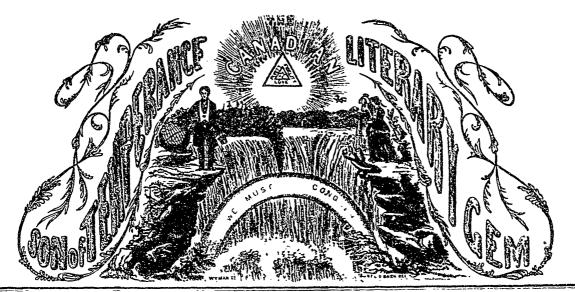
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS. TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

L. III.

THE SEA-SHELL'S WHISPERING

BY WM. J. SHERLOCK.

What are the sea-shells whispering. Use infant hips in sleep !

Of gems and gold that are gattering
Fat down in the bring deep!

Of coral rocks or of amber beds,

Where the shadowy sea grass waves,

Though the dew of hip heaven never sheds

One tear on its spiral leaves!

Of the waves that the morning decks in gold, Of the waves that the morning decks in gold, When she risk to that the sun!

Of their allery that when, his course being told.

They are lit by the yealow moon!

Of the treasures which lie in the azure deep,

Where man's foot ne'er can tread,

Of the flowers, that blossoming there o'ersweep

The face of the silent dead!

Of lovers that rest 'neath the hearing wave, In allence and sourude dreat?

Of the ekeleton forms of the boid and brave, Whose bones are whitening there?
Why do they, with an uncersing voice,
These spirit-breathings keep?
Whot are the sea shells whitpering,
Lake infant lips in sleep?

#### THE TERROR OF TRUPICAL SNAKES.

year of 1772, war of the most desolating kind broke out a; not only had the French troops to combat against the indians; but in their perilous matches through the great high there encumbered the soil, also against fierce and

peasis, that nowled in every bush, noted in every swa p, ned in overy green tree.

Solum of Mayor Rudchauk was composed of 800 cole hal and 500 black cavalry, furnished by different plantale latter body being cominanded by a black, named Cubicty slaves accompanied this latitude. Cand rations, the a munition of the troops, hatchets, and implements for establishing the camp—this part of geing utterly impracticable for carriages and beasts of

four in the evening. The whites found themselves leagues from the island occupied by Zam-zam, chief olted negroes. The forest was becoming thicker and olted negroes. The forest was becoming thicker and formed a dome imperetiable to the day; great lianas from tree to tree, or noting on the ground, crossed, recommended in nets so dense and inextricable, that two rmed with hatchets, forced with difficulty a route for y which followed. One of the rebels, who had volunhis submission, conducted the Europeaus through e vegetable wall which barred their pessage. whilence of the forest was unbroken, save by the mea-tes of the hatchets and bills of the slaves. Many of come by heet and faigue, atopied to repose against branches of the trees, or the strong festoons of the

gained vigor by their temporary rest, they again sum-their forces, and recommenced their painful labors. on, wishing to clear the way by moving the mossy carob-tree, used the end of his pike as a lever with time it over on itself. The only vesture of the slave arm it over on itself. The only resure of the state of linen drawers and a blue shirt. Scarcely had he dide tree, when a scrpent of a bright luminous orangemall balk, and about three feet in length, launched the tree, over which the slave was bent, struck into so his abirt, and buried its langs in his heart. Fro uttered a terrible shirek, crying, "A way-pay!—I

arry his hand to his chest, before the ser-

"Beware, beware?" cried Condon; "the way-pay is to the great anaconda what the pilot is to the vessel; hereabouts, be aure, lurks an anaconda."

The black had hardly uttered the words, when by a movement more rapid than thought, he seized his gun which he had ir I bested him, gazed in the direction of the trunk of the carob-tree upon an object which he saw and fired. In half a m note the nights were enveloped in a k hid of whirtward of leaves, of briken branches, mixed together like the fragments of a shauered vase. They heard in the jungle a deafening sound, and so to speak, heavy as that of an immense wave, breaking the enor-mous branches of trees, and dashing them into a storing see.

mous branches of trees, and dashing them into a stormy see.

Twice Cupidon saw the colossal head of the anaconda elevate
and lower itself with fory. This part of the repule's body was
of a brown red, further heightened by blating yellow. At the
moment Cupidon recevered from his first emotion, he snatched
the fusil of Toukett-Took, his companion, to kiit the monater,
which he had certainly wounded. The serpent, an aconce,
ceased to preserve its threatening attitude; undulating towards
the jungle like an enormous wave, it left part of its back exposed
below the great green creepers, and then disappeared on the
right, without being struck by the second discharge of Cupidon.

"An anaconda"—an anaconda! beware on the right!" Creat
Toukei-Touke', "look to your arms—he is wounded."

Reports of guns we now heard on the right\_proceeding from

Reports of guns we now heard on the right, proceeding from the blacks. "He is shot! he is shot!" evied many voices.

And such indeed was the case. Although he had received two And such indeed was the case. Although he had received two balls in the head, he yet gave signs of life, when a number of negress which at the win a long hada round his neck, dragged the monster into the midst of a little cleared track. Covered with hige scales, he was thirty feet in length, and three in circumference; his back of blood green and fawn, was blotched with large irregular spots, surrounded by black circles, his adea were of a neth brownish yellow, his beity of a greyish him, his head, half shartered by the balls, could scan ely be distinguished by reason of the blood which covered it in momentary gushes, and he still field's need his list a, a mind whit immense teeth

and he will feely opened his jans, armed with immense teeth. The blacks and a great number of solders, partaking of the same taste, grat field item elves u.h. the hope of supplied on the carcass of the monster. A negro holding in one hand the liana which surrounded the neck of the anaconda, climbed up a carobtree, thrust its fixile head into a fork formed by a branch of the tree, and then threw the vegetable cord of the imag to his comprinon below. Thus suspended by the neck, the repute suil writted tacil into convulsive m stons.

The black now took a large kind between his teeth, left the

tree, 'astened hir...' ! ke a cramp iron to the body of the ser-pent, which increase it'y writhed and turned round, and pressing pent, which necessarily whiched and turned round, and pressing him between his limbs and knees, prapared himself to excorate the repute. Plunging his knife in a the announda's neck, he made a drep increase, before he began to lift up the skin. At this deadly wound, the minister summoned up his expaning strength in the issue merements—his dying eye glared through the blood that covered ", twice he opened his jaws and guished his teeth one significant the other, and made such terrible country with the head that the speciation around hark in horizon. Seen with his head, that the specialies ararted back in horner. Soon the motion of the anaconda became less energetic—ho at last agrated himself very feebly-he expired.

The black prolonged the incision The black prolonged the incision which he had made in the neck, and contined to do so in peeling off and lifting again the skin, in measure, as he proceeded. It was a speciacle at the same time stratege and terrible to see, in the last rays of the section sun, which had scarcely traversed the tops of the trees, that the being, he't naked, covered with blood, and classing between his knees and arms the immense careas of the reputie.—A Fragment, transacted from a French Soldier's Journal, recently removed. which he had made in the

## CASUALTIES AT THE FALLS.

The New York Express, reminded by the late and occurrence, notices as follows some of the faial accidents which have happened in the vicinity of the Cataract:

could be earry his hand to his chest, before the serd, glided like a fisme into the jungle, and nothing was
g the green bushes, but a small sperkling portion of
a rock in the "Care of the Winds," which is under the Americal
d shoulders. The negro fell. His black head beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes started from their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes age, his eyes age, age
is a first of the form their sockets, beiss of age, his eyes age, his eyes age
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June, 1837, attempted to cross the river in a cance, and was drawn into the current and went over the American Fall. A little boy by the name of White, only five years old, and his sister, a year or two his somor, were playing in a canoe near that part of Goat Island where the bridge crosses the Rapida from the rulage of Niagara. The canoe floated out into the stream. the village of Niagara. The came floated out into the stream. The mother of the children beheal the scene, reshed into the The mother of the children beheld the scene, realised into the twee and rescued the grif, but the bey was carried over the Pall near the point where Abe took the frightful plungs. The little fellow was last seen sitting in the bottom of the cince, holding on with his hands to each side, as if to keep the frail craft steady as it was borne on the perilous way. This was in July, 1848. Neither Murphy's nor White's body was ever found.

It was near this fattle spot that the fooths farse of a Mrs. Miller, of Detroit, was played off a few years ago. It occasioned much speculisation at the time, and its results were said to be serious, the failher of the person suided to, a very respectable

NO. 36.

serious, the father of the person studed to, a very respectable man, having died broken-hearted in consequence of it. Mrs. man, having died broken-nearted in consequence of it. Mira, Miller, actuated, it was thought, by jealousy, or some fresh of the kind, cut her shawl to preces, ned the strips together, and hung them over the bridge leading to Goot laland, intending doubtless at produce the impression that she had committed suicide by letting herself down into the Rapids and going over the Amarican Fails. After occasioning much pain and trouble to her family and friends, she "turned on we believe, at Syratuse.

DeVaux, who wrote an interesting work on Niagara, raising that the Indians have a tradition that two hemmin brings yearly will ever be samified to the Great Spart of those waters. It is

that the Indians have a tradition that two human beings yearly will ever be sacrificed to the Great Spant of those waters. It is a thing fac that sincet every year has proved taut to some visitor of the Falls of Nagara. An obliging guide, Mr. Johnson, to whom we intely had occasion to recur wing grateful reculiertions of his politeness to us while there, tells us in his useful tells. to whom we taken to us while there, tells us in his useful ittle manuel, that "all the wildness of these scence can be viewewithout running the least risk," and no doubt if visitors could always sufficiently command themselves, not allow their fancy or their imagination to get the mastery over their minds while gazing on the benildering wonders of Ningara, this remark is

Our author tells of instances he has seen of a disposition on the part of strangers to try the fearful leap over the brink of the Falls. A young hady, not lang ago, he says, was standing on "Table Rock," on the very verge of the precipies, while the wind was blowing very strong from the (Canada) shore behind her. She appeared, Mr. Johnson told us, amazed, bewindered, rapi, as it were, by the sectingly supernatural wildness of the scene. Our guide approached her, and laying his hand upon her arm remonstrated with her in this exposing herself. "Ch!" exclaimed also with a smile, "I feel that I could spring from this rock, and sail away as lightly and gently as a belicon!" And it was not without the greaters presusation that she could be indeced to leave the spot that had for her so powerful a fascination. On being reproved afterwards by her myther, she declared that she did not feel the least fear but actually felt as if she could fig. Our author tells of instances he has seen of a disposition on

did not feel the least fear but accusing feit as if she could fly.

A case that, in its communicament, was not dissuming to that
of Tuesday, but which terminated more fortunately, was that of of Threadry, but which terminated more fortunately, was that of man by the name of Alien, who some eight years ago, attempting to cross the Niagara river in a skiff from Chippewa, (some distance above Goot Island,) accidentally broke in our, and found himself at the mercy of the current. He managed, however, to reach the outer Island of the group called "The Three Staters," (which he just off Goot Island, and jumped athors, while he skiff was dashed down the rapids and over the Horse-choe Falis. Though saved from the more imminent danger, the man's situa-tion was still perilous, for the hope of rescue was extremely doubting and is began to that he should die of startment. Two nights and a day he remained to that precessors stimited. He struck a fire, and tho anothe from it, wreathing over the tree-tops, inducted to the villagers the peril he was in. The altim was given, a rope was thrown across from one island to the other, and given, a topic was inform across from one manner to section, as on to the third, and an interpal fellow by the range of Robinson put off in a skiff, holding to the rope, and accorded to bringing. After eate through the rapids to the mann shore. This same Robinson also rescued Chapta, one of the workmen on the bridge from which Able's fate was sumessed on Tuesday, who being thrown accidentally into the stream, was carried open the ve-island, to reach which by awimming Abio is said to here are

a despersio effort on boing thrown off the raft sent to this reaction.

It was just here, too, that a poing lady of Saffalo, Misso Deforces, slipped from the hands of a friend who was holding her, in footian hurrado, over the edge of the shore of "Lians.

