speed with his work to convert Hamilton into a scene of tippling and drunkenness!! Why? Just because he happened to live there, or because some of them did not like the editor of this paper-entirely overlooking the great principle of opposing the traffic. They willingly blinded their eyes to the fact that the BEST MEANS to PROMOTE the TRAFFIC is to ADVERTISE it! They could not and would not see that the anventisen was worse than the SELLER, because his act might lead, and naturally does to more mischief than that of any one seller. There are many Sons who look upon the piedge with very intie concern. All this shows a want of proper moral perception-a perverseness in favor of their peculiar prejudices, which will inevitably ruin the society to which they belong. It is, as Mrs. Thomas says useless for men to attempt to carry out any moral movement without stern and unyielding consistency in their lives. The moment men commence to dabble in expediency, they ruin themselves and go step by step from the road of truth to evil and vice again. So it is with political parties. If they yield one plank of the good SHIP TRUTH another will be given, until the GREAT REFORM OF CLEAR GRIT PARTY will become a bye-word in the land. Men can only be guided by two principles, one of error and selfishness the other of virtue and consistency. It is better to fall with consistency, than to rise by error and vice temporarily. A Division of Sons had better have 20 good men than 50 milk and water ninnies. We had better have 200 good Divisions with 10,000 Sons, than 400 with 20,000, half of whom are men who have no just idea of what is true consistency. The 10,000 would do more good in one year than the 20,000. We call upon the Sons to awake from their present lethargy. In connection with this we cannot help but refer to a resolution of the MAITLAND DL VISION of Sons, who addressed a letter to the Spirit, in which they say in upholding his conduct that " you sir, although you DO ADVERTISE LIQUORS in one column—write against it in another, thus destroying the ovil you create, and no one would buy poison from seeing it in a paper." WHAT A BLINDNESS TO PRINCIPLE is This!! Then an innkeeper who deals out liquor but advises the customers not buy is guiltless! The man who sins half the day, and prays the other half, is right!! One good act BAL-ANCES A BAD ONE!! For shame! For shame!-(EDITOR

#### TEMPERANCE REVIEW. ET MES. M. F. H. TROMAS.

We hear much of the growing strength of the cold water my. We are told that a great work of reform is performed 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. But shall we judge of its reality by the vicinity in which we reside—the society in which we necessarily mingle? Whithy is ranked among the most populous, enlightened and moral townships in the county, and there has been no cause for the stoppage or retrogression of temperance reform operating here, and not elsewhere; and what is the tale her comparative condition tells? It is universally conceded, that the consumption of ardent spirits is steadily on the increase within her boundaries; and the influence of auti-temperance men and principles, I think, from what I can learn of the past history, was never greater. Yet there has been a Township Temperance Association in operation here for years; and there are several Divisions of Sons of Temperance, existing at present, for aught that I know, in a "fourthing condition." Vehement declarations upon the evils of inebriation; and exhortations to carnest efforts for its suppression, are of every day occurrence; yet the curse spreads, and the sion, are of every day occurrence; yet the curse spreads, and the blight deepens, and why? There are many reasons for such a result. The first, greatest is, that principle is almost subservient to interest. It is a great truth, and one which it behaves reformers to know, that by self sacrifice alone, can good be achie-

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;" and it should be so, for without conflict there could be no victory. The true philanthropist glories, like ancient Paul, in those trials—"the cross" alone; for there is no merit " well doing, when it requires no sacrifice. Tried by this standard, among the vast crowd of nominal reformers, who would stand the test? Would it be those yowed chamnions of temperance, who bear her name. crowd of nominal reformers, who would stand the test? Would it be those vowed champions of temperance, who bear her name, and wear her badge; yet who could, for pality local considerations and party interest, lend their influence to place in power, only the traffic in, but the immederate use of alcoholic drinks as a heverage. "Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in Askalon?" Whitby, the leading township of Onarro—populous, wealthy, and moral, as she professes to be, has committed the management of her local concerns, to a Council, the majority of whach, [there age two friends of temperance, 1 believe among them] are the field and dickied, with his cap on one side of his facenet the celebrated Dr. G.—n, and accosted him in this facenet the celebrated Dr. G.—n, a

open upholders of upping; an open upholders of upping; an own rejoices in a luminous provision for the desecration of that day, which our law has histerio respected, and endeavoured to proserve from the profanation of that anholy traffic; and we may hereafter expect to have tie quies of our sabbaths, broken by drunken brawls, and exhibitions of the desecration of that one of the desecration of that one of the desecration of the desecr open upholders of upping; an the consequence is, that she now reforces in a luminous provis for the desceration of that rulers will have u; and exhibitions of from ionicrism. So our rulers will have u; and professed and Sons of Temperance, not only voted, but electione and made stimp speeches for them. So much for the good sense, and sound principle, of Whithy, the belle of Ontago. When will men learn that the world's regeneration can be achieved only by senf-sacrifice—that he who would be an apostle of reform, must deny himself, must be willing to suffer for his principles, and, the well-being of humanity—must strice if needs be, "even unto blood" like our Martyr Lord. An outward profession is of no avail, alone. Practice cannot preach successfully, without we carry our principles out and though the strice of the lumps and though a contract a contract and though the strice of the lumps and though the strice of the cannot preach successfully, without we carry our principles out in all things; for the humat find possesses a quick perception of inconsistency in others. Forms, ceremonies, and badges cannot do the work. "Sacrifices and burnt offerings, thon wouldst not," said Jesus of Nazareth; "but a body,"—a sojourn amid the trials and temptations incident to this present state of being, "hast thou prepared for me." "The servant is not greater than his master;" and if by such sef sacrifice, could the mission of our Saviour—the elevation and perfecting of that humanity he shared be fulfilled; how can we hose to affect aught for the benefit of our race without it? But there is sull another clog to the temperance reform. The twest its advocates are not sufficiently pure. It is useless to think of really reforming men, without elevating the whole character; and a stream cannot rise hibbat ted, our influence can never make others so; therefore, he who would be a benefactor of minkind, must first be, lunnelf, good would be a benefactor of minkind, must first be, limself, good and pure. He who would um the prize must strip himself for

Brooklin, March 27th 1853.

### Demorous.

-Here is a capital story told of a couple of Their names where Hoffman and Cowan; and HIT OR MISS western hunters. Their names where Hoffman and Cowan; and both were excellent shots, aid not a little given to beasing of their skill. One day they wint on a deer-hunting expedition, and after getting into where they expected to find deer, they separated. Shortly after, Hoffman heard Cowan's gun go off, when he immediately went over to the spot where he had heard the shot, expecting to help Cowan to hang up a deer. He found Cowan very binsy loading his gun, aid shouted out:—

"Hallo, Cowan! with didyou shoot at just now?"

"Name of your hydrogen or along over the kill."

"None of your business, gralong over the hill."

Surprised at this short and crusty answer, Hoffman looked around and discovered a calf imong the bushes. Again he cried

say Cowan, did you shot at the calf?

"Yes I did; but it's none of your business."
"Why, what made you shot at it?"
"Why, I took it for a deer"

"Well, did you hit it?"
"No, I missed it."
"How did you miss it?"

" Why, I wasn't quite sure it wasn't a calf."

"Your a pretty specimen of a hunter," rejoined Hoffman " to shoot at call for a deer, and miss it at that."

"Don't make a fool of yourselt," replied Cowan. "I shot at it just so as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf."

Nothing out of Ireland of the "bull' species is a better "specimen" than this men" than this.

A SOLEMN QUESTION .- At a recent meeting of a parish Board A SOLEMN QUESTION.—As a recent meeting of a parish desired of Gurdians, a solenin, straight bedied and most exemplary deacon, submitted a report, in wining, of the destitute widows and othersin need of assistance in the parish.

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

Heavil he believed he haddone see but if any had been omit-

Hesaid he believed he haddone so; but if any had been omitted, the omission could be easily corrected.

"Jilms, 'spose dere is six chickens in a coop, and de man sells

tree, low many is there lef?"
"Vhat time ob day was it?"

"Vhat time on day was it?"
"Vhy, what has that to do wid it?"
"I good deal honey. If it was arter dark dere would be none left, at is, if you happened to come along dat way."
"look here, nigger, just stop dem personalities. If you don't I'll eplede your head wid de pump handle."

SART GIRLS.—A young gentleman of Kilkenny, meeting a handone milk-maid near Parade, said, "What will you take for yurself and your milk my dear?" The girl insta tly replied Yourself and a gold ring, sir." That is good, but the girl ithe boarding house is better. A gentleman called in and was nown over a suit of rooms by a very pretty girl. "Are you t with the rooms?" enquired the gallant. "No sie, I am to be lealone" be lealone

V.UARLE PILLS.—Some twenty years ago, a farmer's barn in thicknity of Worcester, was struck by lightning and barned to the time. Many of the cutzens had gone to the fire, when a fowell strapped and dickird, with his cap on one side of his facenet the celebrated Dr. G.—n, and accosted him in this



# Ledies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.]

A MOTHER'S LOVE-FIRE CANNOT STAY IT

The curling blazes kissel the sky, And round the ratters rose, A slumbering tobe with a did lie, Luited in secure repos-None of the many gazen knew, And if they did—twee vain,

Vhat finuish stripe dare through That flame defended line :

air.
And echoes sweep it on.
"My siceping tabe—oh reasen \*pare!
Good God on noughtbe done!"
As switting tast the crowl's he sped,
And nears the blazingdoor,
The forky thince smouther sprand,
She's kest—and all is Cer!

