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are not a casual offshoot from some other human family, but a people so far indigenous, at least, and primitive as to be derived from a common root, endowed with specific and unique physical characters. The American race is obviously tending to extinction.—*Anglo American Magazine.*

ANCIENT BABYLON—ITS RUINS.

It may be known to many of our readers that the French government have employed a party of gentlemen to explore the site of ancient Babylon. From reports just received from them, it appears that they have ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that the ruins beneath a tumulus called the Kasr, are those of the marvellous palace-citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. They are in such a state of confusion and decay, that it is impossible to form from them any idea of the extent or character of the edifice. They appear, however, to extend beneath the bed of the Euphrates, a circumstance accounted for by the change in the course of that river. In them have been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execution and strange form, and so small, that the bodies of the dead must have been packed up in them, the chin touching the knees, and the arms being pressed on the breast by the legs. These sarcophagi have every appearance of having been used for the lowest class of society; but notwithstanding the place in which they were found, the discoverers are inclined to think that they are of Parthian, not Chaldean origin. There have also been found numerous fragments of enamelled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together with cuneiform inscriptions, the latter white in color on a blue ground. According to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expedition, these bricks afford a strong proof that the ruins are those of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornaments on them appear to be sporting subjects, such as are described by Ctesias and Diodorus. The foundations having been dug down to in certain parts, it has been ascertained that they are formed of bricks about a foot square, united by strong cement, and that they are in blocks, as if they had been snapped in all directions. In a tumulus called Anram, to the south of Kasr, interesting discoveries have also been made. They appear to be the ruins of the dependencies of the palace situated on the left bank of the Euphrates; and they contain numerous sarcophagi, in which were found skeletons clothed in a sort of armor, and wearing crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skulls, fell into dust; but the iron, though rusty, and the gold of the crowns, are in a fair state of preservation. M. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers of Alexander or Seleucus. Their crowns are simple bands, with three leaves in the shape of a fan on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very minutely executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in some of the coffins, it appears that the bodies were entirely enveloped in it; and in one there is no iron but some ear-rings, a proof that it was occupied by a female. The sarcophagi are about two and three-quarters yards in length, by between half and three-quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely formed of bricks, and united by mortar. In addition to all this, a tomb containing statuettes in marble or alabaster of Juno, Venus, and of a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings, and other articles of jewelry, has been found, as have also numerous statuettes, vases, phials, articles of pottery, black stones, &c., of Greek, Persian, or Chaldean workmanship.

THE PARSEES.

Bayard Taylor, in his last letter to the *New York Tribune*, gives the following interesting description of the Parsees, a singular people of the Malabar Coast:

The Parsees settled on the Malabar Coast about eight centuries ago, after their expulsion from Persia. They are, as is well known, followers of Zoroaster, recognizing one Good and one Evil Principle, who contend for the mastery of the Universe.—They worship the sun as the representative of God, fire in all its forms, and the sea. Their temples contain no images, but only the sacred fire, and though they have fixed days for the performance of various rites, they repeat their prayers every morning, soon after sunrise. The dead are neither buried nor burned, but exposed to the air, within a walled enclosure on the summit of a hill. The bodies of the rich are protected by a wire screen, until wasted away, but those of the poor are soon devoured by birds of prey. The children are generally married at from two to five years of age, and brought up together, until of a proper age to assume the duties of married life. Most of the marriages are celebrated at this time of the year, and the streets continually resound with the music of the bridal processions. First comes a string of palanquins and carriages filled with children of both sexes—and very beautiful are the Parsee children, clad in silk bespangled with gold, and with pearl and emerald ornaments in their ears. Then a band of naive musicians, generally playing "Lucy Long," or "Carry me back," &c.; after them the bridal dowry, covered with massive extinguishers of silver, and the procession is closed by a concourse of women, whose splendid mantles of scarlet, crimson, orange, yellow, and purple silk gleam in the sun,

"Like tulip beds of different dyes,
Bending beneath the west wind's sighs"

My good fortune in making the acquaintance of Dausabhoj Merwaje, and other members of the celebrated Lorjee Family, to which he belongs, has given me some insight into native society at Bombay; an imperfect experience, it is true, but enough to satisfy me that in none of the English works on India which I have read has justice been done to the character of the native population. The Parsee, especially, form a community distinguished for its intelligence, enterprise and public spirit. It would be no exaggeration to say that more than half the wealth of Bombay is in the hands of this class, which comprises less than 10,000 souls, out of a population of 400,000. Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy, the Parsee Baronet, presents one of the most striking examples of commercial success, to be found in the history of any country. This gentleman, whose splendid benevolence has imperishably connected his name with his native city, was the son of a poor man, and commenced his career in life as a buyer and seller of empty bottles. By prudence, economy and intelligence he rose from one success to another, till at present his fortune is estimated at three crores of rupees (\$:5,000,000). He has given away in charities of various kinds upwards of \$2,000,000, and

scarcely a day passed without recording some further evidence of his generosity.

Among other works which owe their existence to him—and for which he was knighted by the Queen, being the first native who received that distinction—are the Hospital which bears his name, the causeway from Bombay island to Salsette (called Lady Jamesjee's Causeway), and the aqueduct for supplying the city of Poonah with water. He is now verging on his eightieth year, and very infirm. His eldest son, Cursetjee, inherits his enterprise and boldness, and possesses a large fortune of his own making. Another of his sons has distinguished himself as a Persian scholar, and published a work on the Era of Zoroaster.

Dr. Bhowoo Dajee, a distinguished Hindoo physician, of whom I shall have more to say, kindly accompanied me to Sir Jamesjee's town residence, a large and elegant mansion within the fort. The old gentleman was absent, but we were received by his son, Torabjee, who inquired after Mr. Charles Norton of Cambridge, and showed me a North American Review, containing Mr. N.'s biography of Sir Jamesjee. The residence is very elegantly furnished, in a style combining European comfort with Oriental display. Portraits of the different members of the family occupied the walls, and in the centre of the principal saloon stood a splendid testimonial, in wrought silver, three feet high, presented to Sir Jamesjee by three Bombay merchants.

Humorous.

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

"NEVER MIND THE MITTEN, JOE."

Look up, dear Joe, with brow of brass,
Forget that giddy, fluting lass,
Though sorely fancy-sick ere now,
There's good fish in the deep, broad sea,
Sporting there, bright, fair and free,
And one, I trow, thine own might be—
So never mind the mitten, Joe!

Forget the girl's ensnaring glance—
She skims right prettily in the dance;
Her vain, proud airs, and dress, perchance,
To hats of such are fitting, Joe!
But mark my words—with such a wife,
Tied to thy hand and purse for life,
Thy flask and blue days must be rife—
So never mind the mitten, Joe!

I know one—she never wore
Upon her fingers golden ore,
Embracing pearls and gems a score;
(Mayhap thou'lt think I'm twitting, Joe)
She's rarely at amusement seen;
In simple robes, with modest mien,
And face and form like beauty's queen—
She never gave the mitten, Joe!

"For why? She ne'er with frothy arts
Raised idle flames in silly hearts,
Then feasted on the dying smarts
Of fools so quickly bitten, Joe!
So 'woo her like a man of sense,
Secure such worth and innocence—
Forget that tinsel'd jilt's offence,
And bless her for the mitten, Joe!