Island," and, with young Addington, who plunged in to save her, was borne over the American Fall. The bodies of both were recovered, after some days. This accident, as we understand the recovered, after some days. This accident, as we understand the imperfect accounts we have as yet of the latest catastrophe, must have occurred at or near the eastern point of the American Fall; whereas Able probably penshed at the point farther west of the

same cataract.
We may mention that the two famous leaps of Sam Patch were made, in 1829, not far from this place. He jumped from the brink of the American shore, mosty-seven feet, sheer down into the Niegera river, between Horseshoe and the American

## THE DELIRIUM OF INTOXICATION.

A very elaborate article bearing the above title appears in the April and July numbers of the Notitish Quarterly Review, from the pen of Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Of the numerous maladies to which mank ad are subject, none are more affecting or deplora-ble than those which disorder the brain, and thus impair those the tian more which insolve the orange and that inflat of faculties which distinguish man from the brate creation, and are the highest and most precious gift of the Deity. If it be the direct tendency of any practice to occasion this result, it will we conceive be universally admitted to furnish valid ground for putting an end to it. The subject is an exceedingly important one,

conceive be universally admitted to turnish value general courting an end to it. The subject is an exceedingly important one, and we therefore offer no apology for presenting the following copious extracts to our readers.

The article commences by observing that—

"Of all the diseases to which the human system is incident, there is none that is regarded with so much apprehension, by persons, of cultivated mind, as Insanty. In proportion to our estimate of the cleation of man's spiritual nature, as compared with his material corranism—in proportion to our admiration of with his material organism-in proportion to our admiration of the mental endowments of those heroes of our race, who stand forth as examples of what a may produce in moral worth, in intellectual greatness, in poetic beauty—is our sadness at the idea of dis degradation, as exhibited in those various phases of madness which present themselves to the observation of every visuor to a lunatic asylum, and which are systematised and described with so much painful minuteness by those who have devoted themselves to their study. There is scarcely any one who would not shrink from becoming the subject of either of these, more than he would do from the sufferings and loss of power consethan he would no from "io sufferings and loss of power consequent upon the severest bodily disease or injury; or who would not (if the choice were permitted him) welcome death itself, rather than pass the rest of his days in the condution of the confirmed lunatic or the divelling imbecile. Of what hereduary tambare families so destrous to be thought free, as they are of instailty? In what other case are relatives and friends so un-willing to admit the existence of a scrious disorder? In what other case is it so difficult to induce them to take the steps which are necessary for the patient's welfare, no less than for their own security?

such be the feelings of the intelligent part of mankind in The such of the feelings of the integrent pair of manking in regard to Insanity, it is reasonable to suppose that if the artificial introduction of it in one individual, by the voluntary act of another, were a possible occurrence, such an act would be treated by acciety as a crime scarcely less grave than murder itself, and by accrety as a crime scarcely less grave than muree lisen, and would be visited with the severest penalties of the law; and it might further be presumed, that the artificial induction of it in any individual, by his own determinate purpose, would be considered scarce less reprehensible than suicide itself.

dered scarce less reprehensible than suicide itself.

"It is not a little strange, then, that in all ages of mankind of which we have any historical record, and in nearly all races, a practice has prevailed among a larger or smaller proportion of every community, of artificially producing a perverted condition of mind, which resembles insanity in all its essential features;—the individual, when under the influence of the peculiar poisons which have recorded the record that the resembles in the state of the peculiar poisons. which have the property of thus acting upon his higher nature, through his nerve a system, being as completely destitute of through ms are to space the company teams as soft-control as is the raging madman, and being, in consequence, utterly incapable of taking care of hunself, as well as (too frequently) prope to commit the most serious injuries to the persons or property of others. It is not only by the various liquors which become charged with a cohol through their own fermentation, or become charged with a continuous inter dwit reminiation, or through the admixture of distilled spirits, that this dire effect is produced; for we find that the medirected ingenuity of mankind has discovered a similar intaxicating property in many other sub-stances, chiefly derived from the vegetable singdom."

After onumerating a variety of intoxicating agents used by

different nations to preduce transient derangement, the writer

says:
"Such being the facts of the case, we might not unprofitably inquire into their rationale; and endeavour to ascertain what it is in the operation of intexicating agents, that makes their use so in the operation of intexicating agents, that makes their use so attractive to a large proportion of mankind. Thus, however, does not enter into our present design, which is rather to demonstrate that the mental percersion directly induced by the action of slock hol, opium, and other intexicating agents on the nervous system, is a true-instally, corresponding with the lamentable condition in every one of its essential features, and diffusing only in its transient duration. In order that we do this effectually, we must ask the attention of our readers to certain considerations relative to the ordinary working of the well-developed and healthy mind, a clear comprehension of which will greatly facilitate our fur-ther inquiries; and to these we shall limit ourselves in the present article.

sent article.

The Recriever then at considerable length proceeds to show,
by the snakesis of the healthy mind, and by the examination of
some of the principal modes of its disordated action the essential
importance and true functions of the will," and that carefuldes that portion of the article contained in the April number by stating, that in a future paper it will be me he to appear.

That it is the direct tendency of all inforcating agents to

destroy has self-determining power, and to augment the activity of the automatic operations of the mind; thus subjecting the individual-to their control, and indicating a travity of states which admit of an exact comparison with the various phases of insanity."

39 degrees respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean, and Astraklasa on the Caspian; she has now access both to the Balte and the Euxine. Her population, maility arising from Increase of territors, has augumented thus; At the Accession of Pietr the Green, in 1639, it was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catharine the Second, in 1752, it was 25,000,000; at the accession of Paul, in 1796, it was 35,000,000; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 55,000,000. By the treaty at the acrssion of Paul, in 1796, it was 36,000,000; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 53,000,000. By the treaty of Neutadit, in 1721, and by a si bsequent treaty in 1809, she acquired more than half the kingdom of Sweden, and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangement of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and treaties with Torkey, in 1794, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territores equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the command of the Black her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the continant of the Black Sea. Between 1800 and 1814, the acquired from Persla districts at least as large as the whole of England, from Tartary, a térri-tory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude. During this period of 150 years, she has advanced her frontier 500 miles toward Constantinople, 630 miles toward Stockholm, 700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1000 miles toward Teheran, Cabool, and Calcatta. One only acquisition she has not yet made, though steadily pushing toward it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs, and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition, name ly, the possession of Constantinople and Ronnelia; which would give her the most againstable harbors and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embarrass all the rest of Europe.—Economist.

## Dumaraus.

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

A Bi Goan's Chalok.—" What will ve charge to teach me the profession of begging, Hawkie? You have been so long prosecuting that business, you should be well qualified to teach." "Man," replied Hawkie, "you couldna apply to a better hand; I'll just tak' ye on the terms the poor weavers used to tak' their apprentices—I'il give you half o' your winning."

The Reason —"Here's your money, dolt. Now tell me why your scoundrelly master wrote me eighteen letters about that contemptible sum," said an experienced debtor.
"I'm sure, sir, I can't tell, sir, but if you'll excuse me, sir, I think it was because seventeen letters did not fetch it."

As George III, was walking the quarter-deck of one of his As accorge 111, was waiking the quarter-deck of one of his men-of-war with his hat on, a satior asked his measmate, "Who that fellow was who did not douse his peak to the admiral?"—"Why, it's the king." "Well, king or no king," retorted the other, "he's an unmannerly dog," "Lord, where should he learn manners?" replied Jack, "he was never outside of land in

"Sah, do you know the difference between a mason and an anti-mason?"

nt-mason t
"Yes, sah, I believe I does."
"Well, what is it?"
"If my brain tell de truf, and it never fails, mason is de man what lays de moriar, and anti-mason de man who carries de

"Mine Got! vat val de Prenchman make next?" said a Dutchman the first time he saw a monkey.

One af our exchanges to list of a lary genius up his way, who being asked, as he lay sunning lame if in the grass, what was the height of his ambuten, replied, to marry a rich widow that's got a cough?" Our chap, that.

"Mike, and is it yourself that can be after telling me how to make ice cream?" "In truth I can—do they not bake them in could overs, to be sure."

Why is a watch dog larger at might than he is in the morning? Because he is LET OUT at night and TAKES IN in the morning.

A traveller infracing the wonders of foreign; parts, declared he had seen a cane a fine long. The company booked introductors, and it was quare cruckin that they were not prepared to receive it, even if it had been a sugar came. "Pray, what kind of a cane was it?" asked one shortingly. "It was a normaling market be read." replied the traveller.

Motto for the rose in June, "Well, I'm blowed." For the asparagus in July, "Cut and come again." For the martiwist pea in August, "Shell out." For the apple in September, "Go it, my japins." For the calbage in November, "My heart is sound; my heart is my own."

Coloring a crim; with a specious pretence of law only adds to the criminality of r., for it subverts the very design of law, by prosuttinging it to the vitest purposes.—Ethan Atten.

"Come acre, sonor, and tell me what the four seasons are,"
Young Progray —"Pepper, mostard, salt and vinegar—them's
hat mammy always seasons with."

The Bist Hit at Hypropathy —The following lat at the water care was made in Charles Lamp, and no one but himself could have hall so quantia contain —"It or," said ne, "moment new nor wonderful, for a to as oid as the deluge, which, in my probability half and a said. opinion, killed more than it cared."

When Signornes, a notenous wag of Boston, was exparing a servoid energy a standard the attending physician tost a manhad alea how no well. The dying man overheard the servant, and noquired with scarcity an audible whisper, "I say, doctor, did he kick the energy?"



# L'adies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.] HOPE IS EVER REVIVING.

BY STIVICOLA.

The heart is ever wreathing, for life a chain of flowers. Windo time is on them breathing. The chaige of jessing hours.

The' gents we prize the dearest, Do first of all decay, Even as our hopes when nearest Seem then to tade away.

E on while we see them fading, And one by one depart, Yet thro' that wreath we're braiding New idois for the heart.

Oh! wer not thus how lonely, Would life become to all, the held as tokens only The flow'rs that first they cull.

For change will oft because them Of the cather lost dathe best, And time was will leave them Lone, hopeless and unblest.

The heart the Ce how'd with serrow, May wear the cloud to day, But hope will dawn to-morrow And chase that could awa, Cobourg, 1853.

The friends alas may leave us. The heart may not be wrich d.

The heart may not fill g their scorning With musty scorn away, And still keep hoping, dreaming On to a happier day.

How few lie down in anguish, in dark despair to die, For the' it 't hopes may langeleb Some sootning balm steals by.

And while that balm is healing The wound some hand har An innate joy is stedling To life from out the shade.

And thus we go on sining Around the heart new ties, Till all of life's declining, And all of memory dies.

For the heart is ever wreathing
For life a chain of flowers;
The time is on them breathing,
The change of passing hears.

#### HINTS ABOUT FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

The difficulty is, education does not usually point the feath heart to its only true resting place. The dear English week "home," is not half so powerful a taisman as "the world." Is stead of the salurary truth, that happness is in duty, they are taught to consider the two things totally distinct; and that who er seeks one must sacrifice the other.

The fact is, our girls have no home education. When our

young they are sent to schools where no lemmine employment, no domestic habits, can be learned; and there they continue if they "come out" into the world. After this, lew find any me to arrange, and make use of, the mass of elementary knowledge they have acquired; and fewer still have either leisure or tea they have acquired; and rever some nave trains account of the relegant, every-day duties of life. Thus prepared, the enter upon matrimony. Those early habits, which would had made domestic care a light and easy task, have never been train. for fear it would interrupt their imppiness; and the result is when cares come, as come they must, they find them insert, am convinced that indifference and dislike between husband a wife, are more frequently occasioned by this great error in classical and the convention of the convention o

on, than by any other cause.