No; o'er the burning hall the files,

She mounts the charry steir,
Moved by her amothering infant's

cries,—
She clasps her fondest care,
And swittly from the room she sweeps,
But—hark the crash, the din—
Ah cruel Fate no longer sleeps,
My God the roof falls in;

But hark: a shinck riog through the air.

And echoes sweep it on.

"My sleeping lable—with reaven spare food food can noughtive done!"

As swiftly jest the crowl she sped,
And nears the blazing door.

The forky flames around the speed,
She's lost—and all is Cer:

The sparkling claders seek the sky,
The creeking timbers fall,
One world wall which went on high,
From out the gloomy hall,
Ad chilled the boldest hearers soul,
Yet taught this axiom true.—
Maternal love knows no controul,
No danger but 'will woo:

HENRY KENFTVILLE.

Daring 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 reading in the third try of a factory. While the factory was burning, the mother, finding herself cut off from retreat in consequence of the stores beneath being on tire, ascent ed to the roof, carrying her children with her. Here tying one of her babes to her shoulders, she boldly leaped across an alley six feet in width to the roof of another building, from whence, leaving her burden, she returned and in the minner carried over each of the others. The act was witnessed by a large concourse of speciators. The mother was in feeble health, and nothing but maternal love could have carried her through so trying a scene.—Rochester American. Daring a destructive fire, at Cincinnati, on the 27th ult, an instance

ART OF AREANGNG THE HAIR.-How often do we see a ART OF AREAGNG 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.—Let the oval, where it exists, be always preserved; where it does not, let the hair be so humored that the deficiency shall not be perceived. Nothing is more common than to see a face, which is somewhat too large below, made too grossly large and coarse, by contracting the hair on the forehead and cheeks, and have because it to no abrust cheeks whereas such a face should there bringing it to an abrupt check; whereas such a face should enlarge the forehead and the check, and let the hair fall partially over so as to shade and soften off the lower exuberance. A good treatise, with examples in outline of the defects would be of some treatise, with examples in outline of the detects would be of some value upon a lady's toilet, who would wish to preserve her great privilege—the supremacy of beauty. Some dress the hair down close to the face, which is to lose the very characteristic of hair—case and freedom. Let her locks, says the Anacreon, lie as they like; the Greek gives life, and a will. Some ladies wear the hair like blinkers; you always suspect they will shy if you approach them. Lady's headdress, whether in a portrait or for her daily wear, should as in old portraits by Rembrandt and Titian we off mis shale not to be seen too clearly, and hard all her daily wear, should as in old portraits by Reinoraud and Allian, go off into shade, not to be seen too clearly, and hard all round; should not, in fact, be isolated, as if out of sympathy with all surrounding nature. The wigs men of Charles H's time had at least that one merit of floating into the back ground, and in their fall softening the sharpness of the lines of the dress about them .- Blackwood.

Mrs. Beechen Stowe.—The following account of Mrs. Stowe, and which will doubties interest the thousands of readers of Uncle Tom's Calin, 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. They have lived on a small salary, and at times have been much straitened. Much of the book was written in the kitchen, with the present on her lap, while the way helesing they hird assemble to straitened. Much of the book was written in the kitchen, with the paper on her lap, while she was helping her hired servant to do the cooking, &c. So little expectation had she of making or publishing a profitable work, that her bookseller told me she would have taken £400 for the copyright. It has realised three or four thousand, and to the bookseller a very large sum. Professor Stowe has moved from Brunswick Maine, to Andover, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Stowe has purchased a dilapidated stone cottage, and fitted it up for a readents. The people have stone cottage, and fitted it up for a residence. The people have called it, and probably always will, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs Stowe, as you may conclude, is a woman of very decided and elevated religious sentiments. In former years she has written largely in the newspapers and magazines on various audjects."

largely in the newspapers and magazines on various subjects."

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

When the gates were opened, a long procession of matrons and
maidensappeared, each bearing on her shoulders—not her household goods or her trinkets—but a husband, son, father, or brother! As they passed through the enemy's lines, all respectfully
made way for them, while the whole crimp rang with shouts of
applause. Backelor reader, is there a maid or matron on whom
you could rely for a similar service in case of an emergency?

The One thousand and fifty-three female operatives employed

ORGANSHIP.

There is a wonderful itching in some quarters for organship No coner is any movement, religious, moral, temperance or political, started, than some nack offers himself for its organ, in view of the money. In communitor 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 net would not only be creating it! 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 100 many of our Upper Canada pointcar 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 rar be meted out to any organ,-those who desire pap are not honest. If the sons truly value a paper they will support it, and its industry, consistency, and inde-PENDENCE ought to afford the best passport to public favour. If the order choose to patronize one paper in preference to another, coluntarily, 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 STATEOLY 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. Doubiless, if the Grand Division would pay £25 for each half year, to the temperance paper having the largest circulation in Upper Canadi, to disseminate the proceedings of each Grand Division Session more generally, it might do good, much more than is done now by the expenditure of timee that sum. This 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. II. 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, fugher 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 ment be the guide in all these things.

ET That excellent friend of the temperaice cause (a patron of the right sort for the cause in Canada), 1 J. E. Linton, Esq., we see has been addressing a temperance authence in St. Mary's.

TAVERNS IN NEW SETTLEMENTS—TEMPERANIE AT ST. MARY'S

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

DEAR Sig,-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. Sudder of Stratford; Mr. John E. Lanton 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, des-troying 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 Hamburgh, a distance of fifty nine miles there are not less than thirty-fire places to sell the liquid fire on the main road, not taking into account Godericher Hamburgh This is a humiliating fact in the history of these counies 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 remedies recommended are total abstinence from all that will intoxicate, 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 in 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 I their end the moral amelioration of the fallen rece of men, proving, I believe to all present, that it was their duty to abstain from | Hindoos themselves are using up against the estious customs of heir alcoholic liquor. He showed that a great amount of good had I stillers, and against the above nonced one in particular. A printing ing, I believe to all present, that it was their duty to abstain from i resulted from the various organisations of temperance men, for t the last twenty years, and he hoped that we were just on the I point of accomplishing the desired end of all our former exertions i 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 Sonsz 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 another, a recygrace one this, that a reformed man who has been an outcast from society should be called anormen by a soher 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 urilcome to all who would heave off their vices! Another great objection was the SECRETS of the order.

He showed to all minds that the order was not calculated to hunt either chiech or society, but on the contrary, to elevate the mirals 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.



## Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the war he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it - Proceeds, c. 22, e. 6.

[ORIGINAL]

### HOPE EVERMORE

When trials dark, affictions gloom, Around thy head with sorrows come, Remember there's a rest for thee, A rest that shall unbroken be! A rest that sman unusues of in.

White ages roll on ages ofer,—

That rest remains. Hope evermore

The darkest sky, the larghtest hour, Are followed at by sun and shower, in deserts wild, and rate, and have, We need with buds and blossoms there:

Spencerville, C. W.

When roughest rolls life's troubled see, Ant-surging waves entempess thee. Lee not thou pagem marriage Gity Christ the helm the course to

He'l safety bring to Canaan's abore Thyteembling bark! Hope evermore!

FREDERICK WEIGHT.

(For the Canadian Sonot Temperance)

## THE MISERIES AND VISCOSITUDES 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 I worst and most dangerous distempers; incapacitates a person from pursuing his studies, or the dities of his calling, by they what they will. It meets with covering from the world, and even if a man's circumstances were above feeling the expense, which is seldon the case, it alters and changes the practiser of it from himselt; and should his forture 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 inte, are left to the mercy of the world, exposed to shame and misery. Con- 1 sider, can a man answer for this conduct to God, to his parents or relations, to his wife, his childrenor himself, in thus persisting in an unnature; 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 min cannot easily subdue; or which, like some others, 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 cuthin not off in the flower of his days, it renders the evening of his life imserable. 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 subtine 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 inserve. Instead of giving cause, even to your neares, and best triends to remember you with pleasure, it will make tex kindness in them to lorget 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 unrappy relation; if a wife, such a husband if a child, such a father; if a triend, such a wretched one. What a joy, on the contrary, will that noblest of conquests over yourself (a firm resolution ever to abstain from the use of intexicating beverages) yield to your dear relations! And what a peasure in particular wil you give to the aged heart and declining days of your most affictionate friend.

EDWARD 1. FORSYTH, R. S. of Port Robinson Division Sons of T., No 86. CROWLAND, March 17th, 1853

The Hindoos-An Interesting Fact -One of the octous fequies of the paganism of India, is its opposition to the re-marriage of Andoo widows. The polygamy system tenders this class of f taies very large, and, shut out by about cistom from forming again the marriage relation, they are driven, from want and other causer into nost debasing courses of life. Hence a prolific source of been business. But a bright day is dawning. Some of the most inflatinal tions native action main in Madras, sately addressed a sarge and per of the most respectable native Hindoos in layer of the re-marriag of Hindon females. Hes speech was most warmy effect a and applicated. He made a hold and effective appear, which had the greet power, as he proved from the Hindoo Shaster that the prevalent stem of excluding from social life all young widows, while alpst children, into a life of loneliness and servinde, unless they run to licentiousness and become abandoned, as they too often do, is n

Trurreases 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 be Gen. Case has ever been a coul water man, and looks as if would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energy as ever, and an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion.— was there. I drank nothing but water at Since then I have dran only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides I adopt th

Roman regime bathe with cold water and rub day. That's exercise None of your common firsh brushes, but such as they cub horse's lega with, sir "What a volume of essays on health is contained in these few unes, and was a practicative example of the efficacy of the treatment does that hate and robost statestion present?