JEDEDIAH SEES THE TWINS.—After dickerer some time with the long-legged door-keeper, Jedediah Homespun up and spent a quarter to see the Siamese Twins. Looking at the curious pair for some time, Jed bustled—

"How long you fellers been in that kind o' hitch?"
"Forty-two years," was Eng's reply.
"Du tell! Guin' kind o' used to it, I calculate, ain't you?"
"We ought to be," said they.
"Yes, I vow, you ought. You fellers b'long to the same church?—speak you do."
"Yes, indeed," said Chang.
"Want to know? Well, I swan, yeou are hitched queer," said Jed, minutely examining the ligature. "If one o' yeou fellers dies, 't'other feller 'll be in a pucker, I reckon."
"Would he bead," said Chang.
"Dont drink nothin' I guess,—ever go in to swim?"
"Sometimes," said they.
After gazing at them a few minutes in silence, Jed again bustled—
"Look here—'spose one o' you fellers got into a scrape, and was about to be put in jail, how'd you manage that?"
"Oh," said Eng, "I'll go Chang's bail?"
"Oh, yes, could do that, by hokey!"
And Jedediah, having exhausted his cross-examination, went off whistling, giving a fresh lot of examiners room to put the twins through a course of similar sprouts.—*Y. M. C. Blade.*

A NOSEGAY.—A man's knowledge consists in what he knows, but who knows so much about noses as the genius knows who wrote the following?

"Knows he that never took a pinch,
Nosey, the pleasure thence that flows?
Knows he the twilling joy
Which my nose knows?
Oh, nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel the joy
A Roman knows!"

At a temperance meeting in London, recently, the lecturer made some remarks on the subject of courtship, and the folly of women marrying men addicted to intemperance, when a note was handed up to him from a young lady at the other end of the room, reading, "I have a lover who is a moderate drinker. If I discard him will you warrant me a teetotaler in his stead."

APRIL JOKE.—A very significant joke was played off in Philadelphia on the 1st of April. Somebody enjoyed the reputation of not being so kind to his wife as he had promised to be; and there appeared on Wednesday morning, April 1, a placard on the corners of the streets in startling capitals, as follows:—"Anybody who sees his wife whisper, send her to No.— Sirree! We hope the medicine had the desired effect."

Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.]

STANZAS TO —

My musing meditations to thee each day and hour do roam,
While methinks I gaze upon thee in thy far off forest home;
Or across the heaving waters thou to me doth swiftly glide,
And again my eyes behold thee moving slowly by my side:
While thy tender whispering accents falling gently on mine ear,
Breathing forth thy heart's emotions, oft methinks I sadly hear,
Till my waking senses call me to the duties of the day,
Or the passing hours remind me that I've mused my time away.

Each evening through the forest grove, beside the same oak tree,
And by the little marshy stream, where last I walked with thee;
Homeward I retrace my steps, and every leaf and flower,
Reminds me of the vows we made there in that woodland bower.
And when the silvery moon doth shed her loveliest beams of light
Around the silence and the gloom of dark surrounding night,
Then I remember all the buoyant pleasures of the past,
And recollections then of thee crowd o'er my brain too fast.

Dost thou then ever think of me at twilight's lone'y hour—
Do recollections of the past o'er thee still hold their power
To concentrate, but for a time, thy lone musing upon one
Thou didst vow to love for ever in happier days bygone;
Or is it, as the meddling say, that thou art changed to me,
And by so doing thou hast become the child of perjury?
That thou hast pledged thy solemn truth henceforth to cast aside,
Whom thou didst vow to love and cherish, thy future promit'd bride.

Or art thou still unchanged, and dost thou think of me,
With the fond love thou once did bear in ardent ecstasy?
If so, heed not rumour's talk, nor shall I ever cease
To treasure still in memory thy much lov'd form and face;
It matters not where'er I go, whatever realm I view,
My heart will still remain unchanged to friendship and to you;
Far sooner shall the ocean deep, yes, the deep and boundless sea,
Forget to leave their waters high than I to think of thee.

ELIZA SHERWOOD.

Stouffville, June 20th, 1853

CONDUCT OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.

Defterdar Bey; that pious member of the Geographical Society of Paris, and his daughter. Among the many stories told of the ferocity of this wild beast in human shape, not the least interesting are those of the tamed tigers he kept on the divan beside him, and which frequently amused themselves in devouring his Nubian slaves. His daughter lived upon the west side of the river in her palace, and it was her common amusement to walk through the streets of Cairo, and if she saw a young Frank that attracted her attention, she would send her eunuch to bid him follow her. Were he unfortunate enough to do this, he never returned from her house. One young Frenchman, upon whom she thus cast her eyes, was thus bidden by a eunuch, and not daring to disobey the summons from such a powerful person, took the precaution of arming himself with pistols. After passing the night in her harem, in the morning she parted with him most affectionately, giving him presents to disguise her intentions, as she had doubtless done frequently to her previous lovers. He left the harem and two of the eunuchs accompanied him to the top of some stairs, which he perceived led rather mysteriously down a dark passage. Suspecting foul play, and observing both of the eunuchs had their hands on their sword-hilts, he pulled out both pistols, and ordered them to lead the way. This they did, and on arriving about half way down, he perceived a sort of landing-place, or trap-door, which was raised, and below ran the river. Here the eunuchs paused, and drew their swords; but he cocked his pistols, and placing one to the ear of each, ordered them to proceed. Upon reaching the bottom, he leaped from the steps, while they ran back to get assistance. He was unable to cross the river, as it was scarcely day-light, succeeded in getting into the outskirts, and concealed himself in the strag in an old hut of a ruined village about a mile up the river. He heard the voices of several of the black eunuchs, who had traced him through the villages by the barking dogs, but remained quiet till night, when, proceeding further up the river, he crossed there in a boat; and going to the Mokattam mountains, arrived at Cairo on the other side next day, having not dared to enter a village for food. He went immediately to the French Consul, and told his story; but what would his protection have been to one who had the character and secret of the daughter of Defterdar Bey in his hands? and any "dog of a Christian" would be easily disposed of. So, upon the advice of the Consul, he left Cairo, and went to Alexandria, where he took passage for France. The disappearance of many young and handsome Franks, more adventurous than prudent, was thus accounted for; and this was the last instance known of one who had been in danger of being sacrificed to gratify the passion and save the reputation of the Egyptian "Lucrezia Borgia." Franks in Egypt were not protected as now, and the despotic and ferocious will of the daughters of the Beys and Pachas, particularly under the Mamelooks, caused many a parallel circumstance.—*Journal of a Voyage up the Nile.*

Mrs. DISRAELI.—A dreadful accident occurred to this lady which we have not seen alluded to in any English papers, but which is described in the following extract from the letter of the London Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, dated London, June 8th:—"The unparalleled enthusiasm with which Disraeli was received at Oxford has taken every one here by surprise. He was quite the hero of the day. Mrs. Disraeli, as the world call her, showed an admirable instance of fortitude lately. Her husband wished to be conveyed in the carriage to the House of Commons where he was prepared to make one of his great speeches. After he alighted he had walked some yards when he heard a frightful scream. Mrs. Disraeli had inadvertently let her hand touching the hinge of the door, and the servant slamming it together had crushed off a joint of Mrs. D's finger. She had the resolution to pretend nothing was the matter, so her husband went away in peace, and made his most eloquent oration which he could not have done had he known she was carried fainting to a doctor, and was most severely injured, though he loved for her husband's fame enabled her to conceal her accident. It was well directed courage."

[ORIGINAL.]