The bride is awakened from her delightful dream, in with carpets, vases, sofas, white gloves, and carrings are oddly is bled up with her lover's looks and promises. Perhaps she was be surprised if she knew exactly how much of the fascuars of being engaged was owing to me aforesaid manimate concers. Be that as it will, she is awakened by the unpleasant conregs that cares devolve upon her. And a nat effect does this promupon her character? Do the holy and tender influences of a mestic love render self-denial and exertion a bliss? No! The mestic love render self-denial and exertion a bliss? No! Ts, would have done so had she been properly educated; but not gives way to unavailing fretfulness and repineing; and het band is at first pained, and finally disgusted, by hearing, "lear knew what care was when I lived in my lather's house," "Ell were to live my life over again, I would remain sit gle as large I could, without the risk of being an old maid." How implies how short-sighted is this powers when thus mass thous hoppiness of file, in order to make a few brief years more grand pleasant! I have known many insurers of domestic and the ord produced by this mistaken indulgence of make. I never knew but on where the rectim had moral courage today her early habits. She was a young, pretty, and very amisting I neer since out one warre in recum and murat courage to easy her early habits. She was a young, pretty, and very amisber but brought up to be perfectly uscless; a rag-baby would habit the said purposes, have been as efficient a partner. Sees red a young lawyer, without property, but with good andicaseing practice. She did wan, to by a good wife, hat shi did know how. Her wastefulness involved him in debt. Habits accessed, though he tried to convince and marking her Saiding practice. She no wan to by a groot wite, not an easy know how. Her wastefulness involved him in debt. He did it repreach, though he tried to convince and instruct her. Selected him: and, weeping, replied. "I try to do the best I can, it when I lived at home, mother always took care of everylast. Finally, poverty came upon him. "like an armed inen," selected him with the best of teach selected with the first weeping at the like an armed inen, selected him with folded her hands and cried, while for weap and accounted actually came home from selected to cook home. The Propages of Res in There a something found grand and larged by an imperiment would be waggish sort of and larged in the steady mar. I Rossan commissions according in the steady mar. I Rossan commissions according in the steady mar. I Rossan commissions in the steady mar. I Rossan commissions according to the free larged free manner of a folion, the military larged by an imperiment would be waggish sort of a coursed, actually come from from school to cook larged and larged in the steady mar. I Rossan commissions in the second market discussions and in a folion, the military in the freely manner of a folion, the military in the freely manner of the freely freely freely manner of the freely manner o

DIED

In Hamilton, on the 12th ult , aged 89 years, Rebecca, relies of the late Mr. Nathaniel Hughson.

The above lady was one of the oldest settlers of Hamilton. Her husband died about fliteen years ago, and was an old respected farmer, owning 200 acres of land lying in that portion of Hamilton east of King Street, running to the banks of the bay about one mile. In 1829, we recollect that all that part of Hamnion was either collegated fields of the original lorest. Before old ir. Hughson's death, a great part of his farm was surveyed into lots, and new some of the in st populous parts of Hamilton are tocated on the upper part of 1's farm. Old Mr. Hughson was from Nova Scotia, and was for over fitty years a strict member of the Methodist Church. There are still some old residents loft about Hamilton Old Messrs. Peter Hess and Jacob Kirkendall; also the Messra. Lands are still living

As Affecting Stony .- The Memphis Appeal contains the As AFFECTIS STORY.—The Memphis Appeal contains the following:—"A most touching case, illustrative of coppingal look, occurred at our wharf a few days since. A man and his wife were coming up the river when the husband took sick and was supposed to have died. When they arrived in the city the wife had a coffin purchased, and here her husband was deposited in the last home of the deal. Just before the mement of closing time coffin, however, and the fual interment of the deceased, the because and agonizing wife insisted on once more looking upon and embracing the cold remains of the deceased partner of her bosom. Whether it was her warm embrace or returning consciousness, certain it is that the supposed corns auddenly expend become whether it was her warm embrace or returning con-sciousness, certain it is that the supposed corps suddenly evincel signs of life, and the proper restoratives being applied, within 24 hours the invalid was enabled to proceed on his journey with every prospect of a speedy recovery, owing his life to the inturing devotion and love of his true and faithful wife.

THE ROMANTIC ESTAPE.—We published in our last the escape of a slave mother to Canada with her children from Kentucky. The owner of them was a slave trader, but this was a choice tamby of slaves for whom he had refused high prices, and to whom it was seen in our former article on this subject, that he was omto liberal in allowing them to travel about. The reader was quite liberal in allowing them to travel about. The reader will remember that he owned the husband also, who was his right hand servant to attend to his domestic affairs, and as the slave mother and children who had been permitted to visit Cincinnati, did not return according to promise, the husband expressed great anxiety to the master about them and told him that they ought to anxiety to the insider about men and took min that they ought to be gone after, and that he felt sure that some of them were sick or they would have been back; so the master fitted out the hus-band with money and started him off post-hasto after his swie and children whom he vainly supposed to be in Cincinnati. But be-hold this was all an understood thing between the husband and wife, it was a masterly stroke of good policy for them to get away from slavery without being detected, so the husband had nothing to do but to follow on after his family to Canada, at his master's expenses. And now they are all well and happy in nothing to do but to follow on after his family to Canada, at his master's expenses. And now they are all well and happy in Canada, and the husband is making a good living in Windsor at his trade. -Ex

D See the work of the Jesuits even in California. There is general conspiracy all over America .- [Epiron Sox.

ROMARISM BY LAW.—It seems the Papists have succeeded in curing a law in California, which gives direct support to their eligion. The Superintendent of Common Schools was induced rengen. The Supermicinent of Common Schools was induced to recommend such modification of the law as would allow the Labolic schools to receive a pro rata of the money appropriated to the support of Common Schools. A bill was passed in the niry of the close of the session to this effect. The provisions if the old law, freeing the Common Schools from all sectations is the not aw, freeing the common sections from all sectation Las, control, and influence, and prohibiting denominational or sectarian backs, have been repealed, and the new bill authorises the Superint indent to decide what books shall be used in the chools. Whether the people will consent to continue such a kw, and tax themselves to support the Catholic religion, remains b be seen.—American Exchange.

be seen.—American Exchange.

Two Ascieve Shires.—The ship which conveyed Gen Wolfe in his expedition to Quebec is still effort, under the name of the William & Ann. She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and yas in dock in the Thaines recently, sound, and likely to endure hany years yet; she is now engaged in the Honduras and Africa Timber Trade.—There is a very old ship in this port just now, the is lying at Reynar's wharf, and from her appearance we hould say she must be near a hundred years old. She is called thanne Marie, and is really a curosity.—Quebec Gazette.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—In Acton, lest Sunday night, the less in a valuable orchard belonging to John Fletcher were added, and on the same night, six buttles filled with oil of vitrial rere thrown through the window into the parlor of Fra k Snow. The gentlemen who were the sufferers by this outrage, so disraceful to the perpetrators, were members of a vigilance com-nities to enforce the liquor law.—Boston Journal.

THE NORTH WEST.-We have had the pleasure of meeting i Tit. North West.—We have had the pleasure of meeting it George Simpson since his return from his visit of inspection it the Hud-on Bay territory. He found trace brisk in the settled arts of the country, and the people improving materially and birally. The hon, company has adopted the Tectoral Society, 4ar as to discominue the rations of liquor formerly served out had to amply ten and coffee instead. Religious intelligence is the effect that the Bishop of Ruperts Land (Episcopalian) was aking a tour through his Diocese; that Bishon Provancher R.C. died last June, and that the Rev. J. Black (Presbyterian) ald left the settlement. ad left the settlement.

FROTECTION CT WILD FOWL —Large quantities of Wild Fowl sort to the Island of Newfoundland and dependences for include. Hitherto a habit has existed of stealing their eggs and betruying the birds during the bredding season. The Legislating in the control of the tion. Hitherto a habit has existed of stealing their eggs and stroying the birds during the breeding season. The Legislate of Nowfoundland has however taken steps to put down these factions, by passing a law making it penal to take or destroy the ges or hirds, during the period of incubation. From the 10th say to the list September the prohibition extends. The penalty sea not attach in case of a poor settler taking the eggs or ling the few! to supply the immediate necessities of his mily.



## Ponths' Department.

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

THE HISTORY OF ONE GLASS OF WINE.

We find in Harper's Magazine for April a very interesting 

Bourbons, and e-pouse the cause of the Orleans branch of the hundy. The Duke of Orleans, the endest som or King Louis Parlippe, was the inheritor of waterver rights his royal father could transmit. He was a noble young pane-physically and intellectually noble. His generous qualities had rendered him universally popular. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast with him, as he was about to take his departure from to breakfast with him, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the convivation of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated. But in that yous hour he drank a glass too much. He singhtly lost the balince of his body and of his mind. It align adon to his companions he entered his carriage. But for that extra glass of wine he would hive kept his seat. Ho larged from the carriage. His hoad first struck the pavement. Senseiess and bleeding he was taken into a bort slop, and died. That extra glass of wine overthrew the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into extle." family into exile."

How true it is, that the traffic in intoxicating beverages, not now true it is, that the trains in Innoceaum severages, nouly brings mesery and sortow to the poor, but asso to the wealthy and affluent. It "spares not the high nor the humble. It dishonors the gray hairs of age, turns ad beauty to corruption, and conquers the might of the brace." The king on his throne, the wealthy in his palace, the beggar in his considerate each of document. tating influence of its strocco sweep. Look not upon the name.

Return of a Young Anventure.—Five years ago, upon the receipt of the first news of the discovery of gold in California, a loy of fontiern years of age might be seen patiently laboring among the stumps on a new piece of land in Michigan. If was an intelligent, industries a all good loy, the dip the regishours, and id-lized by his intended by the first gold fever, and Norval never "logic to tohout to the field some warlike lord," as he did to get acto a California placer. But how to get there was the question. His eatire capital consisted of two pigs, a califa field a dezen the kens, a three months' colt, a hemespun suit of clothes, and a dollar and a half which he was keeping for the approaching state of line, after months colt, a hemespun suit of clothes, and a dollar and a half which he was keeping for the approaching state of line, after month gold match, and as any one of the minors in good season, labored as hard as any one of his inture associates, and, after having cheered the hearts of the "out folks at home" by more than one golden reintance, is now on his way back with his pockets respectably "full of recks," to make the family happy by the return of so good as son and so loving a brother.—Rocketter Democrat.

A Don AND HIS DRINKEN MASTER —A few nights scace, the

A Dog AND HIS DRUNKEY MASTER -A few nights scace, th following occurred: A laboring man who had just pretonally received his week's wages, and who was accompanied by his son received his week's wages, and who was accompanied by his sin and his failful dog, after having drunk more than was good for him, attempted to enter another runs shop, when his hide son, will e pleading with his father, not to \_o in, took hold of his hand and exerted to the atmost his tiny strongth, to keep him out of eshaped to the shop. The dig upon with saving the efforts of his young master, immediately joined up, and selecting the name cost in pulled resolutely in the same arcetton with the lattle boy. The dog, it is true, might not fully apprecia o his master's design, as the boy did, but his naive sagacity, sharpened, perlaps, by what had occurred on former occasions, and prompted also by the actions of the son, probably made it apparent to hum that the man had occurred on former occasions, and prompted also by the actions of the son, probably made it apparent to hun that the man had better be kept out of the rum slop. But alas, the warnings of both human and brate, of the cilid and dog, were disregarded; in the man went, and as a consequence, he seem found himself an immate of a watch-house, and columnity the jail.

How Kentecky out its Name—The origin and meaning of the name of Kennecky, has been accounted for in different ways, but ingenious and plausible. The latest analysis of the wood Kennucky, that we have heard, we had a few days ago from the lips of an old hunter, now in the ninety-ninth year of his ago. When Boone first came to that country it was inhabited exclusively by no tribes of Indians, but was the common hunting-ground for all the tribes of the adjacent country. The rich relatest were covered such a changing to come, bearing a great valleys were covered with a chappan , o. cane, braning a amai herry, on which the turkeys came in counties numbers to reast. Thus it was enough for the unites to cau it are land of Cane and Turkey. The Indians trying to pronounce the same words, got it have turker, from this it was subrevisted into Kentuck, and finally the name by which it is now known, Kenincky,—the land of Cane and Turkeys.—Patham Banner.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for "mechanical purposes." "For what meanings!, "troopes?" inquired the agent. "For raising a barn," was the riply.

CALEDONIA LEAGUE FORMATION.

OAKVILLE, August 30th, 1833.

Mr Dean " - On T' areday evening fair I had the pleasure My Pran S. On To areday evening has I had the pleasury of being present at the formation of a Branch League at Caledona. The theretaig was organized at 8 P. M., Bonaki McKlinnon, Esq., being catted to the chair, the Rev. James Black of Caledona eyenic the meeting with prajer. The chairman evenion of the bje is for which his enderine were called together in a most business like speech. The Rev. J. Black moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Buck. The second resolution is a novel to meetil it some furnity and recorded first resolution, which was soconded by Mr. Buck. The secondary was moved by myself, at some length, and seconded by J. H. Moore, Esq., of Caiedonia, ance which forty-mize persons came forward and gave in their adhesion to the Largace, From the ardent feeling evinced at Caledonia upon this occasion, the inhabitants appear fully determined for the law and nothing class. Donald McKinnon, Esq., a genticinan of commanding influence, was appeared president, and Nell, McKinnor, Esq. of the firm of Scot and McKinnon, was appointed Sec. of the Learue.