The great struggles in tile are limited to moments; in the drooping he head upon the bosom-in the premute of the hand upon the

A Tax on Ba. HLI ons .- The following bill was introduced into the Indiana Logislature one day last week -By Mr. Mc-Donald, 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 let of January. The provisions of the bil apply to widowers of one year standing.

A FAMILY Stern - A gentleman deeply engaged in studyand a lady, pretending to knit, is perplexing him with her ques-tions.]—Lady (in the drawling affectionate style). Ms deah! correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Gentleman (short, sharp, and rather cross): Dentist is derived from dear, French for treth. 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 deah! 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 Mit the dark sea-weet upon the shore, the did! Exit lady in a huff, Wugasher shells! Hope evermore!

Mn Pvz -Mr Pyc, who w asmade poet-laureate at the beginning of this century, was a man of great learning, and much was therefore expected of him. His inst ode was on the king a larth, 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 exclaim-

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

TALLEYBAND, being questioned on one occasion by a man who squinted awfully, with several importunate questions concerning ins leg, recently broken, replied:

" It is quite cranked—as you see."

Brother Thomas Quimbiyo, of Milford Division S. of T., No. 226. sereby resurns 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 immentable occurrence of the birning of his shop, &c., and the Division Room of the Division to which he belonged: and also to the members of Por. Hope Division, for their disinterested generosity and kindness in bringing the subject before the Sons of Temperance —

	L.	3.	D.		٤.,	3.	D.
Ontario Div	5	0	0	Brampton Div	0	16	3
Cobourg Div	2	0	0	Frankford Div	ŏ	15	ŏ
Peterboro' Div.	-5	U	0	Orana	ň	15	ŏ
Kiene Dix	3	U	0	Cross Div	ű	15	ŏ
Newmarket Div	1	10	0	Stouffville	ñ	15	ŏ
Cold-tream Div	- 1	10	1)	Madock Dir	ň	15	ŏ
Tyrone Div	1	3	0	()-hawa Dir	ň	ii	3
Haldmand Div .	1	5	U	Ameliasburg Dir	ň	iò	õ
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Percy D.v	•	_				10	0
	ı	5	_	/ Demotestvill- Dir	0	10	0
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	•		()	ł.	33	17	6
Rednersville Div	1	0	0				

PARLIAMENT HOUSE QUEBEC-AMERICAN TEM-PERANCE.

28th March, 1853.

CHARLES DURAND, E-Q.,

DEAR Sin .- 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 \$0,000 NAMES to the petitions. Helt Toronto on Tuesday morning for Quebec, stopped on my way at Rochester and attended the great meeting in the Circuthian 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. 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, Rutiand voted 3 to 1, and Burlington 4 to 1 in favour of the Maine Law. 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 licentioniness and become abanuous, as my note that the control of the people in reference to the Hindoo holy books. They do not justify the Prince has gone home and so we have one vote leas, but I have nhommation the speaker denounced, and a good work he did in the triple has gone home and so we have one vote leas, but I have nhommation the speaker denounced, and a good work he did in the triple has gone home and so we have one vote leas, but I have information the speaker denounced, and agood work he did in the doubt but we will carry it, but if we lose it in its second reading in open the eyes of his countrymen to it. We took upon is any little legraph. The show is 4 feet deep from Montreal to effort of that influential Hindoo as foreshadowing a great changes.

Quebec on an average, and the weather cold. I have spoken to many members on the subject of the Maine Law, and ingreatest cuemies seem to EATHER RELUCTANTLY consent that it shall i pass with clauses paving for breweries and distilleries going to have a meeting this evening in this city on the Manie Law. As som as I know the result I will give you all the names of the members who veted for the Maine Law and all that voted against it. I mend to more 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 BUKR

N.B. There are 33 members farourable, and p-rhaps more, and we may get the Bit through without going to the poll.

nish and enumital find mentally the field a more processing at this eights.

## Che Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

My san, look not then upon the wine when it to red, when it givesh to colour in the cup, when it movesh stacif right. As the last is blieth like a serpent, and stingets like an adder recerbs show 23

[ORIGINAL]

THE END OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Come wake up all creation,
And raise an accircustion,
Of joy of long duration,
Come rouse a stumbring world
Ye friends of every nation,
Of every rank and station,
Come join our releiration,
Let our banter be unfurid.

We've a strong inclination
To stop this degradation,
If it meet your apprehenses,
Come be a gianture 5 on;
And we have a choice collation
To present interference
Go join in quick rotation,
We'll sit unite as one

Twill produce a great sensation,
And reduce the v-livition
Of the drankerde' insperation,
Their wires will cause to cry.
We see all for reformation,
Ail life and saturation,
Bound on annihitation;
To conquer or to die.

We will stop this dissipation For a future generation, And leave for imitation A hand that's wise and free; Cajuge, April 1833.

To stop this di till tior, And the feelish con tun tion Of asture's veget the.

Hereignion there am t be

And the total dispellation, Of run's assassinatior,
Wife result in vener tror,
Por him who is its foe;
For it is runerton
All over earth's plant sine,
And might but alstin flop
Will make the demon go.

So with determination
And resolve of no constitute,
We will quall about notion
As they do way down in Maine;
For it with resignation
We submit in rung's traction,
There will be constitution
Of woo and endless pain

Arou c then every section
Whitever your complexion,
And do things to perfection,
In this our glorious cause;
Let the aged with reflection,
And the yourg with ut dejection,
Work—work on—without defection,
For prohibitary laws

HARLIE M. BALLOU.

#### THE LAW IS NOW BEFORE CANADA.

Last week we gave half of the new prohibitory act, and now portation for sale is not interdicted. Now it is not easy to see how such an interdiction could be carried out. Already some writer in the Quebec Gazette has objected to this omission. It may be said that when spirituous liquors are imported from the liquots are imported from the United States, England or foreign countries, there is no way of telling whether the importers intend them for beverage, medical provision of this Act, proof of he manufacture, sale, harter or keep-or mechanical purposes, and that when the article gets here the mechanical purposes, and that when the article gets here the most to sustain an alternation that the same was unlawful, and unless owners or shippers cannot sell to any one except to agents ap- the prove the contrary, judgmen shall be remiered against him. It pointed by law to sell for medicine. On examination it will be I state be the days of every Consible, Policeman or Watchman, whenfound that the Maine law does not interfere with importation-is silent on the subject, yet if the liquor is known to be for sale for beverage purposes it is seizable-otherwise not. A man may import spirituous liquors for his own use. So he may by the t Canadian act, but if he imports for sa'c, or at least if he attempts to sell, he would be within the act. The Queb c writer objects that this construction and allowance of importation would operate unjustly towards the poor-enabling the rich to drink, whilst the poor cannot afford to import. The Quibec winer is opposed to the law intoto. Serious evils no doubt might result from allowing importation, for if all domestic manufacture be stopped and importation he allowed, means will be used no doubt to effect accret sales. If all importation except for medicinal, mechanical and sucramental purposes could be interdicted, or persons importing | Palice Magistrate. Recorder, Quantum stoner or Judge authorized to could be compelled to give founds that the inquor shall not be used a hear and determine offences against this Act, to summon any person as an article of traffic, it would be a wise procision. There is a who may be represented to him as a material witness in retaining to the majorithm of the person shall refuse or need to much difficulty to the way in this matter. We are to favour of a to attood, pursuant to such Sommons, the Justice or other person having all importers undertake by bond that the article is not for 1 authorized to try the offence, my issue his Warrant for the artest of sale as merchandise otherwise than as the law allows. We would not of course say that the law should interfere with impostation for a man'n own private use. Moreover, we think the act should contain a proviso, distinctly stating that a man manner of mentions of one the sworn or to affirm and ne-wer; facturing or importing for his own private use is not within the precisions of any Art or Acis for the proceedings by or beset.

- and if the provisions of any Art or Acis for the proceedings by or beset.

XI. Any person who shall obtain a license and deliver a Bood as mentioned in the preceding Section may during the extinuator of such lice se manufacture alcoholic or intoxerating Legars, at the place specified in such license only, for chemical, mediculat, or mechanical purposes but for on other purposes, and may sell such l iquors to any lawfully appointed Agent of a Municipality, or to any lawfully appointed Agent of a Municipality, or to any lawful lawful permission of such Agent to purchase a specified quantity of alcoholic or innuancing Laguor for a specified chrmical, medicinal, or mechanical purpose, and the manufacturer shall telote delivering any Liquor to any person exhibiting a wattern permission purpositing to be signed by the Agent of a Municipality. atisty himself that such signame as groune and that the purchase is bons fide, and he shall keep the writing so produced to him XII. The Municipal Council of any City. Town Townsh p. or

inconsorated Village may appoint some suitable person as the "sgent of the said Gaunty, Gry, Town, Township or Village, or the Municipal Council of any County in Lower Canada only, to sell, at some central and convenient place within the Municipality, aprile, wines, and other alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors for the purpose of being used medicinally or in some chemical or mechanical process or manufacture and no other, and such Agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the Council appointing him may allow, and shall in the sale off such liquous conform in such rules and and regulations as the Council shall prescribe for his guidance, and such Agents shall hold his appointment for one year, unless sooner removed by the Council which appointed him
XIII. Such Agent before he enters upon his duties shall receive a

Certificate from the Council appointing him, under the Seal of such and such by fine not exceeding £50, or imprisonment not Council for the Council have a Corporate Seal) authorizing him as kreeding one year, the Agent of the Munic pality to sett accombine and interacting Li- XXI. Every person who shall whilely and corruptly swear, or afquois for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes only, but irm falsely to, any material matter, upon any oath or affirmation,

court templeme shall not be denoted unit the Agent shad bove a concord and denoted to the tunner a Bond with two good and

extract and destrict in the same of L266 conditioned as longwaentitivent survives in the same of L266 conditioned as longwawhow all men by these presents A. B. (the pieucipal,) and C.
D. and E. F. (thermetiers are jointly and secretally held and firmly
bound unto Her Majerty in the penal same of L266 of lawful money
of the payment where of we lond ourselves and each of us bands has " self our and each and every of our heirs executors and administrators turn y by these presents, sented with our seals daired time day of A. D. one thousand right hundred and Whetens the above bounder A. D. has been duly ap-" pointed Agent for the Municipatity of " in and on account it such Numerically alcohols and morecasing

1 " Liquite for medicant, chemical and an chancer purposer, and in A D one thousand eight hundred day of t " and fitty ; unless somet temoord from such Ag acty Now to the condition of this front neurch, tags if the eard A B chall and " respects condomn to the provisions of an Act passed in the year " of the Reign of Her M. jestj. Queen Vacioria, and mutoled, " An " Act. So trate of Act, and to each rules and orgalamous as mon are or shan be from rane to time escalar-had by the Council of the Municipanty of , thur this Ooligation ritial be void, otherwise it show remainin full force."