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY A FADED ROSE

BY R. S. LEWIS

I saw a rose, all fresh and fair,
Which in the garden grew,
Perfuming sweet the morning air,
Its petals wet with dew.
Yours was a short, short life
Pale now your leaves which once with red,
Rich loveliness were rife

Youths' Department.

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

LINES.

ADDRESSED TO MRS STEPHENS, OF HAMILTON, BY AN OLD SCHOOLMATE, AFTER READING AN ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMBOAT "DULAN WALKER"

Stay, Mother, stay those tears,
Thy sweet ideas are blest,
And through the rolling years
Shall ever gently rest.
In the far off spirit land
Where Eden's flowers bloom,
Watered by an infant hand
Called early to the tomb.
Weep not, fond Mother,
For thy darling babe—
Two fair sisters with their brother
Slumber south Ontario waves—
Hidden for a time
They are from mortal view,
But in a happier clime
They share in Zion's glories new
PERTH, June 27, 1853

BAYARD TAYLOR.

This young man is fast making for himself a solid and brilliant reputation as a traveller and writer. He is now in Asia, on his way to penetrate, if possible, the interior provinces of Japan. The following touching and beautiful incident in his life is not generally known. It is copied from a biographical sketch of him by R. H. Stoddard. Taylor was born at Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, on the 11th January, 1825, and is now only 28 years of age. After speaking of his tour to California, his biographer says:—

"On his return to the United States, Taylor resumed his desk and duties in the Tribune office, where he remained till the summer of 1851. But in the meantime a change came over the spirit of his dream: the 'friend,' of his early poems—the 'Lillian,' of his Rhymes of Travel!—died. Years before they had betrothed themselves in sincerity and truth, and it was their only wish to call each other by the endearing name of wife and husband, two of the sweetest and most lovely words ever uttered on earth. For years the marriage was deferred, perhaps says Dr. Griswold, in an affectionate allusion to the circumstances, for the poet to make his way through the world; and when he came back from California, there was perceived another cause for deterring it—he was in ill health, and all that could be done for her was of no avail, and with the suggestion came, the doubt and finally the terrible conviction that she had the consumption, and was dying. He watched her, suffering day by day, and when hope was quite dead, that he might make little journeys with her, and minister to her gently, as none could, but one whose light came from her eyes, he married her; while her sun was setting, he placed his hand in hers that he might go down with her into the night. There are not many such marriages; there were never any holier since the Father of mankind looked up into the face of our Mother. She lived a few days—a few weeks perhaps—and then he came back to his occupations, and it was never mentioned that there had been any such events in his life. Could the sanctity of private letters be exposed to the public eye, his grief and manliness on the occasion, would shed a new lustre on his character. But why allude to these things? It is the old sad story: the beloved have been dying, and the bereaved have been weeping for them ever since time began.—Ohio State Jour.

A REMEDY FOR GRAYLERS.

There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, because somebody feels above them or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men usually have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs, there is always a want of self-respect. If people despise you, do not tell it all over town. If you are smart show it. Do something, and keep doing. If you are a right down good fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good deeds. Then, "if people feel above you," go straight off and feel above them. If they turn their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop-boy, turn yours up to a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the streets, swell yourself; and if that does not fetch them, conclude, very good naturedly, that they are unworthy of your acquaintance, and pry them for missing such a capital chance of getting into good society. Society never estimates a man at what he estimates himself to be. He must show himself possessed of self-respect, independent energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and self-possession will "put him through." Who blames a man for feeling above those who are mean enough to go around like babies, telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency? We are toiler by humble in our way, but we feel above such folks, and respectfully request them not to speak to us.—Merchants Ledger.

MAXIMS.—1. As is the teacher, so is the school, and as is the pay, so is the teacher. 2. The Common School is the people's College. 3. Uneducated mind is educated Vice.—Brecher. 4. Taxes for the support of schools are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to beautify and fertilize the heart. 5. Every school-house that is built, every child that is educated—are new and additional pledges of our perpetuity. 6. Common Schools should go before political rights. 7. A patriot is known by the interest he takes in Common Schools. 8. One man taught, soon becomes the teacher of twenty. 9. From one centre, knowledge radiates in a thousand directions. 10. Vice we learn of ourselves, but Virtue and Knowledge need a teacher. Moral and religious education is the one living fountain which must water every part of the social garden, or its beauty withers and fades away.—Everett.

DEATH OF TIECK, THE GERMAN POET.—The last arrival from Europe brings us intelligence of the death of the venerable German poet, Ludwig Tieck, which took place at Berlin, on the morning of April 28. Tieck has been justly called "the last of the great poets of the great poetic age of Germany." He was born in Berlin, May 31, 1773, and had accordingly nearly completed his eightieth year at the time of his death. He received

his academic education at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen and Erlangen, where he devoted himself with the greatest interest to the study of history and the poetical literature of ancient and modern times. His first production in poetry, 'Abdallah,' appeared when he was about twenty years of age, and was rapidly followed by 'Wilhelm Lovell,' 'Peter Leberecht,' and 'Peter Leberecht's Popular Stories.' Several other original works succeeded each other, which stamped his reputation as a writer of peculiar genius and singular fertility. He was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, several of whose plays he translated into the German language, with masterly skill. The first complete collection of his poems was published in 1831, and passed to a new edition in 1841. Tieck was no less distinguished as a romance writer than as a poet. His 'Novellen,' containing his principal prose fictions, the production of a later period of his literary activity, were published in an edition of twenty volumes, between 1835 and 1846. Tieck exerted a marked influence in the literary and dramatic affairs of Dresden during his residence in that city, where he passed many of the best years of his life. His Shakespearean readings to a select circle of friends, were among the principal intellectual attractions of Dresden, and have been widely celebrated through the descriptions of American and English travellers. The latter part of his life was spent at Berlin, his native city, and was subject to severe and protracted sufferings from disease. His death, says a German paper, in announcing the event, 'had been long anticipated, yet came unexpectedly at last. Every one remembers with deep emotion his acquaintance with the departed, he will never be forgotten by those on whom the mild ray of his fine sagacious eye has fallen—who have seen the venerable form broken with age and disease, seated erect in the arm chair, while a bright, impressive smile played around his beautiful lips, and the glory of thought radiated from his high proud forehead.'

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live, pass off the stages of life, and are heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by them, none could point to them as the means of their redemption, not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die. Oh man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue, that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name, by kindness, love, mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No! your name, your deeds, will be as legible as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

MAKE A BEGINNING, OR YOU WILL NEVER HAVE AN END.—The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed put in the ground, the first dollar put in the savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all very important things, they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, hesitating, erring outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have headed up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning,—and a good beginning, too, is necessary.

Had not the base been laid by builders wise,
The Pyramids had never reached the skies.

CURIOUS MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.—The French speak in the nose, the Germans in the throat, and the English through the teeth. Books and papers were formerly sold at stalls, and the dealers therefore came to be called stationers. A poker laid over a fire concentrates the heat of the passing smoke, and creates a draught through the fire. Water is called hard when, from containing too much carbonic acid, it holds lime in solution. A pound of wheaten flour consists of bran 3 oz., starch 10 oz., gluten 3-4 oz., and sugar 1-4. The spring of a watch weighs 0.15 of a grain, and a pound of steel makes 60,000. The price of steel costs 3d., and a single spring 2d., so that 50,000 produce £246. Turnpikes were so called from poles or bars swung across a staple, and turned either ways when the dues were paid.—Children lose weight during the first three days after birth; at the age of a week they sensibly increase, after one year they triple their weight, then they require six years to double their weight, and thirteen to quadruple it.—English Paper.