I am my dear sir, yours truly,
A MEMBER OF ONTARIO.

To the Faltur of the Colonial

MAGNETIC OBSERVATURE, Toronto, Aug 22, 1853.

Sir.,—I beg to inform you that splended Comet was observed here yesterday exching. (August 21st,) about 33 P. M.; its bril-hancy exceeded a star of the first magnitude, and it threw out a bright tail of about five degrees in length. It was seen in the north-west, being plainly visible to the naked oye, and low down on the honzon.

It is at present in the constellation Leo, with North-declination 288 and A. R. 11 h. 50, its tail pointing directly to the star Cor Caroli. I am Sir.

Your obedient servant, J. B. CHERRIMAN.

HISTORICAL INCIDENT.—The Rev. John Marsh, in an address three the Green County Temperance Society, introduced the

before the Green County Temperance Society, introduced the following pleasing historical meident:

"A beautiful story has been told of a lattle boy who was placed at the door of the Hall in Philadeipha, to give notice to the old beliman in the steepile when the Declaration of Independents should have been signed. The old man waited long at his post, saying. They will never do it, when he heard a about below, let gazed on the patement, and there stood the intite boy clapping his tray hands, and shouting. 'Rang! ring!' Grasping the tron tongue of the belt, backwards and forwards he hurled it an hundred times, proclaiming 'Liberty to the land and to the inhabitants thereof: That sound crossed the Atlantic, perpendicularly desired to the dangerons of Europe, the workshops of England, the vascal fields of France. That sound spoke to the slave, bade-him look from its fool, and how himself a man. Yes and the video, of in unigeons of Europe, the workshops of England, the vascal fields of France. That sound spoke to the slave, bade him look from as ted, and know himself a man. Yas, and the voice, of that boy, it and have himself on up-toe and shouning, 'Ring!' has come to us; and let us ring the fiend's doom, and proclaim liberty to our land and the world! We will shout to every philanthropiat, every orator, every father and every mother, "sing!" and we will sound it through the world. We will be free from Alcohol!"

THE CAUSE IN CALIFORNIA.—An association has been formed in California called the "Caufirma Joint Stock Temperance Publishing Association," with a capital stock of \$10,000 to be disided in 500 shares of twenty dollars each share—and be divided in 500 chares of twenty dollars each share—and five dealers on each share of stock shall be paid quarterly in advance, until the whole be paid. The object is to diffuse the principles, and promote the practice of total abstinence from all intexticating liquors, by means of the press, during the term of fifty years. The Cautorian temperance paper is quite ably sustained. At a meeting of the San Francisco Total Abstinctnee Society, it was resolved that in view of the exist which result from intemperance, the interests of the community demand the immediate passage of a law similar to the Manne Law.—Excharge. Mame Law .- Exchange.

Oddenshungh Rathroad —The earnings of the Ogdensburgh Rathroad for July, were as follows:—

Through						
Local	do "	·		 <sup>-</sup>	15,425	26
Passinge	۲,		<b></b> .	 	13, 78	63
Miscellan	cous,			 	211	67
7	'atal			 \$	113 514	43

\$10,000 more.

RAIL BOAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following table will show the number of Railroad Accidents in the United States, together with the number killed and wounded during each mouth of the bresent year:

Mouths.	No. of Accidents.	Nalice.	Wounded.
January,	41	25	40
	6		
March	14	24	G2
	8		
	5		
	11		
	5		
-	~		
Total to Aug	ns: 1295	176	233
•	<b></b>	_ ×	_

ARRIVALS BY THE UFDEROROUFD RAILWAY. Orer serenty persons, direct from the laid of somes and chains, arrived at Amberstburgh last week, safely, wishout accelent on the road, although hody pursued. In addition to the above we have half several art value. Windoor from Virginia and Kennecky during the past work, among which are ton of the most peritons the past work among which are ton of the most peritons exages. They at unity 1 emped overbears from the deck of a steamboat while she was under way down the Olso River, desired with them to New Orleans stars mart; and nothing assed them the autition block but plunging themselves headings into the dashing waves of our next as maninghi, and there a swimming to shore.—The Voice of the Fugitive. OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,
This paper will be based on Tourbarn, werenvidence by as it will consider the paper will be based on Tourbarn, werenvidence that will give at the sews of the day, pointed and out of news
subscription price for 1853.

Or within one monts after subscribing. 7. 46 currency
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# The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its celour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it bieth like a sepent, and stingeth like an adder—Procerbs, ckap 23.

TORONTO TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

#### WATER.

O, water! bright water!
Thy station is high;
Earth's beautiful daughter,
The bride of the sky.
The fond earth doth bless thee,
With genite delight,
And soft clouds caress thee, Embosomed in light.

Thy pearly streams wander
'Mid wild-blooming flowers,
Or gently mesnder
Through green shady bowers,
Anon wildly leaping
Adown the cascade,
Or pensityle sweening Or pensively sweeping Along the green shade. -Water Cure.

Of thee, O pure water,
Of thee do we sing,
Wine, wine is a mocker,
It leaveth a sting. Ye gay, and ye happy,
O, fly from us thrall,
'Twill lead you to ruin,
Twill mock at your fall.

Turn, turn to the fountain Turn, turn to the contain
Where bright waters flow,
From hill-side and mountain,
Wherever ye gn
Quaff, quaff the pure nectar,
'Tis flowing for thee;
Trashly's aurest protector
It wer will be.

#### THE MONEY VOTED BY THE GRAND DIVISION FOR TEMPERANCE.

At its late session, the Grand Division appropriated from its funds £100, to be used as a certain committee named should devise, for carrying out temperance principles. What has been or is to be done with this money? The Executive Committee of the League are advertising for two lecturers to lecture on temperance over Canada, and establish Branch Leagues. Now, should the Grand Division Committee put in their £100 to assist this movement, or should they act independent for the special benefit of the order? As much as we may try to conceal it, there is no doubt that the agriculon of the League movement detracts in every neighborhood from that of the Sons. Very few who join the League as new men will join the Divisions, and many who were Sons, prefer the less expensive and less dutiful membership of the Lesgue. We hear that the Rev. Mr. Braine, of Guelph, formerly a very active Son, now one of the most active of the League men in Wellington, has left the order. Will such a thing-will such examples have a good effect on the order? We mentioned this as one of the probable effects of the League movement last spring. We have not, since May last, when the League Constitution was materially altered, opposed it, being willing to let it, as we yet are, do what good it can. Last winter we felt that what was wanted in our order (instead of the establishment of a new organization) was a COMBINED AND UNITED MOVEMENT in all parts of Canada to revive the order by meetings, county conventions, lecturers and tracts. Such a plan was frequently ailuded to and advised by us. Instead of this however, the energies, spare funds, talents, &c., of many Sons were spent in trying to spread the League movement. The League Constitution is no better than that of the old Temperance Society of Canada. The movement, as we said last winter would be the case, has failed to enlist the drinkers, or those engaged in the traffic. We defy the contrary to be proved. It has drawn off many Sons from our Divisions, and many of the old temperance men have joined it. A few scattered drinkers in some localities have nominally given in their names to it. The plan now to be taken by the Executive Committee of the League, is certainly a wise one for its interests, but it becomes a question if our Grand Division funds should not be specially used to revivo the order. It is our opinion that the Maine law can never be carried, or if carried, put into successful operation without some anch organization as that of the Sons. This was certainly the case in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. The League may agitate, but its organization is loose—it may expire in aix months -its hold upon men is very loose-its meetings seldom. It is nothing more than a temporary convention. The order of the Sons is like that of the Masons and Odd Fellows-more durable -it is like a family, knit together.

With us it would be a quesuon, if the money granted by our Grand Division could not be used in opening new divisions, and ouying tracts to be distributed all over the country through the instrumentality of diviscous, sections and unions-whether it had got better be reserved, and with a fresh grant next October, used

to employ two or three special agents to traverse Canada during the fail and winter-to open new divisions, revive oid ones, and lecture. If it be placed in a common fund with that of the Executive Committee of the League, then we apprehend they will cantrol its use, by employing the two lecturers first spoken of. These remarks are the fruits of considerable thought. They may be wrong, but we think not. On the temperance question, as upon all others, we speak fearlessly, uncontrolled by cliques or private piques. Speaking the truth and consistency, have cost us many loose friends, but nothing will deter us from a uniform course. It has always been, and is still, our deep-felt conviction, that it would be better to encourage and revive the old strict temperance societies than leagues. One good teetotaller will do more, and feel more strongly than fifty men who drink.

#### WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR ?-AM I ANOTHER MAN'S KEEPER?

The denial of the last question lies at the foundation of all liquor selling-and indeed at the foundation of almost all human evil. The man who cheats his fellow man-the robber at midnight-the dishonest lawyer, doctor or minister-the unikeepe r who puts the cup of inebriation to his fellow mortal's fiery lipall cry out in their secret consciences " am I my neighbor's keeper?" "Cannot he take care of himself?" "My interest and his are not the same, at the expense of his soul or good I will help myself." The adulterer-the seducer of innocence-"am I my neighbor's keeper?" What says God: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, AND LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF." Christ says, " in these are combined all the law and the proplicts." Who is my neighbor? Every human creature, of every clime and colour Truth and love command us to do wrong to none, but to do as we would be done by. How often would the liquor seller dash into a thousand fragments the fiery glass, ere he clutches the last pennies of the poor drunkard, if he would but deeply and solemnly think of these things But evil in his bosom cries "am I my brother's keeper?" Interest, with its black v. ings, the corruptions of the hear, whisper no! The few greasy pence are tumbled into the till-their tingle delights the ear, and the soft whispers of the angel of goodness, are buried by the sounds of the FIEND of SELFISHNESS, "am I my brother's keeper?" The rain falls wildly on the door-the storm howls without in madness—the drunkard is pushed out into the storm he staggers homeward-falls into the rushing stream amid the darkness. His lenely wife listens for him-his family await in vain his coasing. The atorm is passed, the morn breaks upon the world in brightness, and the waters yield up the cold corpse of the poor inebriate. The rumseller hears of it, yet he hears too the whisper "am I my brother's keeper?" So it is too with the vile seducer, who hears of the sad fate of his gentle loving girl. Her tresses of raven blackness-her blooming cheek-her form of gentle loveliness, are wet with the waters of the rushing river. Yet her seducer laughs and says, "am I my sister's keeper?" There is not a rumseller or moderate drinker in the world but that excuses himself under the plea that he has nothing to do with the consequence of his trade or example to his fellow man. Ask such a man "are you a christian," and he will say, "of course I am." Now Christ gave to the world the parable of the good S. marian, to show that he considered every man, of every color and clime, as our neighbor and brother in humanity, requiring, according to his most sublime and glorious religion, our love and neighborly care. In the eye of God the rumseller is MORALLY, and will be held, ANSWER-ABLE for every glass that he puts to his neighbor's lips. The blood of the drowned man reddens his threshold, as much as does that of the poor girl the skirts of her seducer. Every rumseller feels this, and is ashamed in his conscience of his business. Thousands of them touthe their calling, yet have not the moral courage to discontinue it. Selfishness stands in the way-it is too profitable to abandon.

## THE LEADER'S SLANDERS.

"The Prohibitory Liquor Law is a failure in New Brunswick, not less than in the States which have ventured to give it a trait. The Miranichi Gicener, describing its operation in that vicinity,

The law is a dead letter. No licenses were granted by the based, it is said, on declarations made by members of the legisla-ture and by gentlemen of the legal profession, that the law is in-efficient, and that no fine can be exacted under it, the natural consequences have resulted therefrom. The shops that formerly soid under a heense, as well as nearly all the taverns, now sell without one, as well as a hust of others. The consequence is— liquor is more abundant than formerly, and in the Town of Chatham, more riot and dissipation are to be seen by day and night, than have been witnessed for many years past."