XIV No action shall be immutated by any person to recover the value or possession of any intoricating Laguor sold, taken, detained, input d or destroyed, unless the planniff shall prove that such Laguor was rold according to the proposons of this Act, or was kept and owned by him far invital purpors

XV Every person who rhat soil or deliver to any other person any alcoholic or intexicating Liquor, continue to any provision of this Act, shall be liable for all damages which may happen or result to any other person from any ict, negligence, con leaences, madver- j I tence or default committed, affered or done by the person to whom such Laquor was rout or given, or by any person who drank the same, or any part thereof, if such purson was in a state of intextention, produced by the Laquor so sold or delivered at the time he committed t the said not, or was guilty of such negligence, carelessness, madver-

tence, or default.

XVI Any person may maidam an action in may Court in this Province against any other terson who shall sell or dehver any Liquor, contary to any provision of this Act, to the hurband, wife parent, child, guardian, ward, ipprennee or servant of the plannill, and it shall not be necessary in any such action, to aver, or prove any special damage resulting to the plannish, by such sale, or delivery, but the Court or Jury, before thich such action is tried, shall, on proof of such sale, or dentery, as afercenia, assess the damages of the plaintiff therein at no less than one shilling, and if any special damage he shown, for such higher sum as may be just, and judgment give the balance to the public for inspection. One omission in shall be given accordingly; any married woman may proceed and this act was overlooked last week, we refer to the fact that important maintain such action in her own name, with or without the consent of he husband, and upon the rial of any action under this Section, the defendant, plantiff, wife or husband of the plantiff, may be ex-

XVII. Upon the trial of any complaint or civil action under any provision of this Act, proof of he manufacture, sale, barrier or keepexer he shall see any te tson gossly intoxicated in any public street or place, to apprehend such perint and to keep him in some safe and convenient place, until he that have become sober, and thereupon, burker his take him before a Justice of the Peace, Reeve, Poince Magistrate, Communissioner for Small Causess in Lower Canada, or Judge of a Uncur or Division Court, and it shall be the day of such Justice, or other Fanctionary, it administer to such person on eath or affirmation, and to examine binder the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against any provisions of this Act, and if such person shall refuse to be sworn or to affirm or to answer any question perment to such examination, he shall be committed to the common good, there to remain will be shall consent to be sworn or to affirm or mower; and if, open sich examination, it shall appear that an office has been committed against any provision of this Act, it shall be the duty of such Justic or other Functionary to issue his Variant for the arrest of the offinder and search his premises, and to conviction if found guitty

XVIII It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Reeve, mor of oce against this Act, and if such person shall refore or neglectre preson so summoned, and eigh persons shall be brought before the In tre or person resume the Wheraut, and it he shall reduce to be wort or to afficu or to answering question touching the matter under wesugation, he may be committed to the common good, there to m cdar as they may not be inclusivent with this Act, apply to every Fundamary mentioned in this Scalon or empowered to try off inders again this Act and such Fonctionary shall be deemed a Justice of the to Pener within the meaning of any such Act, whether he be or he in a Justice of the Pener for other purposes.

XX Every Justice of the Peace, or other Public Functionary was changeet or refere to perform any duty required of him by any Secon of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court of constent jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of misdementist, and shall be mished by fine not exceeding One Hundred Founds, and such entirion shall work a forbitude of Office in all cases.

X Every Agent of a Managipalny who shalt knowingly give an Certificate, or written Permission, or or order of any kind au-thized by any providen of this Act, or by any By-law or regulation of Municipal Council, made pursuant to this Act, which shall be fig in any respect, and every jerson who shall lorge, counterfeit, or fely alter any such Certificate, written Permission or Order, or ill pater, as true and genuine, any such forged, counterfeit, or abered Stificate, written Permission, or Order, with intent to obtain for similf, or for any other person, and alcoholic or intexicating higose-futary to the provisions of this Act, and every person who shall or lead to, or receive from any other person, any such genuine rificare, l'emission or Onler, with intent to enable the person to hom the same is given or lent, to obtain any alcoholic or intoxicag Laguor, for himself or any person other than the person for whose an fit such Certificate, written Permission or Order was made or ven, shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a middemeanor.

taken or accumulated under any provision of this net, thall, upon conversion the real, he adjudged guilty of perjuty, and shall be pun-

xited by impressioned not exceeding three years.

XXII—Specifies Justices' and Consider's Fees, &c

XXIII 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 vaid, or be allowed to fait for defect of form, but all Justices, Municipal Counties, Judges and Courte, and all Public Functionaries or Officers who may be required to perform any duty under this Act, shall regard the same as n remedial Statute, and shall so constructs its provisions as to advance their remedy and suppress the mischef mentioned in

preamble XXIV. 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 to pented XXV. This set shall commence and take offer on the

165 , and not before

Whereas, the Hamilton Divisions Sons of Temperance, have passed resplations justifying the conduct of the editor of the Spirit of the Age and the Hamilton Canadian newspapers, in inserting in the latter, various Liquon AD-VERTISEMENTS Of INNS, SALOUNS, and STORES; asserting in and by such resolutions, that such editor in so doing is, ns un avowed Son of Temperance, conductor and owner of a temperance periodical, acting consistently and

Now, we the undersigned Sons of Temperance of Toronto city and as vacinity, do entirely differ from the Hamilton Dvisious and said editor, believing their doctrines subversive of the interests of the Order, and of the temperance cause; and, we hereby publicly challenge them to debate this question in its two fold aspect-upon these terms. The question shall be put and argued in

" 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 advertizements of inns, saloons, and groceries ?"

Secondly :-

"Is it consistent and proper for the editor and proprietor of a strictly temperance paper; seeking the patronngs of Sons and tectotallers, to advertize for his livelihood, the inus and liquors of rumsellers in any other paper of which he is proprietor?"

Said questions stall be argued by nine speakers from Toronto, and nine from Hamilton, at Oakville, in the Sons Temperance Hall-between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of May, in the presence of twenty-four judgesto be chosen by ballot from the Oakville, Wellington Square, Cumminsville, Waterdown, St. Ann's, Palermo, Milton, and Trafalgar Central, Stewarttown, Georgetown, Port Credit, and Hornby Divisions, -cach Division sending two judger. Each speaker to occupy 20 minmes in first speaking, and ten minutes in reply, to speak alternately. The Hamilton speakers take the affirmative, and the Toronto speakers the negative side of the questions. A speaker not occupying the whole time allotted to him, the same may be occupied by another on the same

Names of Toronto Speakers: CHARLES DURAND. ALEXANDER MCKINNON. Ontario Division. E. V. WILSON. Joseph Rowel. ROBERT MOORE, -St. Laurence Division. HENRY LATHAM, -Toronto Division. SAMUEL ALCORN, -York Division. ABRAHAM DIAMOND, - Youge Street Division. REV. MR. WAND, - Total Abstainer.

Tim. Pour Hore Division passed a resolution to have Br. Quimblyn'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. Will other temperance papers please copy .- [En. Fox.

THE LATE ASCHBALD McTaggant of Thoran .- On the 8th of March 1853, Mr. George Monroe 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,-that he had been seen on the evening previous to his death in a state of intoxication, and was not as was reported in some papers a temperate mat. Not knowing anything of the matter, and supposing our informant correct, we published the letter, as one bearing on temperance. A relation of his, (Robert McTaggart) under date of the 2nd April instant, writes a letter to inform us that Mr. Munroe is incorrect, calling Mr. Munroe a visionary &c. The letter is too long to insert, and as the substance of the first was given, we give the substance of the latter. The letter of the friend of the deceased says that the latter was of a weakly constitution, liable to fits, but at the same time was of strictly temperate habits, and was not at all intoxicated on the evening when he left the village and prior to his death, all of which can be abundantly proved. The friend attributes his death to constitutional weakness, perhaps a fit and the cold night nir. Mr. Munroe should see that a denial is given to his former statement or prove it on affidavit.

Hightand Division is doing well. Officers: James Ormered, W. P.; Charles Mably, W. A.; Tho, H. Rapson, R. S.; Wm. Dixon, A. R. S.; John Street, F. S.; George Bainbridge, Sen., T.; Martin Bainbridge, C.; John Deall, A. C.; Tho, Knight, L. S.; Thomos Paisley, O. S.; Arch, C. Scerth, Chaplain. hilingt the illumber procuums him to the honvois-the occum declares his immensity, man slone tres said, " Poeto es no God."