A touching tale of the heart was related to us yesterday. A little child entered a peculiar store where hung a nowy-framed portrait of one of our most respected citizens who recently departed for the golden land. The gentleman in attendance asked the tiny visitor what he should have the pleasure of seeing here. "Nothing, sir," gravely replied the child. "I did not come to buy, but to look at my papa."—Buff. Rep.

Several days ago, a gentleman, living near Manchester, N. Y., caught a couple of trout and placed them in a trough, the water of which was supplied through a lead pipe, intending to keep them there. In less than three hours they were both dead. Suspicious of the reason of this sudden death, he determined to make another trial, and placed in the trough another trout. The same result followed in less time, and he made a third experiment. The result was still the same; and he considers it a settled fact that a trout, a native of the pure sparkling stream, cannot live in lead-impregnated water. If such water is poisonous enough to kill fishes, it cannot be without its destructive effects upon the human system.

MORAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF STEAMBOATS.—A Scotch newspaper reports the following story:—Three pauper weavers, who were quartered at Girona for the season, were anxious to get across to Denon on Sunday morning. Deeming it a profitable trade to employ an oared boat for that purpose, they employed a friend to negotiate with the Captain of the Rothsay man-of-war to cast out a bit of his tow, and take them with him, as he was going down that way at once. "But what is the difference," said the negotiator, "between being rowed over with a oar and by the paddle of a steamer?" "Difference: there is a tame difference between rowing by the power of man, who must answer for what he does, and a water wheel, putting us, in that way, on ye wad hae us to be manna pannelly particular, a steam engine: as a moral being—It's so an accountable awgrent."

THE WAISTS OF AMERICAN LADIES.—The unnatural length and ridiculous smallness of their waists baffle description. A waist that could be spanned, is an English metaphorical expression used in a novel, but it is an American fact; and so alarming does it appear to an Englishman, that my first sentiment, on viewing the phenomenon, was one of pity for unfortunate beings who might possibly break off in the middle, like flowers from the stalk, before the evening concluded. No less extraordinary is the size of the ladies' arms. I saw many which were scarce thicker than moderate-sized walking-sticks. Yet, strange to say, when these ladies pass the age of forty, they frequently attain an enormous size. The whole economy of their structure is then reversed, their wrists and arms becoming the thickest parts of the body. Here is a subject worthy the contemplation of the ethnologist. How comes it to pass that the English type—which I presume has not, in every case, been so affected by the admixture of others as to lose its own identity—how comes it to pass, I say, that the English type is so strangely altered in a few generations? I have heard various hypotheses; amongst others, the habits of the people—the dry climate. The effect of the latter on an European constitution would have appeared to me sufficient to account for the singular conformation, if I had not been persuaded by natives of the country that the small waist is mainly owing to tight lacing. This practice is persevered in to an alarming extent; and, if report be true, it is to be feared that the effects will be felt by future generations to a greater degree than they are at present.—Dublin University Magazine.

AN ENIGMA.—FIND IT OUT WHO CAN.—An Enigma made by Miss Seward, and found in her will with the directions to her Executors to pay \$200 to the person who should discover the true meaning:

The noblest object in the work of art,
The brightest scene which nature can impart,
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The point essential in a tenant's lease,
The ploughman's comfort while he holds his plough,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,
The prize which merit never yet has won,
The planet seen between the earth and sun,
The Miser's idol, and the bane of Jews,
The wife's ambition, and the Parson's ducs,
Now if your noble spirit can divine,
A corresponding word in every Line,
By all these letters clearly will be shown,
An ancient city of no small renown.

THE BATH DIVISION AND THE LONDON SAILOR.—A member of this Division, and one of its past highest officers, has written us a letter of a very severe description against Brother W. H. Murrell—known as the London Sailor. The writer, who is a stranger to us, charges Brother W. H. Murrell with very abusive and ungrateful conduct towards the members of the Bath Division. He thinks his manner and style of lecturing do more harm than good in Canada, and that it is the duty of all Divisions to discourage him—unless he will alter his behavior and style. The London Sailor has, upon several occasions, called at our office, and shown us numerous American recommendations and certificates of character, and we have, therefore, not thought proper to caution the public against him—he being well recommended. He is a Son of Temperance, a Recharite and a good Samaritan in the State of New York, in the Orders of those names, and has, it is said, done much good in the American sea-board cities. As to his general style of lecturing we know nothing, having never heard him but once, and that was for an hour in this city in 1850. There are now in our possession several letters from country Divisions west of Hamilton, and east of Toronto, speaking well of him, and some persons have spoken to us against him. Under all these circumstances, it is disagreeable to us to publish the letter from Bath, especially as it is long, and very abusive. We trust that this allusion to the matter will suffice, and whilst it may tend to correct any hasty imprudence into which the London Sailor has fallen, it will also inform the brother who has written us, that there are some localities and friends who think differently from him as to the London Sailor. We would add that it is a notorious fault of some lecturers, that they are too hasty towards brethren and divisions, and too abusive of dealers and drinkers. Vituperation cannot serve any cause. Neal Dow, when here, two weeks since, set a good example to us in this respect. Whilst his manner was courteous, and his reasoning sound and forcible, he indulged in no violent tirades against others, or in low anecdotes. Divisions are very easily hurt in their feelings by obnoxious lecturers, and unless they are regularly engaged, lecturers, be they who they may, they should not feel vexed if temperance people do not thank proper sometimes to pay them.

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on TUESDAYS, WEEKLY during the year. It will contain eight pages—the two last being devoted to advertisements, and will give all the news of the day, political and other news. Subscription price for 1853, 7s. 6d. in advance. Or within one month, after subscribing, 7s. 6d. currency. If not so paid at the end of six months, and if left at the end of the year 10s. currency. Half yearly subscribers will be taken at the above prices, provided it be distinctly understood the subscription was intended to be a half yearly one. All subscriptions must end with the year. No paper will be discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher) until the subscription price is paid up. No paper after the known receipt, and detention of the first number will be stopped without payment for the current year. New agents sending six new subscribers with their subscriptions, or guaranteeing due payment, shall receive a copy gratis. Old agents sending 10 old subscribers, or 10 partly old and partly new, with the money or a guarantee, shall receive a copy gratis. The club system of year did not please well owing to the postage. Upon consideration we have concluded to send to clubs, if any of our friends wish to form them, upon these terms—5 copies for \$4; 10 copies for \$6; 20 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$15; but in such cases the money must be paid down, and the papers put in one package and addressed to one person in all cases, otherwise the full charge will be made. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C. Durand, Editor, Toronto, C. W.

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.—Our six months term has now expired, and the attention of all interested is called to the payments due at this office. Money may be enclosed in letters or paid to agents—if properly mailed and directed in presence of Postmasters, and marked "money," post-paid, all letters will be at our risk. AGENTS, NEW AND OLD, would oblige by canvassing their Divisions, villages, towns, &c., and sending us during this month, as many six months or annual subscribers, as possible. The current half-year expired 1st July, when a new one commenced and an additional price is charged to all defaulting subscribers. This paper—the cheapest weekly in Canada, will be sent to subscribers from 1st July to 1st January for 2s. 6d. in advance, or 3s. 9d. not paid in advance. It contains all the temperance, political, and domestic news, with a good selection of literary matter.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23.

TORONTO TUESDAY JULY 19, 1853.

The following verses, though written many years since by an excellent woman, have not been, to our knowledge, published in any Canadian Temperance paper. They are very plain, simple and true.—Editor.