The above morceau is from the Leader of this city of last Wednesday. Now, what are the public to gather from this statement? "The Prohibitory Liquor Law is a value in New Brunswick, not less than in the States schick have rentured to give it a trial." This is the assertion of a journal that professes to lead the public mind correctly on political facts-a journal established in corruption by the secret service money of Hincks -edited by a writer who sails his quill to the highest bidder. which do not keep anything to modify the traffic.

The writer of this paragraph in the Leader is either most gross ly ignorant, or a sile libeller of the political condition of other countries. It is true, the half way liquor law of New Brunswick is a failure, as it should be, and as its friends said it would be Why did not this false and libellous Leader condescend to tell the cause? Whilst the New Brunswick law prohibits the sale of certain strong drinks, it allows the free sale of all kinds of bea or mixed liquors, which fact renders it a nullity We assen and every one knows that the Maine law in Maine and Vermon has been auccessfully and usefully carried out-in the former for two years, that fact being proved by the highest proof-the assertions of mayors and governors. To show that what we my of the New Branswick act is correct, we subjoin the opinions a the Telegraph paper, the avowed organ of the Temperaux societies of that Province, as follows.-ED. Sox.

#### WHY DON'T YOU ENFORCE THE LIQUOR LAW?

This question is often asked by our friends residing in other I find question is often asked by our inclusives assign our parts of the Province, in reference to the inaction of the Teperance men in this County. Two main reasons may be gird why it is so, both of which will apply with more or less forces other Counties wherein the Sessions have refused to grants. censes. The first is the inefficiency and intuitity of section.

Legislation or of sectional efforts to enforce a Prohibitory Lag. And the second is the inadequacy, not to say defectivenes, if the iaw itself, as it now stands. With respect to the fining the nw itself, as it now stands. With respect to the finite has long been an axiom among Temperance men that any reachy for the evil of the liquor traffic mu t be general, affecting or whole State, Territory, Province or Kingdom for which as framed. For although it is possible, which may well be doubt to enforce it in particular districts, or even entirely to suppose the traffic there, it would be carried on with twofold vigor instruction, the sellers and their customers betaking themselves across the borders for the sake of the more comfortable accommodate to be found there. Now as the effect of the license clause is the post at larging the traffic themselves across the same required to the same results and the province of the same required to the same required t been to legalize the business of liquor selling for another years the city of St. John, we presume that our friends in the Comfeel that it would be only putting so much more money into a pockets of licensed venders in the city to interfere with the as censed sellers in the County.

cen-ed sellers in the County.

With respect to the second reason—the inadequacy of them.

We, and we think we may speak for the greater number of not for all Temperance men, have always regarded the exections introduced by the Legislature of Ale, Beer, &c., as designitive of the Act. Besides being laimical to the principle of law, it greatly increases the difficulty of carrying it out, by one ing a wide door for the evasion of its provisions; for who all the principle of the principle of the self-united provisions. ing a wide door for the evasion of its provisions; for who all say what forms of Alcoholic mixtures may not be sold under name of Beer, Ale, Porter, &c We have heard it said & Temperance men are responsible for the successful working the present law. This we stoutly deny. If a man engage perform a given task with a certain instrument, such as for a boat a league in a specified time with oars of a certain legal and nattern, or to keep the peace or do anything whereby his a boat a league in a specified time with oars of a certain leag and pattern, or to keep the peace or do any thing whereby his a is imperiled, provided he be furnished, in the one case, with an of the required leugth and shape, or in the other, with ways of a certain description, we can see no reason either in her justice, why he should even make the attempt to perform ex these feats failing the fulfilment of their engagement by is of these facts failing the fulfilment of their engagement by nother parties to the covenant, to provide the instruments quired. Now this is the case of the Temperance community precisely. If they can be supposed to have guaranteed the fective working of a probibility law (for that they did do say a certain sense, is hardly to be denied), it was not such a law that now in force in this Province, much less such a law main and hampered by the action of the Sessions of the several Course that have availed themselves of the glorous prufique manufacturing drunkards for one year longer. But the kinds of the several Course and the other several Course of the s ties that have availed themselves of the glorious privilent manufacturing drunkards for one year longer. But the kingure clause and the license clause are not the only one which the Bill sent up to the House of Assembly was imped its stringency, which constituted its great excellence was duced in several respects; while it has been found in the Sa that have adopted the Maine Law, that Probbitory measures not be too stringen.

Besides the intentional alterations that were made by thele Besides the intentional atterations that were made of use gislature, there are some that were probably inadvertent it we will mention, because it is thought to render the whole person of the control of we will mention, because it is thought to render the wholey risions of the law inoperative; and we think it is just as in that it should be king with at once by friend and foe, so that it is fatal to the operation as little trouble or inconvenience may incurred as bossible. The alteration occurs in the 9th Section where the word "on" is substituted for the word "on" na following sentence—and any forfeiture or penaty arms getter. the same may be recovered by action of debt on complain, as giving but one remedy where two were intended. What how it is apprehended that this makes the law of none of may not be obvious at first hight, but will be apparent toed lawyer on careful perusal and comparison of the rannas seasof the Act with the Act of 49. We have examined a wilner care and are inclined to think that this alteration is at the bar of all difficulties, or rather we should say questions that arti-iy to be raised which, we are not so sure, however, my be got over.

THE GRAND UNION MEETING OF DIVISIONS IN Kempitizen off on the 10th August, we are informed, and was perfective cessful. S.x Divisions turned out and had a grand press and lecture. It was an imposing show, and will do good! was all done by one committee. Such union meetings and desirable. - Core.

INTEMPERANCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Christian Air has found by actual count the whole number of places the liquor is sold in San Francisco to be five hundred and in seven. Of these eighty-three are purely liquor in retail list. fifty-two wholesale; making one hundred and twenty-fire

### EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

The Protestant vigilance committee have crused ex-mayor Wilson of Montreal to be arrested ...Mr. Sicotte refused to accept the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands Quite a rw occurred at the Falls on the 29th uit, on the occasion of the rew occurred at the Falls on the 29th ult, on the occasion of the arrest of a man named Watson from Georgia, charged with murder. He was supposed to be a fugitive slave, and hence excited the sympathy of the negroes. He was consequently reaced at first by 300 negro waiters, but was afterwards taken from them by the officers which had selzed him, aided by a large number of Irishmen. He was then ironed and taken to Buffalo. Troubles seem brewing in New Mexice. It is probable that the Manian and American troops will come in collision in the Medilla valley. The Chaudiere Lower Canada gold diggings are again causing a good deal of interest. It is said gold is found there in abundance... The Ferguson dinner at Guelph is to come off on the 13th inst... The Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the old pioneer church of this Province, we are glid to see is increasing... The yellow fever in New Orleans stull ragos, 200 persons died of it on the 26th August... Austria has sent letters

the old pioncer church of this Province, we are g.d. to see is increasing... The yellow fever in New Orleans still rages, 200 persons died of it on the 26th August... Austria has sent letters to all the European Courts, asserting that the United States are to blame in the Smyrna affair. The American Caburet have sustained Commander Ingraham, and very justly too. It is a pity he had not blown the Austrian despot's ship into fragments... Mr. Buchanan has gone as Minister to England, and it is rumoured that he intends to negotiate with England for a peace-able cession of Canada to the United States. Another question arises here—has England the power to cede us to another country. The Canadians, if they join the United States, will do it of their own accord, and that too without Lugland's consent. Forceattses hero—has Engiand the power to cede us to another country. The Canadians, if they join the United States, will do it of their own accord, and that too without Lingland's consent. Forcing us to join the American Union is another question. That infamous slavery question will prevent Canadians from wishing to join this great American Republic. If they were to do so, it would be by mutual agreement of the people, not by England's cession... Mr. Soule has gone to Spain to try and acquire Coba. It would be better that the American Republic should be broken up, and that the Canadas should join a northern, New England, and Western confederacy, than that we should tie our fate to Southern slavery and vice... A strike for higher wares Engain, and vice-reserved the second or in the we smooth the our fate to Southern slavery and vice... A strike for higher wages has occurred among the tailors of this city... A very warm sympathy was expressed at the departure of Lord Elgin at Quebec... It seems Mr. Morin has been appointed commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Chauveau Provincial Secretary, and Dundar Crown Lands; Dr. Chaweau r rovincial Secretary, and DUNAR. Ross, who in 1850 had the infusions aulacity to oring in a bill that no one concerred politically in the rebellions of Urper and Lower Canada in 1837—3, should be qualified to hold an office under the Canadian Government, or in the House of Assembly. He has, we suppose, repented, and now sits with great complained. He has, we suppose repensed, and now sits with great compassance by such men as Morin and fielph, both of whom were said to be implicated politically in those events, and for whom the Canadian Government offered rewards. This appointment is however another distinctive feature of the present Canadian Minhowever another distinctive feature of the present Canadam Ministry, which has no consistency—no other governing principle— BUT RULE, CORBUFT, through patronage \_n Prince, Gugy, Dunber Ross, Rolph, Cameron, Morin, Ross, Hincks, Vansitlart, Sir Allan McNab!! what a glorious political jumble!! The time was when their opinions were as viide as the Antipodes— gold and railroads are wouderful cemeius!... Marsh, that at-tempted the murder of Mr. Myers, has been arresied. Crime in Canada is becoming alternative president.—A olecksymbiately tempted the murder of Mr. Myers, has been arrevied. Crime in Canada is becoming alarmingly prevalent ... A olacksmith lately attempted to shoot a merchant in Salitiee... A young woman, supposed to be seduced by a man named Cook, threw herself into Burlington Bay. Riots, suicides, assaul's, and crimes, are being constantly committed through the use of alcehol.... A distressing assault took place at Oshawa a week ago, in which a drunken man named O'Riely came very near stabbing Mr. Pedlar, who was trying to stop his quarreling with another than. O Riely is in gaol. Will the Leader and Colonist point out a remedy? BT We suppose license more tavens!!... A strange report is current in England that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are secretly influencing their cabinet to lavor Russa against Turkey. It is also said they are inclined to pusey catholicism. They must not offend the Great British Nation. Let them carn their places, to yield to the people's voice... The Dutchess of Olga, a daughter of Nicholas of Russia, is visiting the English Court, and has to yield to the people's voice. The Duteness course, a cauping of Micholas of Russia, is visiting the English Court, and has influence there. Kinga will sympathise with each other. To favor Russia in conquering Turkey is however trason to English interests. Let this be done, and in twenty five years the ruling powers of the world will be Russia and the United States; the

powers of the world will so knassa and the United States; the one ruling Asia and Europe, and the other America.

Mrs. Otto Goldsmith (Jenny Lind that was) has presented her husband a son.... It is said so great is his fear of assassimum that the French Emperor will not visit the Pyreness... Lately great efforts have been made from England and Scotland to mystestanuss Ireland and thousands of converse have been usade. otestantise Ireland, and thousands of converts have been made, protestantise freignd, and thousands of convers have occurrently the the Catholic pinests are exciting the populace against the Missionaries....It is rumoured at Quebec that the Ministry will call an extra session in November to settle the Clergy Reserves and Seigniorial questions. This would be a wise coarse. It is also said Lord Elgin is opposed to secularizing the Reserves. He may have left on that account ... The compliment paid Mr. Ho may have left on that account... The compliment paid hir. Hincks by the Chief Justice Robinson at the late Toronto Railroad dinner, looks outsous to some people. Robinson is still a sittee curried to print and persecute any man having time religious abuses, or to injure and persecute any man having time independence of spirit. He is a thorough courtier, and exceedingly arbitrary and politically unprincipled. His compliment to Hincks is a top threen to a supposed rising man, but from whom the political cup may soon slip. Had Rolph and Cameron taken the lead in the Cabinet in 1851, instead of acting as MERE WHITERSLY, as they now are. Hincks would not assume such airs as the lead in the Cabinet in 1851, instead of acting as MERR WHITTERS IX, as they now are, Hincks would not assume such airs as a docs. Rolph is in Islent every way his superior, and was in 1850 very popular with the old honest farmers of Upper Canada. By playing seemd fiddle (to use a quaint expression) to Hincks he has runed his reputation. As a citizen we desire nothing more then honesty in public men, and censure is very unwillingly bestowed. We look upon the protestant question now as even greater than the Clergy Reserve question \( \mathbb{C} \) The Robinson, Sherwood old fogy school, would yield anything for power—potentantism with them is a secondary matter, to party ascendance. Hincks, as we told the conditionness in 1851, is not to be osted. Rolph at that time should have been prime minuser or been in opposition. He has sacrificed Baldrin twice, and would to-morrow throw Rolph overboard for his personal interess.