Unite in thought at the same instant, the most beautiful objects

of unture, suppose that you see at oace all the hours of the day, i

and all the seasons of the year; amorning of Spring and a morning of Antonia; a night be-paughed with stars, and a night coverwith clouds, mendows enginetted with thevers, forests houry with snow, fields gilded with the tipts of Autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the Universe. While you are

gazing on the sun which is plunging under the vanit of the West,

another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the East. By what incomediable magic dies that aged our, which is sticking fatigued and burning in the shales of the even-

ing, re-appear at the same instant tresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every mount of the day in which the

glorious orbits at once rising, resplendent at memoday, and set-

ting in the West; or rather our sense deceives us, and there is, properly speaking, no East, no North, no South or West in the

whence the King of Day sends forth at three a triple light in one single substance. The bright splenfor is perhaps that which nature can present that is the most benefitful, for it gives us an idea

a Frenchman of superior genius ant great benevotence, and like Dr. Thek of Scotland, a great admirge, and admirable pourtrayer

of the wonders and greatness of Gul's Universe. He has gone

among that mighty host of worthies, poets, moralists, philosophers,

statesmen and warriors who have died within the past generation

Everything reduces uself to one single point, from



## The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.] MORNING SONG.

Wake then human mind from sleeping,

Nature's alght has flown away?

And the joyous birds are greeting

With delight, monther day.

Hirecase make the aspen quiver,

And ripples on the part d;

While the pearly developing flitter,

Like a starry dismond.

See the glitt'ring orb of day light,

Liking o'er the trees his bead,

Spireading increased we wanting beams are

alred.

Oh, 'its now I one to wander,

While the daw is on the earth,

Hark the feather'd tribes are joining, Hark' the feather'd rives are joining in a chorus full and long.
Praising Him, who, in the mozzing.
Teaches each its native roug.
And shall human teatures humber,
White all mature looks so gry?

The feather was been a winder. While the earth and sky in won-Seem to echo "now 'tis day ?"

No, amuse ther,—let all awaken From sleepy tracte, of Morpheus herr, And behold the darkness shaker, By the levely beams of morn. Font Hill, Pelham.

Oh, 'tis now love to wander,

It hile the dow is on the earth,
And on natura's works to punder,
And the God who gave them birth Let me watch the sporting streeming. While its vestion but he are bright. Where the pendant ack and maple, Seem to hell the morning light.

There to linger, ever gizing,
As the waters toll along,
Elils my foul with love muszing,
And demiciden morning song
There the rose and unity leading,
Spreading faith their livid lines,
North and the state of the s

#### STONES FORMED IN THE AIR.

An wrolite weighing ninety pounds, fell on the 24th ult., doring the day time, at Paremquiere, in the Gimule, on the back of a mare whice was tied to a tree, and killed her on the spot. This extraordinary stone was formed of a coral, sulphur and copper-ish matter. The Society of Savana has been deliberating on this subject, without finding any clue to it .- European Ex.

Among the strange phenomena of nature, none are more remarkable and unaccountable than the stores 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? are questions easier asked than answered. The chemical composition of these stones, has been often examined. It is supposed that some of them weigh many hundreds of ions in weight. There is an immense stone in Mexico, supposed to be an arolite. Various materials enter into their composition, similar to those found on earth. Among them from and sulphur are the chief ingredients. One naturally asks how can the air sustain the weight of these stones during their formation, or even for an hour. It, from the level of the earth to the highest examined point, and there it is exceedingly thin, does not exceed six miles. The air no doubt rises in a thin form still higher; man, has never thoroughly tested it to a height above five miles,—the height of the highest mountains. A stone from this altitude would reach the carth perhaps in one minute. If these stones are formed in the air, it must be instantaneous. Could it be by electricity concentrating at a point suddenly, embodying the elements of the sir with itself? We are not aware that this theory has ever been suggested. One of the proofs of the existence of electricity is sulphur, which always appears in abundance on the earth and water after a heavy thunder storm, and after any place has been struck with lightning, a sulphurous smell is observed. The stone above described contained sulphur, and air is full of oxygen and iron. Other theorists have suggested that the earth has, circulating about it at a great distance, great numbers of small stones or globes, which from time to time fall from their orbits, and come to the earth, carrying out the grand theory of nature. Thus the sun has his planets flying around him-he flies around a still larger sur-the planets have their sattellites like the moon, some of them more than one, and these again have myriads of smaller enes unseen, flying in space eternally. Little fragments of worlds fleat in the vast void, and as smaller planets will in time fall into larger ones-returning to their mother matter, so these little fragments one by one in time, reach old mother earth. Here is another theory. Again, the light of the sun might by some action on the air, or beyond it, on some attenuated element in space, form these air stones and east them on the earth. The monstrous proposition has even been broached that they were cast from volcannes in the moon, beyond the moon's central gravity, and within that of the earth, and consequently instead of returning to the moon came to us. Could we not get a man here in the same way? The moon is no doubt full of volcanoes, at least the telescope seems to show this. We believe they are formed in the air by electricity and some other fluid coming auddenly in contact.

### 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-

of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God,—Chateoubriand. 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 at his school, who demed the existence of a God. The

ightly ope their leafy goblet., To receive the evening dows.

of thirty-three years, and who figured on the world's arena for over fifty years. He was emphatically a Christian, as Voltaire and Hume were atheists. Yet he was inferior, or at least not superior to either of them in mind or learning. The reflection how greatly men of genius and liarning will differ, ought to create in the breasts of all of us, aliding charmy for each others i opinions. Whilst we caudidly combat what we consider errors, it should be done with a conviction if the truth, "to err is human, to forgive divine." Hume the great Scotch historian and metaphysician was as horiest in my belief as were Chateaubijand and

Dick in theirs. Dick is still living, and we are harpy to see that he has lately got a lucratic situation in some literary institution in Scotland. Yet what volumes of anathemas-uncharitable expressions, have been unered against the errors of these men, just as it they should or could reasonably be expected to renounce what they believed true. Those who believe in the ennobling doctrines of the existence of a living CREATOR, and of a future

life, clearly revealed to man by Jesus the Messiah, who came from God, should rather pity the weakness and blindness of such, otherwise mighty intellects. Charity, a deep abiding charity for

the errors of man, marked the mind of the Messiah, and showed among other divine characteistics, that he declared the mind of Hix who sent Hix to enlighten the world.

[02161816.]

A SONNET TO THE SUN.

Thou are beaming brightly beaming over mountain, wood and dell, And thy bright beams are reflected or, each flowing stream and well, Soon thy genial heat and warmth wilearouse each elerping tribe, From their torpid 'rowsiness, they wil new life from thee unbibe.

BY MES. M-

Soon will earth's gath of lovely venture spring beneath thy gam, And the woodlands shall attribute they sweet blossoms to thy rays, Soon will the modest violet and the teauteous bly fair, With innumerable others breathe thy pow'r opon the zir.

Soon, soon the gentle zepliys made pleasant by thy heat, Will waft through air delicious odours from balmy blossoms swert, Sonn will alt nature smile with gladness, youthful bunyant hearts Will swell with glowing rapture beneath the Joy thy light impara-

But alas! glad orb of hightness, though I love thy rays of light, And though spring's delightful blossams are most pleasing to my sight,

Yet while others are delighted with spring's beauties and thy suite, Thou canst not lessen the heart's somow, not one dreary thought beguile.

Thy genial rays can never banish sadress from my beatt, Not can the beauteous garb of spring sweet bliss again unpart, Though thy rays are now producing regelation, life and bloom, Yet alas there's no recalling joy to my sail heart of gloom.

Though I may be called to mingle with the young, the fair, the gy, And may teach my muse to warble some glad min-trels happy lay et my earthly hopes are broken, and no hope remains for me, Till I pass through death's dark varier, and the Son of Giory see. Smallerle, April 1833

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Canadian Institute held a corressations at the old Parliament Rolldings, on Saturday the 2nd instant many of the literati of the office, and is about toleave Canada it reems. In advocacy of science canvars for new members. At the Ostaw in Toronto has been highly creditable to him: a silver cup was pre- future operations should have been adopted, rented to him by the Association....... A landrome Silver Tea Service; was presented to Dr. Ryemon, on the 1st April, by the Officers of the

phant salutes him as the orb of day-the birds ring to him in the ; A second printing castern sent from I here Rivers signed by 150 very respeciable persons, and presented by Mr Brown, against the Carliedral Bill..... On Monday the 4th instant, a large meeting was held by the Conservatives in the City Hall, at which Ogle E. Gowan was pontinated as the forure representative of Toronio, im-Mustin, a hatter, was found with his head in a barrel of water, on his premises, in this city, quire dead, it is said the result of diseipated habits...... A Mechanic i Institute is to be established in Streetwille, ... The Mezeppe is to run between Toronto and St. Lathetines.

again this year......A man was drawned lately in London, G. W., whilst in a state of intoxication .....A curious trial has just taken place at Niagura, in reference to the attack made by Dr. McDougal n Ur. Camporli, resulting in a rectice asserting the insantly of the of Dr. Camporti, resulting in a recurst asserting in a missing of reformer. Addgs Sullivan is now expected to recurse ..... The last Paris Star contains an account of the breaking of ground on the first section of the Goderich and Buffalo Railway, at that place, in the 25th March. Separal mokes pers have been fined in Paris for selling liquor on the Sabbath's a man was lately drowned there by falling off a bridge while in a state of interaction. The proper terminals of the Southern Buffalors is still the subject of discussion in the Bartis. the Northern Railway, is still the object of discussion in the Barte papers .... Several unkeepers have been fined in Yorkeille for selling door on the Salbach day, such now the character of many underpers—they are not contented with making people drunk on the week days, but must do so on the Sobbash..... Late parliamentary news say that the government intend handing over the excise duties on liquous and licenses to the local municipalities; also, that the duties on sugars, sait and molasses, are to be lowered, and to be taken I law courte Montrea, for libel such suits are very siny-educate are two apt to induge reciprocally in the libel business ....On the 26th March, Mr. Leeming, of Glandford, had his barn and its contents consumed by fire, caused by lightning-erather early this ..... The first of the gavernment line of steamers to run between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal, was to leave the former place on the 17th April, for Canada.