HARD TIMES.

BY MRS. HANNAH MORE

We say the times are grievous hard, And hard they are, 'tis true! But, drabards, to your wives and babes They're harder made by you.

The drunkard's tax is self-imposed, Like every other sin; The taxes altogether cost Not half so much as Gin.

The state compels no man to drink, Compels no man to game; 'Tis Gin and gambling sinks him down To rags, and want, and shame.

The kindest husband changed by Gin, Is for a tyrant known; The tenderest heart that nature made, Becomes a heart of stone.

In many a home the harmless babes Are poorly clothed and fed, Because the craving Gin-shop takes The children's daily bread.

Come, neighbour, take a walk with me Through many a London street, And see the cans of poverty In hundreds that we meet.

Behold the shivering female there, Who plies her woeful trade; 'Tis tea to one you'll find that Gin That helpline wretch has made.

Look down those steps and view below You cellar under ground; There every woe, and every woe, And every sin is found!

These little children trembling there, With hunger and with cold, Were by their parents' love of Gin, To sin and misery sold.

Look through the prison's iron bars! Look through the jail's dismal grate, And learn 'twere dire misfortune brought So terrible a fate!

The debtor, and the felon too, Though differing much in sin, Too oft you'll find were thither brought By all-destroying Gin.

See the pale manufacturer there, How haggard is his sickly cheek! How dim his hollow eyes!

How amply had his gains sufficed, On wife and children spent; But all was for his pleasure, All to the Gin-shop went.

See that apprentice young in years, But reck'nyed long in sin! Wh' t'wade him rob his master's till? Alas! 'twas love of Gin.

That serving man! I knew him once, So jolly, spruce and smart; Why did he stoop, then, to the plate? 'Twas Gin ensnared his heart!

But hark! what dreadful sound was that? 'Tis Newgate's awful bell! It tolls, 'tis! for human guilt! Some malefactor's knell!

Oh woful sound! Oh what could cause Such punishment and sin! Hark! hear his words! he owns the cause, "Bad company and Gin."

And when the future lot is fix'd, Of darkness, fire and chaly; How can the drunkard hope to 'scape Those everlasting pains!

Below will be found a strong and energetic letter from a new contributor living at Gainaboro, Lincoln. We feel very much as he does on the conduct of the Sons. It is our firm conviction that men are too much engaged in their own selfish objects to keep up the meetings of divisions with interest. If there be a falling off therefore in the Order, it may be placed at the door of those who should attend their Divisions, and infuse a zeal in all present. The chance of getting the Maine Law enacted was never nearer than it is now. Sons need not trust to its being done by any one man. Many believe that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron will see to it, but we can tell these believers that the Honorable gentleman acts like most cunning politicians, more from the pressure without than many think. Let all public agitation stop, and this law will not be heard of any more in Parliament. There are thousands of men in Canada, who are as clever, and who feel as strongly, yet stronger, on the subject of the Maine Law, than Malcolm Cameron. The Maine Law must be carried in our House of Assembly by men who are clean handed—by men who act from principle in politics. George Brown, W. L. McKenzie, Wm. Gamble, and Geo. Wright, acted nobly on the Maine Law

question. So did Rose, Her man, and Ames Wright. Let every man have his share of praise. There are many out of the House who feel stronger, and would act better than those in it. As to the revival of the Maine Law in the several Divisions, we are persuaded there are only three modes that will succeed in accomplishing the object. One is, the employment of COUNTY LECTURERS, to lecture in Divisions—second, MEETINGS—VISIT Divisions, and generally exert every means possible. Such lecturers to be paid reasonably for their trouble by Divisions. Where counties are small, or have not any together, like those of Peel, York, Ontario, and Simcoe, one lecturer would do for all, and his salary should be not less than \$100. He might connect some other business with his visits. A second is the establishment of small READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES in connection with Divisions, where persons might meet for mental improvement. A third is the delivery of a course of lectures every fortnight, on some interesting subject, by a capable and eloquent instrumental music. These are all the means that we can think of to attend better, to take the cause up, and to be heard of in the heart. There must be no putting off the attendance with little excuses, and when Sons meet there, they must meet as men for good, and not to pass away time in idleness, to quarrel about it, &c.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN,

GAINABORO, July 6th, 1853.

Mr. Editor,—Having been absent from this vicinity for a time, I had not seen your paper of the fourteenth ult. containing a part of the proceedings of the G. B. of S. of L. E. I. recently, and consequently had not read the report of the Committee on the state of the Order.

A day or two since I can't recollect the number of your paper, and learned from that report the fact of a general declension of our Order. This, though discouraging, was not unexpected and intelligence. Not one who has observed the general spirit of apathy and neglect of duty manifested in our divisions, could fail to draw the inference, when the facts came to their ears, was retrograding.

And why is this? Is it because there is a want of energetic action now, that our brethren are so spiritless? I think that cannot be the reason, for an angry every brother knows, that so long as the liquor traffic continues, and so long as there remains a single intemperate in the land, these are the good and true men, which call for the exercise of all his skill and energy, for the suppression of that traffic, and the reformation of that man.

Is it because there is anything new which is discouraging? On the contrary there is much, I might say, any thing encouraging, except it is general declension of our Order. There never was a time when there was so much to cheer and encourage men engaged in this great struggle with the monster Intemperance, as there is at present. There never has been a time when there was so bright a prospect of an almost instantaneous realization of the long cherished hopes and wishes of the true friends of humanity, the entire suppression of the accursed alcoholic traffic, as now. The friends of temperance have become thoroughly convinced of the total bankruptcy of the old system of restrictive licenses, to arrest the evils of intemperance, and from attempting to check the wanton growth of this prolific source of woe, by lopping off its branches, they have, led on by the Hon. Neal Dow, commenced a work of extermination by striking at its very root. Many a man, the first day of the year, which drew forth the accused persons, had a vindictive and caused convulsive throbs of agony in its every extremity. Other States have followed the noble example of Maine, and of great "Maine-ers," though still a few, presents a number of ghastly wounds, which for the sake of humanity it is earnestly hoped may never be healed, but that their magnitude, by means of the thrusts and stabs of the potent rope in every part of the world. The Tarpen, poised and aimed by the strong and willing arm of the noble Cameron, failed to reach its mark, not because of the inaccuracy of its aim, but because of the shortness of its cable. Had there been only a few more cables, his weapon would have a led on in me to our masters' gaping wounds, and would have vasty to accelerate its destruction. Instead of that of discouragement we ought to be encouraged, and to work with a hearty will. This retrograding of our Order is owing to a want of success in the attainment of the great objects for which we are associated, but the result of our own negligence and neglect. Brothers seem to be getting weary of well doing, and to forget that to those who "wait and fail truly" a reward is promised. And can it be possible, that in sight, as they appear now to be, of so glorious a reward, the reward of a world emancipated from the degrading shackles of intemperance, the Sons wait by their indolence, allow it to be snatched from their grasp, and lost perhaps forever? I hope and trust not. I feel that the Sons of every land will at once arise to a sense of their duty, and remember the solemn obligations which they have voluntarily assumed. I would appeal to the Order of S. of L. E. I. to forget the responsibility resting upon them, and to become, by allowing their institution and order to die away before the object for which this Order was instituted is accomplished, to be word and reproach among the people of the land. A final appeal earnestly to the Sons of Canada to do their duty. You will probably be called upon ere long to render your services in Legislative circles; and it depends entirely upon your exertions whether Cameron, our sturdy old harpist, shall be a martyr to the cause of the right sort to strict laws, or a martyr to the cause of the meeting of the next Legislature. In order to make the work sure we ought to be, every man, every day, engaged. The matter should be canvassed in our Divisions and out of our Divisions. We must, if we wish to succeed, work up and make all the leithargy which pervades our entire ranks. We are not strong enough in our Divisions. We carelessly allow many things to enter which militates against our real interest. We allow ourselves to be deluded by fair promises and appearances. When Joshua went up before the children of Israel were smitten by their enemies, and it was found to be because Achan loved the spoils more than he loved to serve the Lord. Are there any in our Legislature who went as a professed champion of our cause, but which circumstances have proved to be great lovers of spoils than of the cause for which they were expected to battle? it so MARK THEM, AND REMEMBER, THAT TO

HAVE A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW, WE MUST HAVE THE RIGHT SORT OF MEN IN OUR LEGISLATURE. Revive the true spirit of Temperance first in your Divisions, and then you will be prepared to battle manfully for the right out of your Divisions. R. S. LEWIS.