# The Literary Gem.

loniornat... TO THE PUREST BARD,

RITER WHOSE EFFLEIONS POSTERS A SWRETNESS AND HARMONY OF DICTIO WORTHY OF THE FALMY DAYS OF ANALESUS - THREE LIRES ARE RESPECT FULLY INSCRIBED BY PREDERICK WRIGHT.

Bard of forest-wood and glen, Bard of themes for musing men Bard of stresmlet gushing clear, Bard of songs to Woman dear; Bard of prairie, broad and willd, Bard of tales for nature's child;

Bard of the historic page,
Charming poet, priest and
Bard of aptraulous high—
Making o'en embition sigh:
Start of not, thoughts and pure,
bard and thoughts and pure,
Let me, though unkern I be,
Thus an homace pay to thee.
Eponcerville, C.W., August 18th, 1853.

Bard of beauty and of gravita whose browthing lines we tree Sympathy and love division—May notalized by a be thine; May green leaves and blieve fair bong Round the fruit on life's fair bong Bard of fecune, frank and free, Take this votive lay from me

Bard of comprehensive mind, itard of heart, as time, as kind, Bard of hoses—truth sincere, Bard whom fervent hearts reserve Bard whom fervent hearts reserve Bard of faith, of hope and love, Bard whom no omentions more, Let me thus in humble 19, Though unknown, my homoge pay.

(For the Canadian Son of Temperance ) THE DESTINY OF HUMANITY.

BY MRS. M. F. H. THOMAS.

The human being, at birth, is perfectly ignorant—incapable of thought or action. He possesses no ideas, no impulses, but the craving of mere organic life; even below the brute creation in capab lity. Yet he is the "embryo man." He possesses, though still underveloped, all the attributes of perfect manhood. There is no impassable barrier to progress. If I may be allowed the expression, God has laid the foundation aright; and there need to no radical change, to build increon a noble superstructure. But through intancy and childhood, the human being lives for the mere organic life—he lives for self, in the narrow sense of the term. His puerile mind sees not the connection of his interest with that of his fellows; and he comprehends but feebly the nobleness of self-sactifice, and our glorious life-mission—the perfectionment of the spiritual. He loves the senseuous, because that ministers to his animal wants; and these appear to him the that ministers to his animal wants; and these appear to him the great good of life—for the spirit still slumbers, or acts but feebly. But the child grows into the man. Childish things, one after another, are put away. His powers develope, but not quality. The animal part gradually loses sway, and the moral predominates. Tranquilly and panglessly, had nought obtruded to mar the designs of the Creator, would that "new birth" come on; and the mind pass from the narrow selfashness of childhood, which seeks only its own selfash gratification, to the self-sacrificing, all-comprising love of Deity.

But too often the prompting of the still amail.

ficing, all-comprising love of Deity.

But too often the prompting of the still small voice is unheeded
for a time. Man does not change as he should. The animal
still reigns o in manhood, thus acquiring undue development.
The moral, survicered for a season, lies dormant. But the change
must come. It is the will of Deity, and who can withstand it?
Sooner or later the spirit robels against the rule of the baser part.
But the hold of the pressions is strong, and the conflict is a learful one; and pangs like those of dissolution take hold of the

soil. The history of a man is that of humanity. Ignorance and darkness enveloped its infancy. Each individual lived for himself, pursuing what expeared to him his own selfish interest, unmindful of the general good. But when the world had advinced farther, the advantages of combination began to be understood; and men gathered toto communities, for mutual defence of interests. The better part of his nature began to be developed. The sight of suffering affected him painfully, and he sought to soothe and comfort; while sympathy with the happiness of others made thim decirous of conferring benefits. But slowly, too slowly, did the germs of the inglier hie union. An opposing influence checked their growth. Their development was decayed. The course of nature was thwarted; and the himman mind, unresting and unhappy, sough out many inventions, but sought in a false direction, and only plunged deeper in confusion and trouble. Society became artificial and deceptive. Conscious of wrong, Society became artificial and deceptive. Conscious of without strove by dissimulation to conceas it from each other. Conscious of wrong, they strove by dissimulation to concean in from each other. The selfishness of inflarcy was incorporated with the finesse of man-hood; and the rights of the weaker fell a prey to the rapacity of the stronger. Blund selfishness is, even now, the governing principle of the world, and its motto, "bach man for himself." It is the motto of nations. They seek treedom and prosperity for themselves only, and not for humanity. Selfishness is the root and foundation of all our institutions; and the world's regeneration, the "new birth" of instions, must be a change in the governing integels. erring principles, the victory of sen-sacrifice; and man, torget-ing the narrow bigotry of party, or country, must become cos-

inopolitan.

Ilowever ignorant or benighted a ration may be, if there is However ignorant or benighted a ration may be, if there is noshing in their institutions to fotbid progress, or in other words, in their institutions to fotbid progress, or in other words, in their institutions to fotbid progress, or in other words, in the fall splendor of noonday culightenment may be peaceful and noiseless. The nearest approach to such a state of things exists in the new continent of America. No long ages of tyranny have sumped her institutions with the indelible impress of oppression, and interworen injustice with the very frame-word of pression, and interworen injustice with the very frame-word of bernatutions. Though wrongs cast among us, the means of a plumage. The breast is of a beautiful other colour—the abdo-

rodress we also have, in the rule of the majority, if that be not thwarted by intriguing statesmen, or foreign interference. For us then there is strong hope that our progress may be a bloodless one, but for the suffering nations of Europe, there awaits only a "new birth," fraught with direlul horrors. There, high-handed oppression seeks to crush each mising aspiration after the high desiring of chamainty, and the masses are the unconsidered slaves of others' with. Their rulers imagine that their puny hands can stay "the march of mind, and that the darkness in which they strive to enrelope humanity, can shot out from her soul the carriest of her high future. Vano dream. They but hesp together for themseives toments and we, and deepn the degradation of their final overthrow, and for the people they govern, a time of history unspeakable—a new birth biptized in blood, and fraught with terrors and wild excesses. Every year—avery act of oppression, its adding to the Itani fury of the delayed renovation. Then he who would preserve humanity from such a fate—who would see the country of his birth or adoption pass unseathed the hour of trial; when the thrones of despots shall fall, burying beneath their ruins their guilty occupiers; and the human mind, freed from the restraints of custom, its old habits of thought and action broken up, and the true guide but dmiy seen, should be aware how he attempts to check the onward wave of progress, or reluse and thwart the wishess of a nation. Riot and bloodshed will be the order of the day, made legal by custom; and sharehy is contagious. It will be dangerous then for a nation to feel that it has wrongs which it cannot referes; for when men no longer submit through custom and habit, they must have reason.

Brooklin, August 12th, 1853. redress we also have, in the rule of the majority, if that be not

Brooklin, August 12th, 1853.

#### THE LARGE BLACK BIRD AND RED WINGED BLACK BIRD.

There are two species of what is commonly called the Black Bird in Canada. The largest kind is about the size of the magpio of England, which is resembles in many respects in its habits, and the clicking noise it makes. It is rather larger than the Canadian blue-jay, and of a neat strong form; its legs are long, black, and bony, enabling it to walk with case or wade in water; which it frequently does after worms and seeds in ponds and marshes. It stands shout ten inches high; the head in large, armed with a powerful black bill, about an inch long, round and pointed. The eye is black, surrounded with a golden rim; tail long. The body is near a foot long, it measures over twenty inches in extent of wings; the colour is of a deep shining black. In the neck and back the feathers are variegated with a shining bottle-green colour, especially in the male. It builds its nest, always as far as I could see, in hollow trees, especially the pine, in cleared fields near water, which it is constantly in the habit of visiting during the time of incubation. It lays four eggs of a blue colour spotted with black, late in the month of May. It visite Canada very early in the spring. Every farmer knows this bird from the fact that it is very familiar, and follows the plough, where the newly turned ground supplies it with grale and worms, especially the large white grab, with yellow legs and belly, so often found in rich black suls. It will follow in the furrow of the ploughman ail day, often within a few feet of him, ever and anon carrying off the grabs to feed its young in the trees. It is rather a solitary bird at times, being found in awamps by itself. In September, however, it congregates in flocks along with the smaller kind of black hirds, and feeds upon grain. THE SMALLER kind of black bird is about half the size of the large one, very similar in its habits but different in its zolour, the male of this kind is of a deep black colour all over its body, except a scarlet colored paich on the shoulder of each wing. The female is of a duty brown colour dashed with black stripes; bill and legs black, same form as the large kind. It builds its nest in marshes among the reeds, flags, or grazzes, early in June . lays four eggs of a blue colour spotted with black. During incubation the male is constantly hovering over the nest with outspread usings, perching upon tall reeds and bushes, uttering a shrill whistling noise, and sometimes a clicking noise like the large black bird. These birds never visit the haunts of men, excepting in the fall, when they then congregate in immense flocks during September and October, especially during wet weather, about the wheat and out fields of our farmers. Flocks consisting of many thousands may thus be seen rising like a black cloud from wheat stubble. During such times they will perch in flocks on trees, uttering in a grand chorus a peculiar ainging plaintive noise, pleasant to the ear, and which may be heard at a great distance. They are often shot in the autumn by sportsmen, and are fat and well flavoured. There is no bird in Canaux that congregates in such large flocks as this hard except the pigeon. During the autumn nights, they roost in murshes and thickets, visiting during the day the interior country. Towards night fall they pass over the country to small scattering The arran black bird is supposed to resemble the Eng-

THE CARADIAN WILD PILEON IS & very common bird in our Province. Of late years it has not visited Western Canada so numerously as formerly. It migrates to the most northern parts of America, as far an Hudson's Bay, from the most extreme

men a dove colour-the feathers between the legs and beneath the tall of a milky whiteness. The under parts of the wingsthe wing coverlets-the back and top of the head, are of a beautiful dun or sky blue, the tops of the wings are doited with beautiful black velvery spots-the tail feathers are from six to eight inches long, barred and striped with dun, white, black, red and dove colours. The tail, weich in flying is often expanded fan-like, is long and beautiful. The Indian warriors use these feathers for plumes, and the Squaws make fans of them. The tail is long and pointed, especially in the mule. The sides of the neck of the male are shaded with the most beautiful changeable pink, emerald and crimson colours, rivaling, or equaling the neck of the humming bird; the feathers on the top of the neck are blue, shaded with a changeable sea green. The eye is red and brilliant in the males. The legs are short, thick, flesh-coloured, and armed with five toes and black claws; the beak is black, gently curved at the point, three quarters of an inch long. The full-grown pigeon weighs about a pound-measures from the beak to the end of the tail about twent, inches long; the neck is long, the wings are strong and muscular, and outstretched, measure nearly twenty-eight inches from tip to tip. "he colours of the female are very plain-consisting generally of a light dun colour on the under parts, and of a dark dun and black colour above. The tad is barred with various colours, as is that of the male, and she is one-third less in size.

The pigeon breeds in Canada. It builds a very plain tooking nest of small twigs, and lays generally two white eggs, the size of those of the quail in June. At times they build large numbers of nests together, in the manner of the rooks of England; and the place where they thus breed may be called a pigeonry. The young are of a blackish dua colour, similar to the female. They assume the colour of the old ones in September. The pigeon is the most numerous species of American birds. So great is their number at times in the spring, when flying from the south west to the north and east, that the flocks darken the skies and sun, and extend in lines for many miles in length and width. It has been computed that there must be hundreds of millions in these flocks. They fly in this way for a whole week together, and thus apparently cove an area of country of many thousands of square miles. At such times so tame and weary are they, that thousands are killed with sticks. In these great flocks they generally fly near a quarter of a mile high. The more weary skim along the forests and fields to feed. The pigeor in these flights flies at about a mile a minute, and thus rice and the grains of Southern countries are often found in the crops when killed in Canada. In our chimate in the spring they feed on insecte, buds, elm flowers, beech nuts, and seeds and roots in swamps. The male makes a loud shrill sound during the time of incubation. In August and September they visit the wheat stubbles of Canada in large flocks, and are caught in nets and shot. Catching and shooting pigeons has always been a favorne and excuing sport of Canadians, and the flesh is excellent food. It is of a dark colour and game flavour. When a large flack of pigeons arises from the ground, it makes a noise like thunder. Large numbers are destroyed by hawks. The pigeons winter in the southern north American States, and about the Gulph of Mexico.