... A little boy, a week or two ago, near Brempton, was sent by his Dr Scutt, medical enpremiendent of the Provincial Lunario Asylum, has resigned his effice

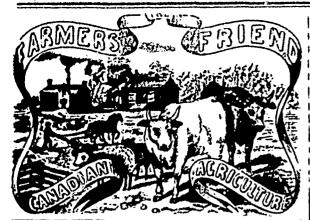
#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Santa Anna lest Havana on the 28th March, in the British stemmer Aron, for Vers Coux, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and a staff of Mexican officeta. Vice President King was to leave that elty on the 6th April, and was very low ..... A treaty perween Great Britain and the United States is talked of, which will enable the citizens of the respective countries to hold lands upon equal terms, and legally in each country .....Father Gavazzi, the Italian patriot priest, is addressing large audiences in New York city ....Sir teerge Arthur, of Louist and Maithews memory, has been appointed coionel of the 50th regiment ... Dieadful persecutions and murders are taking place in Milan, on the PART OF AUST HA. how long will God permit our earth to be cursed with such hytants I......The New York Crystal Palace will not be opened for exhibition until the 1st June: great preparations are being made to make it a grand affair......Women floging is resorted to in Milan ..... The rolamous Haynau redead ..... The second rending of the Jewish disability bin his been effected by a majority of \$1...... Sections we fare is reging in Cincinnate between Progressants and Catholics, on the school question.....On the vessels that leave New York for Australia, it seems a majority of the passengers are Canadians. When they get to Austrairs, they find every thing very different from the golden dreams that drew them thither, work is hard to get provisions high, and their lot is east among persons of vice and immorality......Father Gavazzi is not as well re-evived in New York as at first reported ..... A coadjuid to the Roman Catholic Buhop of Tozonto, is to be sent out...... In the American Semite, a debate has taken place on the Nicaragus affair, but it is supposed it will be amically arranged....Late European accounts show that Hungary is in a most disturbed state, almost in a state of evolution...The king of Burnach, in India, has been deposed by his bro her ... A great republican demonstration has just taken place in Paris: 20,000 people turned out to attend the funeral of Madains are to sail from Landon to Australia, on which no intexparting DRINKS are to be used except for medicine......Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authorese of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has again gone to Europe......A frightful railroad accident has happened near Baltimore city, by which two passengers cars were thrown down a bank 100 feet high; eight persons being killed and many more severely wounded.... Francia Meachar is lecturing in South Carolina to large audones..... An their Mediterranean fleets very much.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE OSHAWA SESSION.

There was a resolution entered upon the Minutes at this session. which will come up next May at St. Cathatmes, to respect to the clavery question, or the admission of coloured persons. Br. H.A.Graham, of Trafalgar, also moved some resolutions as to postage and the alary of the Grand Scribe, and other matters which were not fully, if at all, disposed of We think that session was barren in results, or work rather. The sons must not let any other organization take the wind out of their sails. Work, work, has always been their distingualing feature, and at this time there is a lack of working men. Rolldings, on Saturday the 2nd mount many or one control of the subjects were structured at expending several interesting papers on recentific subjects were those now in existence. We want a better attendance and an active tead. Cap aim Leftop, the Persident of the Institute, has resigned in the now in existence. We want a better attendance and an active tead. Cap aim Leftop, the Persident of the Institute, has resigned in a canvass for new members. At the Ostawa Session, some plan of We require at least 200 more divisions in Canada, and an increase in

Car rox Diresson, No. 126, held a Source on the 22rd March, Model School, with an address. The inhabitants of Elgin are ago, at where a large number attended. It was reported that a marriage intograph of a railway from Detroit in Bertie, on the Southern of score who were tectotallets, was to come off, but it seems route.....Mr. McDonald, Sheriff of liurun, has recigned the office of bid not.



# 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 chi.dhood, Pence broudeth o'er each forest dell.

Oh give me the wildwood, the bloom of the spring, The forest's dark maxes to roam;
The sweet scent-d groves, and the birds that there sing, O'er the soul all enraptur'd that come.

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

On give them to me, their mem'ries 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 shuken; In this wild rushing sound sweet music 1 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 mem'ries 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

THE WEATHER AND MARKETS .- The weather during the past week has been unriable, wind generally west for April it is quite seasonable. The season is about two weeks in advance of last year A strong western wind prevailed on Friday and Satur ay, with sunmy 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. Eggsare now sold for 8d, per doz, readity. Butter continues very high-fresh from 10d. to !s., tub 73d. See our prices of last week. Wheat crops so far look well in the ground, and the American and English corn and provision markes are firm, prices rather upward. Wheat in Toronto brings from 4s. to 4s. 4d., Oats Is. 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 he concealed in hollow trees, in the deep recessess of the forest. At night they come out and commence to traverse the woods, generally in low vallies, along streams, near ponds and the vicinity of cornfields, oak, beech, and chesuut groves, or thorn thickets. In the low grounds they are supposed to kill frogs-est clams, smalls, and crabs. A few p rson-men and boys, with a couple of good dogs, trained and used to the sport, of which they are passionately fend, armed with some good axes, torches and guns, start off about ten at night-moonly nights are chosen. They enter the woods and traverse such places as before named—or comfields in back settlements. All, dogs and men, are alive with anxiety-the dogs are encouraged to scour 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, "that is a bear, a wolf, a fox, a lynx, a cammount," 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 of 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 scon settles the question. "Toby," "Bose," "Towier," and "Rover," are held by the boys while the tree is being felled, and exhibit as much anxiety for its go to the United States, and if the duty were off much more the 13th April in New York City.

quick full 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 an mal from bining. The raccoon, if an old one, has powerful canine teeth, is large and powerful-and could, to an inexpert dog, show desperate fight at

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 ones at night-traversed the silent woods when the glerious moon was shining in all her brightness-heard the crash of the tree, and the scream of the dying reccoon,-waited until morning and then secured the anunal,-treed with an excellent old hunter dog, the savage lynx in the woods,-and sees 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 skinaed, 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 letter the aggregate capital is £62,808; employing 736 men, tanning 169,809 hides, and producing £71,736. The capital employed in this tranch 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 ions 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's £5,358; they employ 66 men and produce 14,969 bbls. By it known to the Temperance Societies, Sons and daughters, that there are 117 distillenes 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 preducing 2 165,000 gallors of spirits annually. The capital of the whole cannot be less than £100,000, and the produce may be set down at about 4,00,000 gallons. The number of breweries is less, being 85, of which 49 have failed to make re-The number of turns. The remaining 36 have a capital of £11,825, employing 145 men, and producing 1,634,000 gallons. The product of the who'c 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 to 56,37 of which return a capital of £3,635, 77 men, a produce to 56,37 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 tots, and 8,000 reams of piper. 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 £1779. Five pad factories, out of nine, return a capital of £18,000, 35 men, and a product of 35,085 doz. of pads. Planing nills, sash factories and the manufacture of faming mills, emphy 135 men, who plane 15,421,000 feet, and make 2,610 fanning mills. There are four potteries, one earthenware factaring times. I have any non-contrast, one carmentare rac-

### CANADIAN WOOL INTERESTS.

mue importance in Canada. The farmer can turn his attention to few things more prolitable than raising thep. They are eaily fed, and upon the whole safe stock, and winter well. The pice of wool in Canada, as compared with that of the American Sites is low, owing to the high American duty; the American dry is 30 per cent, which our farmers have to pay on all wool ald to Americans. The price in Boston, which is the great fanadian mart for wool, is 40 cents per lb, or 2s. cy.; the price 'i Canada is now only 1s. 3d. per lb. for common, and 2s. 6d. for sest merino. The cost of transmitting i, 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.

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 ment to April, May and Jone; 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, emptoy 624 men, and produce 802,200 yards of futric, besides £25,225, which is stated in value, not in yields. What may be the capital or product of those who have neglected to make resource. turns, we are left to guess, but it is scarcely an extravagant estimate to set down £150,000 as the capital employed in wooden 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 ibs. 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 muxture 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 drisk 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 emerity 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 CUSTON - EVERY BUSINESS that tends to increase or promote drinking among his fellow-men? There is samething ratten 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 tipple 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 fo mation 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 minutia; 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 nan ed. It is true that many of these things now in the dark, may be remedied at the general meeting in St. Cotharines

PARLIAMENTARY -A bill has been introduced into the House, by Mr Daxon, of London, defining the ruce of the roads in Canada.

The new School Bill introduced by Mr Richards, is exeming 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 Cana dian 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 ere elected to carry out different documes

The duties on tavern lic. uses, auctioneer's licenses, pediars, &c. are to be made over to the alumicipalities by the Government.....Al 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 The article of wool and sheep raising are becoming yearly of our than the 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 deties......It is said the Port Whithy and Lake, fluron 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 years pay in consideration of loss

> BT At a recent temperance meeting in Kingston 503 persons eigned the total abstinence pledge, and among them was Mr. Counter, the present Mayor.