NEAL DOW IN TORONTO.

A FEW CONCLUDING REMARKS.

To speech of the Hon. Neal Dow has been the subject of remarks in our city papers. The Editors of the Examiner and North American, who heard the speech, speak very highly of it. The Editor of the Leader, who the public know is a young man named Charles Lindsay, speaks in a sneering and deprecatory tone of it, as we said in our last, even mis-stating the effect and true construction of the arguments used. For instance, he says that Neal Dow's arguments would justify the greatest despotism—the despotism of the majority over the minority—that the principle of the Maine law laid down by its creator Dow, is immoral and unjust—that the illustration of the calling out by law of the militia of Maine to defend the frontiers against an enemy, which was afterwards found to be useless, made against the principle contended for. This is the substance of the Leader's argument—the whole we have not time or space to allude to. Now those who heard Neal Dow's speech in the evening, could, if they wished to arrive at the truth, easily see the inference and truth which the speaker intended his hearers to draw from this illustration; that was, that where the majority of a state or country, speaking through its legislators, made a law in good faith, for what it considered the public good, all should obey, even at the hazard of great expense and personal inconvenience. The social compact requires the minority to yield to the majority, even if it be wrong, and the minority must endeavor, by agitation and argument, to convince the majority of their error? In a free country, what power is superior to the voice of the majority? Neal Dow then said that numerous instances might be referred to where laws were made for the public good, but bearing injuriously on minorities, which laws all should obey. He contended that the Maine law was clearly one for the public good—proving it by the evils the license system produced. Some persons expected more facts from the speaker, but he spoke as it was, an hour and a half, and very much to the point. The Leader says he is no orator. If he had turned the house into roars of laughter, he might be called an orator in the estimation of this critic. If speaking truth in a plain, easy, forcible manner—if earnestness and perspicuity of argument, words full of kindness and benevolence, flowing evidently from the heart, constitute a man an orator—then Neal Dow is one. In the morning, at the breakfast given, the following remarks were made by Mr. Dow:

"Mr. Dow, in replying, said, some generous hearts propose that the work shall not be thoroughly accomplished until the traffic be thoroughly extirpated from the Canadas as well as the States, and from the civilized world indeed, for my feeling is strong that this work will go over the civilized world, and that good men and wise men will combine together and will co-operate in the promotion of the great and glorious work, the redemption of their fellow-men from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In some distant day the people will look back with pious wonder that we submitted to this evil so long. You have here an intelligent people. I have seen none more so anywhere, and I rejoice to find so many who have their hearts in the right place, and who are ready and willing to make personal sacrifices and to encounter difficulties in this great work. I was at Detroit a short time ago at the time of the final vote on this question, and all the Temperance men, with one single exception, said the result would be otherwise than it was, and we were greatly disappointed, but very greatly pleased. Even the city of Detroit, inhabited by foreigners, chiefly Dutchmen and Germans, who do not take part in our movement, notwithstanding that, it gave a majority in favor of the Maine Law of 290 (great applause), and throughout the State the vote comprises a majority of all the legal voters of the State. While thus the enemies of the movement declared that they had made no exertions or they would have voted the measure down, we see that the result could not have been different from what it was. The majority would have been the same. The people of Michigan have declared three to one that they will try the experiment of diminishing the traffic. The people here I visited in the State of Ohio assembled to the number of 1,000. The procession was more than two miles long. They, also, are resolved to try the experiment. I saw gentlemen there distinguished in public life, and amongst them a gentleman who occupied a place in the Ministry, and he expressed decidedly that this movement will go through Ohio and all the other States, so that we will set the example to the world, of protection to ourselves and our children from intoxicating drinks. What a glorious people we shall then be, shall we not? in the States and in Canada, when we vote all the grog shops down—(applause)—when poverty and crime and vice and misery resulting in the traffic of intoxicating drinks, shall be banished from the face of society. (Great applause.) Permit me to give a sentiment before I sit down.—The people of Canada and of the States—may there be no rivalry or strife between them, except as to which shall excel the other in the earnest endeavor to bless and benefit mankind."

Upon all but the Leader Editor the arguments of Neal Dow were convincing and irrefutable. The Leader has a way of writing, not only on temperance but on political subjects, which is very dishonest and unworthy of the age in which we live. A long string of words are strung together for effect sake, and yet after much speaking, it is impossible to tell on which side the Editor is. He damages the temperance cause by innuendoes, yet does not deny the necessity of the enactment of a prohibitory law. A similar course is taken on the Catholic question. Why not speak out plainly on all matters?

[ORIGINAL]

MAN—WHAT HE WAS, AND WHAT HE IS!

BY SYLVICOLA.

The man—yes he was man tho' bent and worn, The mockery of manhood—earth's cold scorn Met the poor wretch, where'er his footsteps turn'd, The lone, the friendless, the despis'd and spurn'd; In vain were kindness, sympathy, and all From angels lips on human woe could fall, They would avail not—from his frozen heart No generous impulse into life would start The rude might jeer him, and the proud dispise, Yet anger fir'd not his unmeaning eyes; The cold, cold lip in blighting scorn he cur'd, His wither'd cheek blush'd not before the world.

The man—yes he was man—O, once his brow Was high with intellect, tho' darken'd now; Once burn'd his soul with honours noblest flame; Once could he glory in unull'd fame; Once unpolluted and unbent he trod, The path of life the friend of man and God; And in his actions even foes could see Life's purest, loftiest, best nobility But now alas, that blighted form too well, For him the tale of fallen worth could tell, Worth of which once the noblest might be proud, But worth alas! which to the wine cup bow'd.

The man—yes he was man, tho' tottering near The grave, without a ray of hope to cheer The last lone victim of a curse that gave One broken heart to an unlimbly grave. Oh she had loved him! aye when hope had died, She clung more closely to the outcast's side, And sank at last the wreck of toil and care, Breathing for him love's last tho' hopeless prayer. Poor wretch he knows but feels not that he's left, By all deserted, and of all bereft; Pity extinguish'd from all human eyes, Oh! that his soul might find it in the skies,

O tell me demons who hath blighted him, Who stunn'd his soul and palsied ev'ry limb; Who robb'd his heart of every human good, Who thrust him down from God's similitude; What fiend hath come from hell's most dark abyss, To work on man a change so foul as this; To blight the buds of peace, and joy, and love, Wring hope from earth and light no hope above! And in whose ears is your vile whisper told, Whom give ye power to barter life for gold! Ah! well may angels prompt the few who seek With love unwearied your vile chain to break. Cobourg, 1853.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN CHURCHES.