# Agricultural.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been beautiful and mild. Some days rather warm-no rain. It is exceedingly favourable to farmers. Large quantities of wheat are coming into the market. Considerable sickness, however, prevails in some quarters, owing to the warm weather of August. Diarrheas are common, also some fever. The spring crops are not very good-fruit is considered rather scarce in this country. We hear of pigeon-shooting being a favourite amusement in many parts of Canada. A man by the name of McGre, at Cobourg, whilst going to shoot pigeons, carelessly held his gun, and it went off and shot him dead. There are many such accidents occurring. People also, in firing across fields at pigeons, run great risks, as those hunting are often on the opposite sides.

CONING TOMALOES.—Tonatoes make but an insipid dish un-less well cooked and properly seasoned; but when properly prepared are universally esteemed. After having selected good nearly ripe fruit, scald, peal off the skin and slice them; place on the store in a tin dish, and cook slowly for at least an hour and a half, two hours would be better, add sugar, salt, and pepper to suit the taste, with crackers or crumbs of bread. We know of a lady who cooks tomatoes according to the above receipe, and have caten and relished them to whom before the tomatoe was disgusting.

Rosel.-The green fly which intests your Rose-bush, is the Aphis Rosea, and it can be descroyed by fungation with tobicco.

Take an empty barrel and turn it over the bush; then take a common tin square, such as your mother bakes pies in, and cove common tin square, such as your monner takes pies in, and cover the bottom of it with hot ashes; then sprinkle on a handful of smoking tobacco, and slide the whole under the inverted barrel; in two minutes the in-ects will all be dead, and you can take the amoke away.

The Arcient City, published at San Augustine, says that on the 14th of May, a son of Mr. Fitch, while picking whorle-bernes, was struck by a large rattlesmake—when he started to run, but found the snake had its langs fastened to his pautaloons

Rewann Menal.—His Excellency the Governor General ins-presented to Mr. David Jones, of Sydney, a gold incdal for a specimen of peas shown by him at the Great Exhibition of 1852.

LENGTH OF CLOVER ROOTS —Caleb K. Hobbe, Esq. or Iron-dequoit, N. Y., dug up a root of red clover (probably of the small variety) that was five feet ten inches long. It was from a small variety) that was five feet ten inches long. It sandy loain, and grew perpei dicularly in the ground.

COUNTY OF PERTIL.—The County Council of Perth has voted £30,000 for the improveme t of public roads in that County! Other Counties might do worso than follow this example.

The capital invested in the training business in this country is six thousand five hundred tanneries in the different states, which turn out annually at least twelve millions of dollars. Add to thus one and a half millions of these more every eye, and we have some idea of the extent of the leather business in the University of the extent of the leather business in the University of the extent of the leather business in the United States.

The Shangle trade of Chicago amounted last year to over seventy-seven millions. The increase this year has thus far been 25 per cent, and it is quite safe to estimate this year's business at over one-hundred millions. They are shipped to the West and uth in great quantities, thus furnishing freight for canal boats, and increasing the canal revenue.

THE NAPOLEON GRASS .- One day last week, THE NAPOLEON GRASS.—One day last week, Mr. Albion Rockwood, of Belgrade, brought us in a bunch of blue joint, that law fairly and fully taken the shine from anything we have seen, heard of or read about. The stalks were elected fret in height! It grew on a low wet spot. Elevin feet grass! Think of that. Why, the stalks would make good fishing rods.—Maine Farmer.

A boulder of pure native copper was discovered in St. Anthony. Minnesota, a few days since while digging a cellar. be recollected that another was discovered some time since, two or three miles back of the town. The ore is nearly pure, and bears evidence of having been detached from a large mass.

Miss Augusta M. Hitchcock, employed in the mill of the Conway Monufacturing Co., at Conway, wore in two looms, in one week last month, 460 yards of satinct clath, for which she received 86 90. During the whole month she wove 1634 yards, ard was absent from the mill two days, making her month's wages \$24 52.

A Wonderful Lock.—The Scientific Mechanic has the following notice of a very wonderful lock :—" The most perfectly secure and efficient, unprekaule, unbreckaule, and anhurstalaie lock ever introduced, has recently been invented and p rfeeted by Mr. S. I. Chase, of Lockport, N. Y. It is susceptible of 743. 000,000,000,000,000 changes of adjustment; has no accessible aperture into which gunpowder can be introduced, and could not be packed or unlocked in seven years, even by the manufacturer thereof, with the key in his possession, unless he had locked in thimself; and as to thioves, the more they would examine and investigate this lock, by indents, impressions, or otherwise, the more they wouldn't know how to open it.'

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM .- The Lynchburg Virginian asys—A gratheran wishes us to publish the following for the relief of humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, and all of them in a short time: Half an ounce of pulverized salt-petre, put in a half pint of sweet oil, bathe the parts affected, then a sound cure will be speedily affected.

Some one says that the first weeping willow in England was planted by Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Furkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he d it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree; and that from this stock all the weeping willows in England and America originated. Some one else has said that the weeping willow may be propagated by bending the tops of the common willow to the ground and burying them. The tops will take root, and the trees growing from them will have the graceful flowing branches of the weeping willow.

COFFEE GROUNDS FOR THE PEACH WORM. - A correspondent of the Western Horticultural Review, recommends coffee grounds as an excellent application to prevent the ravages of the peach worm. The writer says he takes away a lattle of the top soil from around the body of the tree, putting the coffee grounds in its place, in the proportion of a quart to a large tree, and a put to a small one. This is done twice a year, in the early part of June, and the first week in September. The remedy is simple, and any family who raises peach trees, could easily save enough of it to preserve a large number of trees. The writer, who signs himself "Fruit Grower," says if properly attended to, i. is

"THE PERSONAL LIBERTY TO DRINK."-Yes, that is ittouch my liberty to drink. This is the sweet spot of the Leader, the Colorist, the Spectator, the Adver iser-et and genus. You have no right to close the taverns, because this infringes my private right to drink. At bottom it will be found that all men who advocate this principle are selfish-lack principle. Old FOGY TORIES of the Colonist or Robinson school-saleable writers marketable men, such as those connected with the Leade -men found of worldly vices, whose God is self, and who never think of religion until death stares them in the face; whose gods are gluttony and gold-such as Hincks and men of that school, and such as the NOBS of Boston; all such, we say, speak of personal liberty to drink at the expense of humanity. The world has always been full of men who, professing to be Christians, net like heathent-practically deny in their lives every doctrino of Christ. The great rolling feature—the grand characteristic of Christ's religion-was, deny thyself, love thy neighbour's interest as well as thine own. The Maine las supports this feature-its opposers oppose it. As Blackwood's Magazine said, "because my neighbour Nobbins gets drunk, is that any reason why I should not drink my wine or beer at publican Thompson's inn ? thin six or seven times. The lad was about fourteen or fifteen years of age. He survived but a few hours.

'What have I got to do with my neighbour's stomach?" "You leg, and in stumbling and scuffing to get loose, the anake struck him six or seven times. The lad was about fourteen or fifteen years of age. He survived but a few hours.

So said the Levite who passed the wounded man. So says every

keeper of the liquor hells of New York or London. Christ wil "I lay down my life for man"-" I dony myself every pleases for his good." Paul, His spostle, says, "If meat make at brother to offend, I will not est whilst the world lasts." Christianity, the other is sheet selfishness-is the religion of death. It may be, and probably is the case, that these love drub men, seeming to comply with Christian rules, yet are heather God will reward them as they act. Now, we think that my should act for the good of humanity. If the moderate drain sees that the license system is injuring his country-injurists majority, or even thousands of his fellow-creatures, he should once consent to its abrogation. Mun, as a rational creater, should not act for bifuself, but in view of the greatest good of ... It is true, I may sip my gin or whiskey toddy all my life, and p to the grave a well-soaked, yet apparently sober man-and the I may have this right in the eyes of the world-yet I should to flect, that whilst I held fast, thousands stumbled around a Must I gazo on my neighbor's fall with indifference, or on in cause? Why came I into the world? Surely it was to do ! the good I could.

On Saturday morning early, a large Storehouse on McLin wharf, in which were stored 10,000 bushels of wheat, somely dian corn, and a quantity of hay, fell westward into the war, carrying with it that part of the wharf on which it stood. The wheat, &c., will be nearly a total loss. The accident results from the insecure manner in which the wharf was built, and it large amount of produce in the building. The wheat we be belonged to Mr. Wilmot.

## NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, by virtue of the authority gire I them, have directed the City Inspectors to inspect all p within the City of Toronto and Liberties, and to insist on the

## Cleansing and Removal of all Nuisances

that may be found therein, and from time to time to report to the Board of Health all such Boildings, Cellars, Lots, Alleys, Stat Vaults, Privies, Public or Private Docks, or Slips, as in their jety ment require to be cleansed, altered, or amended, for the second of the nealth of the city.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Board of Health Room, Toronto, Aug. 13th, 1853.

## SPLENDID TEMPERANCE TALE!

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

HAVE in press and wile publish about the first of September, and of the most thrilling TEMPERANCE TALES which has been published since the immittable series by Sargers. It is said to a writter, by a Clergyman of New York—emuled

## THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT.

SATANIC LICENSE.

It will be a 12mo, volume, of about 300 pages, bound in cloth. It witten with great power and beauty, and depicts, as with letter fire, the dreadful evils which follow in the train of distilling, years; nre, the dreadule evils when onlow in the train of distilling, reads; and dranking addent sprits, and the absolute necessity of problem laws to prevent its sale and use. The contents of this thrilling with which is destined to cause a commotion in the world, ere as follow:

CHATTER I.— Usages of Society—Effects.

II.—Shocking Results.

III.—Entriping the Vortez.

IV.—The Villa. V.—The Lowly

V.—Inc villa.
V.—The Lowly Cot.
VI.—The Board of Excise.
VII. The Satanic License—Hor
VIII.—The Temperance Meeting -Horrible Dream.

VIII —The Temperance Meeting
IX —The Change.
X—Resuming the Work of Death.
XI—The Petition.

XI —The Petition.
XII.—The Issue.
XIII.—The Experience Meeting.
XIV —Villainy Developed
XV—A Pocket Argument.
XVII.—Force of Public Sentiment.
VVIII.—Entitionse Entit.

XVII.—Legitimate Fruits. XIX —The Closing Scene

We berpeta the co-operation of Temperance Organization of the individual frends of Temperance, in a virgorous circulation of the work. Place a copy in every family in the land, and dram-west and drinking will soon cears. ork. Figure 2 (9).

ord dinking will zoon cease.

Early orders are solicited by the publishers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

17 and 19, Cornhill, Butta.

#### Receivts.

R. T. London, C. W., \$25 for 1852, leaving 18, 2d still due for 1853. M. S. London, C. W., \$25 for 1853. U. A. G., for the Critical Trafalgar Devision, \$1. W., H., North Williamsburgh, \$25 on account of old, and one new pubscriber. G. B., (3s) pays up to first Schiember, 1853, he had paid for 1851 in advance. The \$2 covers 1852 and three-lourths of 1853 - \$3, if \$\pi\$n tow, would \$\pi\$\$ for 1851. ----

#### Communications.

Communications.

Some poerry still dn hand will come in its turn. Partry hereafter sent muss, be accompanied by the nurhor's name; also, if it require revision by the fahor it will be rejected. The letter from quironwall friend A. M. McK., was duly received, this indifference and dislike of the political ionalysis of Canada are confinentiable. An independent man in Canada is not appreciated. He speaks of the TP Canada Temperance Advocate, not taking bold wand on some subjects. It will be found bat, that this Janes Becketyfot this Alvocate, is now bujusted selfish creature. We don't know hat, that this Janes Beckerroof this Allrocate, is poor bigotted selfish creature. We don't know some, but have some idea of his character for meaners. He made an attack upon this paperin Janary 1832, from pure jeolousy, thinking oo., "per is uld take place of his small sheet,) and has again hought proper to obtrude his unprovoked censure pron us, who have not said a word against him, or yen his paper for a year and a half. [I] We may be to this in our next. fer to this in our next.