13" The Grand Division of Western New York will meet in Sien ben County on the 26th April.

IT The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Union of Daughter of Temperance of New York and North America, will be held on

ERROR.—For Br. Jackson, A. Q. as mentioned in our last spectreed Br. Roldmon.

pajer read Br. Rudinson.

The to the time of some to press (Monday moral spithers is nothing definite as to the fate of the Li out Bill. A meeting has been held in Believille in favor if the Law The Rectory Bill introduced by Mr Bruwn has been defested. Cameron and Richards voted against if the New Low is going to labor in Michigan. 25 Last Sainday's G'obs contains a long and excellent article in favor of the Maine Law.

vor of the Saine Law.

4 is issay: All parties in this city except the Catholic priests and a few adherents, have united to oppose sectation Schools

Receipts since our last Issue.

E P., Springfield, \$ 2 1852, ionves 1853 unipaid, J. C. M., Newmarket, \$1 for new sub 4853

#### Communications.

In giving answer to algebraical problems, we can only insert one answer. We cannot linert that of M C of Sheron. The problem had been solved before by a gouldeman from Dundas. The problem from a Cadet of Toronto will be given in our next. J. L. L. of Straiford com. is received. As this Division has imade the Spirit its organ, this letter is more appropriate to its columns. Letter from "The Exilo" Virginia is declined. Article on "Drimming of the Partinge" in type, but omitted for wan' of rosen. Letter from to. W. C. of Crowtand will appear in our next. Letters from Erin and one from Nobleton are received.

### REFORMATION IN TRADE-POR THE LADIES.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day, While old-feshioned labits are passing away; While caloric has trouphed, so plainly 'twould seem, O'er the old-fashioned method of puting by steam.

Lef its gistics at Tovonto, Which a few years ago, Was derk Muddy York, as you very well know; And see it bed sy, indict our cities into bes, And desertedly atyled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful churches, their spires and their domes; While Its fine public buildings, erected with taste, Adorn the site of some old mirshy waste.

Its marshes have fled by the sid of our drains, its forests are open'd 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.

Hat reforms as important as these have been made, Which greatly have altered the aspect of trade; Old styles and old habit, old prices have past, And customs much better are practised at last.

Would cost you a dollar and a-quarter, o A much timer style you now may procure For less than one-fourth of that sum, I a

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, From his well-sorted Stock how cheap you can but And we venture to say, when you look through his S You will wonder you never have found it before.

The 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 HUNDERD AND THERE.

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Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes found in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 185, can also be obtained. Price of volumes of 1852 well bound \$1, can be fewarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the perchaser, at a triking cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in fourds plainly can be had for \$2, 6d, cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for \$2, 6d, cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,
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CERL, respectfully laforms all destrous of employing him
professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge
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the store of B. M. Chilk, Greece, near the corner of
Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's
store.

itore.

He is now prepared to attend to husiness in all of the courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency.

Toronto, February 22ed 1852.

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FINE, STPERFINE, AND ENTRA FLOUR, OATMEAI,
INDIAN MEAL, BUGKWEAT FLOUR, TOT RARLEY SPLIT FE IS, OATS, BRAY LOD SHOETS.
All of which he will select the Lowert Market Prices.
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Flour delivered to any part of the City

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Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their neighborhood. There are many who only require to be asked to subscribe. To pay even a moderate compensation in 153 we require at least 600 more subscribers. This aum ber could be obtained for this paper in one month were our agents active.

J Q Broad, Branford—J hm Steet, Parts John Typer, Cummans the Bohmer, Oaksille—J H Sanders, We bagton Square John Bunton—Dundas Thomas Lar rant, West Flamboro—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Collato, Perseverance Brisson, Benheim—J W. Ferguson, Gia, Sad—H A Graham, Central Trafafar Division—Johnes tongias, no. Catharines—Thomas Lute, Senthville—J B Crowe, Schlaus—J Rajedgee, Chippewa—to D Prast Queration. Robert conner, Niegara—teorge Gaimore, Beamwille—George Davlon, St Vincent—Dr Powel, Collinour,—James Chai, Carnwall—C Leggo, Brockville—James Fraser, By one - Winson Hargraft, Otanatec—R M. Stephens, Drugglet, Port Bover—Wan Mct Iellan, Middleton—William McFarey, Fergus—Wan H Carney, Owen Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Walpole—S, J Lancaster, Lolo-John Surdeck, Aylmer, Eighe—S, New combe, Vienne—Alpheus Poller and Alfred Owen, Sincos—J Rasset, North Gowers—L B Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Fort Strais—C, J. Johnson, Otterfille—J, W. Coulson, Guelph—Richmondhill, George Graham and Henry Studerson—Newmarket, Ell Lewin and John C, Moulson, Bradford, William Lawne—Innieth, D D Hay—Nobleton, Wan, Hambley—Alake Division, J. Bowman-Kleinlergh, E. B. Buller—Port Credit, James Shaw—Hornby, J. H Watkins—George-towa, Joshus Vandlen—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—South Modera, J. Buller—Port Credit, James Shaw—Hornby, J. H Watkins—George-towa, Joshus Vandlen—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—Southon, Polision, R. McDharlam Villam, Francis Finn and Jordan Pont—Thernbill, John Nott—Sowman file, Rev. Mr. Clinne—Newcaste, C. S. Powers—Orone, F. B. Rolph—Port Hope, R. Sherin—Piterbon, Robinson Rutherford—Warsaw, C. O. Chanto-Nempolial Collina, Lewis M. Sand, Parker, Junie—Sund Mr. Rosh - William, Halames—J. J. Linton, Strat

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Those dealrous of having Binis and Animals stuffed in an artistical and superior style for decorating Museums, Boxes, Libraries, &c., will please call on MR. HAYCOCK of Yorkstille, who will attend to anything of the kind in a chesp and next unsiner.

### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Eigin Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to influence to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Measer Rapsile 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 Procued Exhibition, also, for their Gangus, First and Flower Steps, all of which are of the latest production.

of the latest production.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time have same of the unrecessary 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 Stores, Parlor and lies Stores, Cook 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 ET No. 3, Figur Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Wateroom, under Mackenzie a "Weekly Message Office."

McINTOSH & WALTON.

Townto, 25th March, 1833.

Toronto, 25th March, 1853.

I. Javes Calhours, it provent and for twelve months and upwards prot, residing in the Township of York, in the County of York, one of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, Ganady, 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 gald United Counties, praying to be examined touching mydelie, estate, and effects, and to be protected from all process, upon myking 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 whall be heard, as to be advertized in the Canada Gazette, and in the Lanadam Son of Temperance newspayer, one month at least after the date hereof. As witness my hand, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1853.

James Galineux.

### F. E. WYMAN,



OFFICE-No 3 SHUTER STREET, scrond door from 1 ongs

Drawings, Views of Buildings this and Original made to order. All orders from neighbouring to promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

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NOTICE.

Waterdown Temperance House SOLOMON GRIFFIN has opened a new Temperance the in Waterdama—at the stand formerly territy Mr. ner as a liquor son. The small are respectfully lavied to realize this new caterprise.

April 28.2 1827



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,

nform the inhabitants of Toronto and the aurounding country, that they have just es

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the associme

#### GROCERES, COMPRISING

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France's Freduce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the test TELS and SUGARS in Canada.

B. M. CLARK.

#### NOTICE .- BAD NOTE.

This is to forbid all persons against purchasing a note of chand 'n Sever of Thomas Haysted, Westor, for £ 2 00 cy made in furniture, for which I received no value, and will not pay the said note Dated, Weston, February 3, 1833.

CHARLES ETSCHMANN.

### J. McNAB,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Cent Honey, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, January 1833.

### T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANC "HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Whart COHODING shoot Studing attached Coloning, January 18

### Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J. CORMISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOPS of every description,—Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at purces that cannot fall to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call ... All evides promptly attended to Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Tombio.

Tomoro, January 1833.

#### TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still coultance, as he has done for the list six year, to keep the shave-manned house, on strictly temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheep home, while supplies in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being

No. 23 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853.

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Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., Where he can execute all the various branches of his bus ises with that well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of the GILBERT PEARCY.

Timata, Miss h 11th, 1853.

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Toronic, January 1833.

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prid for all kinds of Leather. 2000 aides best Spanish Bolo
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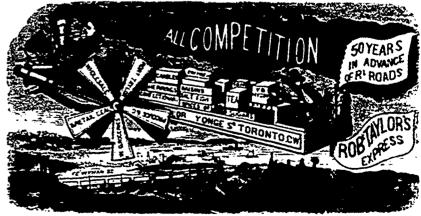
27 Woold Journals the most of your money, don't
miss those places.

Teronto, dan 182, 1833.

### BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THIRD STREET, North of Penertranic Avenue, and near the Endrond Depart WASHINGTON CITY

Prices to asit 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.

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BRETISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Charch Street.

reparatory to making extensive after close in his premises, a now selling soft the whole of his extensive stock of Bispic

Dry Goods and Millimery.

As be expected or computations of Spring thesis, he has reduced its prize it stock to such prices as will ensure a speedy sale, and meet the approbation of the most economical parties.

NOTICE — Such as are exclusively Fall

and Winter Goods he will sell at COST PRICE AND UNDER!
enther than keep them till nest felt, or have those on band to be destroyed by plaster &c., in tone of alternative shop list flouncis & Uorks, Ribbans, Flowers.