It is gratifying to see the Canadian and American Churches one after another bearing testimony to the great evils of intemperance, and calling upon their members to discountenance the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. It is evidence that the spirit of God is in the movement for UNIVERSAL TEMPERANCE, and that the toe-in of its fall is already sounded. The evil has been endured long enough—blood enough has been shed, and now it must fall and the GRAVE BE CLOSED. ON GRAVES OF DRUNKARDS, who can count their numbers.—[EDITOR.

NEWMARKET, July 9th, 1853.

DEAR SIR.—The following is a preamble and resolution adopted at the Canada Christian Conference held in this place on the 1st inst., a copy of which I am instructed to forward to you for publication in your valuable paper, if you in your wisdom think it worthy of a place there, and oblige,

Your humble and obedient servant,

J. N. COLLINS,

Clerk C. C. C. m.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

WHEREAS, in view of the evils connected with the use (as a beverage) of all intoxicating liquors, we think that no man can fulfill the duty (in the present state of society) which he owes to his God and to his fellow man, and at the same time make use of or countenance in any way the use, distribution, or vending in the community, of such intoxicating liquors, deeming it the imperative duty of every one who has vowed to yield submission to the precepts of the Bible, to make use of every proper means to do away with the evil: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this Conference to use his best endeavours to obtain from our Legislature at the earliest opportunity a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

J. N. COLLINS.

SUICIDE: INTemperance.—Mr. Hussey, of Selborne, near Fort Stanley, committed suicide last week. On Tuesday, while alone in his house, (having driven Mrs. Hussey away) he cut his throat with a razor, and fell to the floor, where he was found with blood in his blood by the Rev. Mr. Street, who called to see him knowing that his mind had been dreadfully deranged from the influence of strong drink for some time. The unfortunate man was apparently conscious of what had taken place. Mr. Daniels was immediately sent for, and dressed the wound, and even thought that the patient might recover; but on Thursday death ended the earthly sufferings of the misguided man.

Hussey was a man of education, and extensive information, acquired repeatedly on literature and scientific subjects, and even occupied the sacred desk and the pulpit, to the satisfaction of attentive audieners. He had also taught school for a considerable time. He leaves a widow; his children are long since dead. Who sold the last pint of whiskey that hurried poor Hussey into the presence of his God, with hands red with his own blood? This question will one day be asked by the highest authority, and must be answered.—London Prototype.

We see the above paragraph copied into some of the Canadian papers, and whilst it shows the dreadful evils resulting from the use and sale of alcohol as a beverage, the conclusion shows the writer to be one of the MANY TEMPERANCE, POLITICAL, AND

RELIGIOUS HYPOCRITES with which Canada is cursed. He asks, "Who sold the last pint of whiskey to poor Hussey which hurried him before his God?" We answer, doubtless some innkeeper or some shopkeeper! THE ADDITIONAL QUERY may be asked: who HELPED the innkeeper and shopkeeper to do so? Again it may be asked, who placed before the victim a paper containing LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS? This Prototype is one of the TEMPERANCE LIQUOR ADVERTISERS, of whose abuse we sometimes get a dirty share. Why do such hypocrites blame innkeepers? Are they not in the same boat? Go to and pluck the moat out of thine own eye.



The Literary Gem.

GENIUS.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

The fabled spark of heavenly fire, Which few possess, but all admire.

Genius untaught, is but unshaped stone, Pearls of great price, by random folly thrown. Mark well the boon—'tis no inglorious prize, For Genius makes, or mars, our destinies. If well improv'd, 'tis worth Goconda's mine, Earth bears no treasure that may not be thine; Her potent arm will break each ponderous bar, Or bolt withdraw, that would thy progress mar— Though rugged hills and tangled brakes oppose, And forest drear—Genius no danger knows. The mighty torrent with impetu's force, Its foetid stream may dash athwart thy course.

But towering hills and tangled brakes in vain May raise their heads, or stretch along the plain: Let torrents foam—aye! ocean's red may roll— By Genius led, thou canst surmount the whole Broad as the realm o'er-spann'd by yonder sky, Deep as the depths unsearch'd by human eye, So broad, so deep, the mystic page may be, Its hidden lore shall Genius read for thee. If thou wilt train—not clip her soaring wing, Nor bind with chains, but lead with silken string, An argu'ry with rich, rare treasures fraught— Well she'll repay thy study, care and thought! Spencerville, C. W., May 26th, 1853.

WEAR A SMILE ON THY COUNTENANCE.—How difficult it is to practice, yet how easy to preach. O! all things the most foolish is to wear a long face in this world. A smile on the countenance lightens the heart's burdens, and cheers the passer-by. It cost as little as a frown or a sigh, and yet will keep us infinitely longer from the grave. Ah what is more cheering than the merry laugh of children—of girlhood, of boyhood. It is like the voice of spring birds—the odours of flowers. Smiles sweeten the fire-side—gladden the home of the weary—delight the stranger. Let us smile on to the grave! The world will be the better for it, and like sunshine, it will gladden some one. Smile, even if it be in sorrow; cultivate the habit of a sunny face and of a sunny heart. What is there to make us gloomy? Poverty may reach us for a time, yet it can be overcome, and smiling on misfortune is half conquering! Go whistle to your work ye poor men, and bid your hearts rejoice. Let the poor housewife left behind forget her troubles, and sing away her hours in industry and beholding her playful babes. Greet each other at the close of the day with sweet words and smiles, and if thy meal be but a crust of bread and a bowl of milk, yet look up in hope and bless God for thy life and health. Ye rich when vanities thwarted—ambitions checked—cloud the brow—when pampered appetites sicken the body—bid with enaunt the soul, go view the farmer in his field, the workman in his shop—spread thy hands to the winds and put on a sweet face—talk to the poor—laugh with the little street children, and listen to nature. Smiles ate truth and happiness; frowns are death and sorrow.

BE CONTENTED—FRET NOT THY SOUL.—Alas, how many of us cloud the brow and tort the spirit for nothing, or with imagined ills. Man, why dost thou fret? Is it for riches. Remember that you brought nothing into the world, and can take nothing out of it. Sufficient for the day is enough, and this world is large enough to support all of us comfortably. If we do not succeed, the cause may be traced to ourselves. We are idle—or drunken—or wasteful; we are disagreeable, or unhealthily from inordinate appetites. Why fret if ills come under these circumstances? The world is wicked—ungrateful—slandrous—dishonest, and changeful. Why fret at this? Try and make it better—expect little of it—look not for its gratitude;

those who slander will soon be in the grave—they are dying one by one; their slander, if untrue, cannot injure; men will finally judge you by your conduct. Be honest and true, and some will follow your example. Fret not at the world, for it will do you no good.

BE ENVY NOT THE RICH, FOR THEY ARE NOT HAPPY.—Who art thou that enviest the rich man? Go to his closet—his silent hours will show you that he is not so happy as you who envy. There are a few men in Toronto who are worth \$300,000, with incomes of perhaps \$8,000 a year. I have one of them in my mind's eye. He is less happy than a thousand laborers who handle the shovel, the trowel, or the hod, whose sturdy arms are ornamenting our city. Happiness does not depend on riches—contentment is the key to happiness, and riches often prevent it. They beget vanity and ambition, and these are foiled. They cannot buy health, and without it life is a burden. Poverty, though cheerless, is always hoping for the best, and in life most of our happiness is in anticipation. Poor man envy not the rich, for perhaps thou art wronging the wretched!