#### A CARD.

HARLES COCKBURN (Bailoff of D. C., No. 4, Lincoln, Welland,) Licensed Auctioneer. Office this residence Pine Street, THOROLD. Sales ended in Town or Country on short notice and oderate Terms. August, 1853.

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

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

In Valuable Family Methelne, of long-tifed effices, for viceting all divioters of the Stomach, laiver, and Bowele, at those Dive uses artising from Impartities of the Blood, to usual symptoms of which are Courteveness, Flatulency, the cauting filmen of Courteveness, Flatulency, same, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Seme Fallucess after cauting, Blumens of the Elyes, Drow, incess, Healis in the Stomweh and Bowele, Palins in the Side, in the three the Stomach and Bowele, Palins in the Side, in the three thre

S. W. wn, V. D. Land, ...John Kenney
...H Roberts.
...J. W. Mackay.
...John Hoskin. ceston, aide, S. Australia, ma, Turkey..... krajso, Chill. ...John Hoshin. W. H. Morton. A. I. Webster. ...John Hall, and

F URQI HART, Toronto, Canada, General A, nt, British North America.

### ORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBULT.

applications having been made for Building Lots "Its and this kins the Sub-criter takes d of informing the appearants and the public, the RVE's is being made and Plans prepared, the

PAVE Is being muse and a tensor report of the file of

## CHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS,

## ct from Montreal, New York and Boston.

criber the this operanity of informing the of he has abundaned his former intention of reing the has abundaned his former intention of reing the properties of the his properties of the history of the h

" А кинпы сіхренси петтен тили а вком винька."

# CLEARING OUT STOCK.

## TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING closed his branch Store—the "ALBERT HGUSE," and removed the remainder of his Stock to bis own place,
"THE TORONTO HOUSE," No. 60 KING STREET EAST.

So well known to the community for CHEAPNESS' designar of clearing it out, together with as much of his 8UMMER STOCK, will commence on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1853,

SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BUT MORE ESPECIALY

'NE E. E. E. E. E. N. E. E. E. Ten in 🥌 And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK. IN THESE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN

07-THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. ALL ANXIOUS OF SECURING BARGAINS MUST CALL EARLY.

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH-

Toronto, 1853.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in businers, and desirous to cherish that, aron nge so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention got to the contract of the contract

## HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to proture the Latest Examinos and the nearest astyre, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subserher in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be sund on inspection to be superior to quality, which will be sund on inspection to be superior to quality, which will be sund on inspection to be superior to quality, which will be sund on inspection to be superior to quality, which will be superior to the East Mark State and the superior Stock consists of Eleak Silk Plank, Resenta, Rowers, Boys, and Children's lisks, in great variety of slight and colour. Silk Velect, Costs, Treed, Glared Silk, and clauder. Silk Velect, Costs, Treed, Glared Silk, and clauder of the Silk Plank Resentance of the Silk Plank Plank Resentance of the Silk Plank Plank Resentance of the Silk Plank Plank Resentance of the Silk P

recuption. Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

# HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Out Office, over Renderson and Co. Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 1833,

# THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BDOTS, BDOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS, 88. Kirg St. Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., electred.

BROWN & CHILDS,

28. King St., Toronto, 120, Noter Dame St., alestrech
Them Manufacture Produce 1000 slow life, Their
Them Manufacture Produce 1000 slow life, Their
Them Control of the Production of the or the
result pattern in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on
purchases of more than \$25, —none for less amounts. Oach
putd for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole
for Side. Also, 400 lirk. Cod Oil.

Life Would you make the meet of your money, don't
miss throse places.

ies those places. Toronto, Jan. 1st. 1853.

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

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

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large associated in BOATS and SHOVES of every description,—100, NDIA RI BREES and Ladice over Boots, which he will star prices that cannot field to give say laction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders presently attended to Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors cast of Young Street, Fronto.

Towns, January 1953.

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

THE Projutetor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperature communit, and the pulsar in a serie, that he sufficiently the series of the last of th

New York, 1833

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

## GILBERT PEARCY

GILBERT PEARU.

Beas to return his slucere thacks for the very liberal pa irouspue bestowed on him for many years you, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodous shop on Richmond St., 3 deors East of Yonge St., Where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known nestless and despetch which heretofore has secured for finis aconderable sluce at irada.

CILBERT PEARUY.

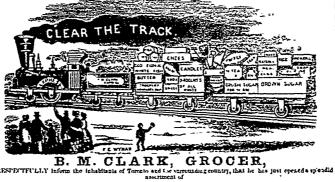
## TORONTO ESPLANADE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Twette o'clrek, Noos, on MOND IV, the 20th August, for the construction and filling up of the ESPL A NADE and WATER AUTR, according to the several size and specifications, which may be seen at this Office, on a "d after MonDar next, the "Sth Instant R seader of the Standing Committee on Whaters and Harbours.

C DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Aug 2, 1833.

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS.
500 pieces (agadha clothe, Tweeds and Flannels to exchange for Weel on the most favratile terms. Also, Cath
paid for Wool, Sheep akins, Goat and Derv kins, by
WA CLARK,

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



RESPECTIVLLY IN

## GROCERIE,

COMPRISING

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

Prices 'ow-Goods New.

TO RENEMBER the stand-B M CLARK once Suret, assar Temperature Street, in the Rettle formerly by der Nau Gondon, Serdenan, and FARMERS WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS Chapter.

Canida.

[37] I. M. Clark continues to manufacture the celebrated NoAT AREIL LARGE GAVING AND ERASIVE SOA at this Simil, St. Young Street.

N. D. Crass Skep of all kinds longht and sold. B. M. CLARK.

January 1832

ONTARIO, SIMCOR, & HURON

## RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ON and after MCNDAY, Ath JI LT, the Pawenger Trains up it us desir between Trains and Brackett, as fidding Sandys excepted?

Express Train tensor Turonto and Brackett, as fidding Sandys excepted?

Express Train tensor Turonto at 3 M, r m, arrives at Brackett Brack

Raperintendent's Office, Toronto, July 13th, 1832.

## CITY ASSESSMENTS.

THE Court to revise the Assessments for the current year will mart on THI 1891 VI, the third bashad, at one other, r a to hear the crombing appeals against the assessment of ST 4 MEN WAIR, and to retrie the assessment of ST 4 MEN WAIR, at which all persons interested are to

take notice.

The Court will used on Tuesdays and Pricays in each need at the same hour, until the astronuctive the City is respect.

osped.
By order of the Court.
( BARLES BALY, C. C. C.
Clerk's Office, Townin, July 10, 1882

## Received this Day.

Ar the Bestin Lamp Store, Wieter Besched, Whale, Ele-phant, Lard, and Wichinery Off.

Also, Reiting, P. charg, Rivets and Lacing Lesther,
A. Hillward & Co.

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

,, se Private at, supplied. TIC BREAD, Biscuite, Preps, Confectionery, &c. Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, en COUGH (ANDY AND DYSPEPTIC BISCUIT, TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHOLESALE AND BETAIL

Prese call before purchasing and examine the goods May 27, 1833

## For Cheap Boots and Shoes 60: 60:

To H BROWNSCOMBE'S EHOP, SIGN OF THE REF HOOF, West side of Lunger Street, Opposite to Atmatrong's Franchise four Quero bires. Hay 3rd, 1833

T. PRATT'S

TEMPER INCE HOUSE, Davision Surers, near the Wharf
(YOROTRIG Good Stabling attached
Cohours, January 14

# CHARLES DURAND, Eagr.,

BARRISTER, ATTUNEY, and SOLICITOR to CHAN CERN, respectfully inform all destroys of employing him profinationally, that he has treasved his office from Young Street may the private residence, to his new owners, over the store of B. M. Clark, tweet, non-the owner of Yorgo and Temperance Street, near Lawson & Carhoon's

store.

It is now prepared to disend a business in all of the court of this Province, w to Conveyance g and Agency.

Tomoto, Petruary 22nd 1853

### PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND

H. PIPER & BROTHER.

(OT THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATT,) ELECTRICIAN AND FLECTRO-METALLURGISTS. AT THEIR WROLKSALE AND BETAIL

## Lightning Rod Manufactory,

On Yonge St , between King and Adelaids Ste., TORCNTO, C. W.

TORUNTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Euponos Spiral Twisted Annothed from Luguinang Roots, with Annothed from Luguinang Roots, with Annothed from Luguinang Roots, with Annothed Fracture, and Electrop Pacific Learning to the many and the Control of the tined Shandferture, are in tan, twelve, and fourteen feet beegtha, without the property of the former of the theory of the tined the many of the control of the

R V WILSON, &

## BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL,

MESSER A HISSARD & Co. beg to surcourse to their Contenents and the Public precruly, that they have HEMOVAD to No. 30, King Street Last, sext door to I Lessur's Books Store, where they are recruit a 1-type and varied assortment of Lamp, Glober, Chimmyr, Wich, &c. Alto.—Party Geody. Paper Harging, &c. Aprile for Bootson Besting Omphany.

And Oak Tomord Street, of Lessure Printing—Thankful for past fartes, she would re-portfully selected containance of the same.

A. MISRARD & On

TORONTO, April 26, 1889.

#### BEFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day,
While old fashioned habits are passing away;
While calori- has triumphed, so plainly twould seem,
O'er the old-fashioned meth d of putling by steam.

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know; And sooi it boday, midst our cities the best, And derervedly 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 marshy waste

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains, Its farcais are open'd by the speed of our trains; The past we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may \_\_\_, what the future will be.

Eren now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And dash their white spray on the long-tosten shore, That spots so long ascred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade.

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

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

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, it you bought a good grant for a shilling per yard. But now you may purchase for half of that price, A cioth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you call at McDONALD'S 1 if it is but to try, From his well-corted Stock how chesp you can buy , And we venture to asy, when you look through his Store, You will womer you never have found it before

This 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 He spage and Trage

## THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

JOHN MCDONALD,
Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of

BRYEGODO IN Seasonable

BYGODO IN Seasonable

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,
The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which the
following List of Prices will show:

6,000 rds. of rad wide Priats, fast colos, from 74d.
Also, a few Prices as low as.

3,000 rds. Adrarow France, for to very heavy 4d.
4,000 in Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 74d.
4,000 in Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 74d.
4,000 in Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 74d.
4,000 in Liena Handkerchiefs.

74d
1,000 Pinin and Fancy Straw Bonnets.

Brawn Sila ad Satin Bonnets, &c. &c.
Boys & Guth straw Hats in great varioty,
300 yrds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons.

31d
320 doz. Silk, Cotion, and Fr. Kild cloves, per doz. 2: 8d.
300 brawn Fine primare May warning good
ACSee of Milliner's Doil Hessds.
All numbers in Knitting Cotion, cheap.
Silk and Sain Visitos, &c.
With Evert of the Africks in the Trade.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

EMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET

## Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous (frends that he is prepared to sitered all calls in his line with prompiness and despatch. HAR. RESS, SADDLES and TRUNKS will be made at short noice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Vellaces, &c., constandly on hand N.B. Shop cear the corner of Yange Street, as you enter on the Plank Rend

Niagara Temperance House, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY.

I BAYLEY, Proprietors.
E BAYLEY Proprietors.
Good accommodations can be had at all times at this unse at moderate charges.
BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,
MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiste
of the Honorable Suclety of Apothecaries, London, England,
formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable
Entil India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Collower
practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western
Candon. Commission dued the 14th day of August, 1832.
Bradford, January, 1833.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for

DUMIN TOLUMES OF THE NOR OF TEMPERANCE FOR 1852.

Thouse wanting bound volumes of this work it, the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in boards containing for the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound \$1, can be forwarded to say year. Volumes of 1852 bound in the burnes of 1852 bound in the burnes of 1853 bound in or 1851 bound pitting can be had for 3c. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1853 bound pitting can be had for 2c. 5d. cy. Apply by letter of lo person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

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Neonia, 28th March, 1851.

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1 <b>1.</b> d. 1						s.d 1							. d.
ı	Men's Brown Holland	Costs, from	n 4 44	Men	's Black Cloth	Vosts,	from	76	Mon	a Moleskin	Progress,	from 7	6
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