HIV BRHITIA & COLIAN, BIBURIAN FIRMS CO.

Historia Chotta Liminskina, Showit Serif, Bose, Plannels
Gloven Oriests, Colourge Stud Goods, Plaids, Plants &c.

&c. Le wil sell on these terms for cosh

J. C. have also on hand actione selection of Jewellery and
Pancy Goods Brosches Erramps Wrestier, Good Pencils,
Lockets, Showi Pins, Rings, Watch Keys &c. &c. Blooms

steamd Retail.

#### CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ALE BY CHAN F TALLUK,

NO 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, beging the to be fatorin the public, that in addition to the above bardiers, he has no broad, for will make to only a LL RIVES of Some Places, Purk March Parls and New York Plates of Fashions, also, for J. H. Chappell's London and Parls Migazine of Fashion and System of Cutting

Toronto, January 1853

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

The subscriber espectfully and runs the frade in general rathe has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Channey, collect and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES. Which, from his new and extensive Machinery he is pre-pared to sell at New York Prices WHOLESALE AND RETAIL N B Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by call ing neture here purchasing eisewhere Toronto, January, 1853.

### JOHN PARKIN.

### Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. Bast, 2 Diors from Victoria St.

Copper. Brass, Lend. Iron, or Guita Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus. Baths. Water Closers, &c. &c., applies with the minost prompt ude and on the monaltherit terms.

### T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best style, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and embl-zoned.

January, 1853

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS.

# Instrument and Music Establishment.

MESSES. A. & S. NORDHEIMER

Beg to inform their friends and the public in general, the
beddes their large stock of Piasors of the best makers and
Meste, which they keep Constants, on hand, they have
received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newect and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANKS,
both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a
lower price than any other Latible-head to more of intentiPaticulars, they would recommend their new Sax Horks,
Cornortass and other Brasslesters agave, which are made
by the celebrated maker Currons of Pric.

Any order from any part of the country will be punctually
attended to

A. S. NORDHEIMER.

Ki g Steel, Townsto

# Ningara Temperance couse, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors C. E. BAYLEY, Proprietors tood accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAT

### NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE H. H. WILSON.

Begs leave to ann mace to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the Sons in particular, that he has opened a convenient Hau of to the still spend Newmarke, C. W., a few doors such of Mrs. D. v. - Store, for the commodation of Travellers, &c., strictly on Temperance

rinciples.

Jood Stibling is attiched to the premises.

Newmarket, Jan., 1833.

### DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD.

MEMBER of the Rayal College of Surgeons, and Licentists of the Bayal College of Surgeons, and Licentists of the Bayal College of Surgeons, and Licentists of the Household Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable Evet India Compans, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpast Sunta Di pensary, Heensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgers, and Milwifery, in Western Canada, Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1822.

Bradford, January, 1832.

### FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

### H. BROWNSCOMBE.

BEGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Pa — generall, and to sequent them that he has removed to the Francisc late in the occupance of Mr.C. Fisher, 120 Vonce Street NEXT ELGIE'S HOTEL—OPPOSITE HIS OLD STAND (recently destroyed by fire), where he patends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT VERY REDCED PRICES

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THE ASSOCIATION OF A SHOES

AT VERY REDCED PRICES

FOR A SOLICIA AN CASH FOR CASH

N. H.—All orders principally attended to at the sign of the
RED AND BLACK BOOT, 150 Yougo Sursel, aski to Eleetic Hotel.

Toronto. Jan. 8th., 1863.

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Corner of King and Church Streets, adioining the Court Hiuse, Tironto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAP IST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

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

We have on hand a complete assurtment of New Pall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashi mable in denials, and in great's criefy

Tailoring in all its Branckes, executed out: Tiste and Despatch. Mournings Farnished on the shostest Notice. Paris, London and New York Fashions received monthly.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

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Mustin del. anes, yard wate, from 1s. Faul have is gains equation as a 1st 101.

Print: Test colors, do from 751. Urass and net rais far mouthing.

Shendul bonnet Ribbons. 751. this is stay bonnets. 1s 34. this is stay bonnets. 1s 34. this is stay bonnets. Elemes artificial flowers.

Shot, check'd and plain alpiers.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

1 ctory catton,
Whate do
Ser ped shriting,
Cotton w op
Lottes' stays,
Fringes, gumps, trimmings,
Barege dresses,
Silk warp alpaces.

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TT NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of Kirg and Church Screen, adjoining the Court House.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, rted expressly for this trade, and is replace with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in the colourg civilis, orleans, circussian cloths, gain plaids, prints, ladies word sourt shawls, word politics, (all aix

goods, colourg cloths, orieans, circussian cours, give power, pours, and print from shirtings, red, white, him, and pink framers platforgs, deep cours, cloths, Bossier cloths, Be over, Ecphyni, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, doeskins, cassimers, tweeds satisetts, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffes, &c. &c. luckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wood sleeves, flows, crayata, &c. &c.

I his stock will be found arge and well assurted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpaised in the city.

Intendion nurch overs are respectfully solicited to inspect, his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

of surpassed in treetty.

Intending purch vers, he respectfully solicited to inspect, his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos ; a prime article in Cutton Butting, Bl. ck, and White Wadding, &c., WILLIAM POLLEY

Chequered Watchonse, Victoria Row, Jan 1833

Third door west of Church Street.

1853.

### WINTER.

1853.

STAPLE AND FANCY

### DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

Victoria Row, No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors west from Church Street,

THE SHEET MAN THE CO. J. CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his connuencement in business to the city, and would now call the attention of his numerous enaturners and the public generally, to his large and well-assurted STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

and II. ANNALS, which will cause him to sell them to retail buyers at wholesale prices—thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers. His

Staple or Domestic Department

will be found well furnished, and offering great Buy and having been dought within the list two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blunkets and Francis size of mendance. Principla tention is a ciled to the Blenched Shretting, they beat you do and Sheeting, Striped Shring, Print, Dermo and Dominy, Drills, Rough Hollands, Diapers and Buckbecks for Touch, tree, Choths and Sattaetts, Ea. His Hillingers Openition is a will be found replace with all that can be requisite for the session, in Clock, C.p., Head-dresses, Bonnets, in Silk, Sain, Plush, Silk and Cotton Velvers, Terries, &c., and for price and quality he has use in tation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, on house in the Protince of Canada can discrete him, and reynold and honest way of doing business, he makes no comparison whatever. The whole Midnery Stock being in antifectured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making up, is best calculated for giving satisfaction to larger.

J. Chas a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot derive from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling gain, should an appartunity present asset. Desiling with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest pince in soc.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully soficied.

Reserved. THE TORNATO HOUSE. No. 60 king Spect East.

T.S. NO SECOND PRICE.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassancres, Dorskins, Tweeds, Venetics and Summer Cloths of the News Style of Fatters and Matrial. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style, constant of Figured Veletic Salt and Cotton Plantes Satin and Figured Material of almost evers de acription READY-MADE GARMENTS,

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Of every Degree and quality, mode to order

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Terconto, Junary, 1863.

And Gentlemen's Wear in General

Informs his merous friends that he is stepared to attend an edit in his netwith promptness and despatch. HAR NESS, SADDLAS and TRUNKS will be in do at their nodes, of the best meter is and at low prices. Whips, Spiris, Values, &c. quartenily on hand

N. B. Saup near the series of Years Street, as you called

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Clocks, Watches, Timo pieces, and Jewellery, of every excription repy red, cleaned and Warranted A variety of Clocks. Watches, Jewellery and Fancy and constooth kept for side.

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I oronto. Sign of the Manmon. Contar.

W. S. returns his shown the list to his friends and the public for the very liker I support he has received. Health could use to ment cture a superior strick, such as he has received so many premature for attendence of the in Counda and which has been honorably mentioned at the World? For in London.

W. S. will sell very low for each, and every article warranted to be such as sold for —Good and Chear.

Z. W. Remember the sign of the Coller.

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## JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Minutescures 2 5th pieces per week, producing 30 to £5 worth of goods on the average per week, through th

worth of goods on the average per week, through the winde year.

These Potheries excel all other potheries in the Upper Province fer quantity and quelity. They took all the three prizes at our formote from tent show, and have does not other Falts.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpressable Brown Ware, and Brooze totage. Mith Form, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jins Gorden Pots, and Ornamental Chimaey Tops, on short notes.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever anotheried in tanada before, he can recommend as a seeing face better for Dury parposes, than the objective process. 1823

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

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This valuable Family Medicine, of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels and those Diseases arriving trom impurious of the Blood The u wil symptoms of which are Controllers, it laudency, Spome, Loss of Appetite, Sch Headache, Gideiness, Schas of Luthers after earling, Binniers of the Lyer, Browniers and Palms in the Stomach and Bornely, Palitis in the Stor, it and tentiven the Showalch and Bornely, Palitis in the Stor, it and tentiven the Showalch and Bornely, Palitis in the Stor, it and tentiven the Showalch and Bornely, Palitis in the Stor, it and tentiven the Showalch and Bornely, Palitis in the Stor, is and tentiven the Showalch and covery function of the foams, with in this most excellent conditions of Stelles Agenty, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few does will continue the ablitical of their salitivity atength. The stomach will soon regain its strength; the althy action of the Liver, lowerly, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of Bistessneys, heat, poin and jumilized appearance, strength, settivity, and renewe heath who be the quark result of ming the Workings according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successfur their use, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during them use, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during them use, and not elderity people they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them They are warranted to contain no Calonicl or any other delections ingredient.

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