MOST DISTRESSING! DRUGGED TEMPERANCE DRINK.—A most heartrending circumstance has just come to our knowledge in relation to an eminent temperance lecturer—a member of our Canadian Grand Division, and one of the most talented Sons of Canada; who, whilst at Buffalo, lately got entrapped by some villain, who under the disguise of religion led him into a Buffalo Saloon to take a glass of lemonade, and there poisoned the drink with MORPHINE, an extract from opium. The esteemed brother in question is from Lincoln, but until the matter be fully investigated, we will mention no names, merely stating that we believe a more infamous and diabolical attempt to rob and injure a most amiable and excellent Canadian Minister of the Gospel, was never heard of. The injured gentleman was on a journey to the east for his health, and whilst in a barber's shop in Buffalo he fell in with a genteely dressed clerical looking person, who represented himself to be a Baptist minister. It was late in the afternoon, and after a hule conversation the two took a walk down one of the Streets of Buffalo. During the walk the supposed Baptist minister asked the entrapped sufferer if he would take a glass of lemonade, which the latter agreed to do, and they entered a small saloon to take the beverage. By some means unknown, the glass taken by the sufferer was strongly drugged with Morphine, and soon after caused a deadly stupefaction. The poor brother was found by a watchman at 11 o'clock at night lying senseless in a street in Buffalo, and in this state he lay for several days after his removal to lodgings. In the interim he had been robbed of a gold watch and \$100 in cash, by the supposed villain, who thus entrapped him. He has now only partially recovered his reason, sufficient however to detail these facts, which led to the recovery of the watch, from a place where it was pledged, and the arrest of the supposed villain, who awaits his examination in the Jail at Buffalo. Many of the sick gentleman's friends are with him, ferretting out the whole affair. Now we mention this fact with deep sorrow, and we do it too to CAUTION TRAVELLING SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

from being led into saloons by their enemies, whose malevolence delights in leading astray the pure and fervent. We will also CAUTION ALL TRAVELLERS against this growing crime in the United States. Many are entrapped for the purpose of being robbed. Never drink with strangers thus, and Sons had better avoid all drinking of beverages in Taverns and Saloons with men who might lead astray. Other cases of a more trivial nature have come under our notice; and it is known that Gough was drugged and led astray in New York City some years ago, in a diabolical way. It is supposed that the brother in Buffalo may have been followed by an enemy from Canada. Since writing the above we learn that the injured gentleman is nearly recovered, and as his name has been mentioned in several Canadian papers, we would remark that the brother alluded to, is the Rev. Mr. Rycerson of St. Catharines.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COLORED QUESTION.

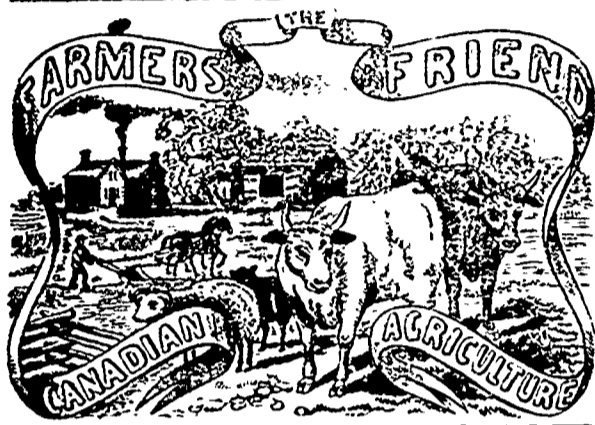
SIR,—Allow me through the columns of your paper to correct some of the views of Mr. J. B. Drowry with respect to the negro question and their position with the Sons. In the first place I would like to ask what THE BEING "born free and equal" has to do with any of the obligations that the Sons have taken. I hold that every society which is "equal to keep its integrity within its rules and by-laws, does all that is required of it, and I am not aware that there is a word of "free and equal" in the whole code of Sons, in the N. D. downward. Neither am I aware that there is any law positively forbidding TEASING OR COLOUR BECOMING MENBERS. THE BALL TEST IS THE TEST, and should a Division agree to accept any person by this test, I very much question if the Grand Division would trouble themselves about it. Again, as to the remarks that "Canadians support slavery," meaning I suppose to cast an odium on the Sons of Temperance. Now I would simply ask that if at all over of freedom, what the order has to do with slavery? Can not a man argue and use all his powers to support the cause, without taking the cross accepted to his bosom, and treating him as his chattel friend? Is there not a sort of natural feeling and instinct in us doing so in sincerity? If there be, it will at once show the man's enemy. There is probably a day coming when this feeling will pass away, and when it does, I shall be one of the first to extend to them all of our several relations. I have already asked what have the Sons to do with the question? Our friend thinks it should be brought up in EVERY DIVISION. Allow me to tell him that I know of one Division that argued the

question, and admitted those persons. What was the consequence? A Division of 120 good members, can now with difficulty get enough together to do their business. Is our whole order to be destroyed, and its objects, the suppression of intemperance, merely for the sake of a principle? I hold that any order, no matter how firm its basis, will be prostrated and destroyed by allowing matter irrelevant to that peculiar object discussed. And when the N. and G. Divisions are composed of such members, that will for the sake of a principle introduce matter that is not known to be agreed on by nearly an unanimous vote by the Sons, we may say good bye to the order. A principle irrelevant to the first acknowledged object for which the order was established, will thus have done its work, and the order will be no more.

A MEMBER OF G. D.

Toronto, July 12th, 1853.

Having inserted a letter in favor of the admission of coloured persons into our Divisions, we now give another on the other side in part. It is from a respected brother of Toronto. We would remark, however, that we think he is in error as to the right in Divisions to admit coloured persons. True it is done in some Divisions, but it is contrary to the RESOLUTION and USAGE of the NATIONAL DIVISION, and any Division admitting them is liable to forfeit its Charter. This was not denied on the floor of the Grand Division in an inquiry made by Br. Dick. We intend writing an article on this subject in our next.—[Fr. Son.



THE SUMMER SHOWER.

BY T. B. READ.

Before the stout harvesters felleth the grain,
As when the strong storm-wind is reaping the plain;
And loiters the boy in the brewery lane;
But yonder a-lant comes the silvery rain,
Like a long line of spears brightly burnished and tall.

Adown the white highway, like cavalry fleet,
It dashes the dust with its numberless feet.
Like a murmurous school, in their leafy retreat,
The wild birds sit listening the drops round them beat;
And the boy crouches close to the blackberry wall.

The swallows alone take the storm on their wing,
And, taunting the tree-sheltered laborers, sing.
Like pebbles the rain breaks the face of the spring,
While a bubble darts up from each widening ring;
And the boy, in dismay, hears the loud showers fall.

But soon are the harvesters tossing the sheaves;
And the robin darts out from its bower of leaves;
The wren perches from the moss covered eaves;
And the rain-pattered uchin now gladly perceives
That the beautiful bow bendeth over them all.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the past week has been very cool and pleasant, accompanied by a few slight showers—no thunder and lightning. On Saturday the air was cool—wind high—crops all look promising—country healthy. The locust commenced to sing last week.

THE WEATHER on Saturday evening turned quite cool for the season; on Sunday the air was cool, still exceedingly pleasant. The Toronto Market, on Saturday, was very full of green groceries, potatoes, peas, and fruits of most mid-summer kinds. Cherries this year are good, and abundant. We give no market prices this week, for the reason that in Toronto just now, there is really little variation. Look at the markets of one week and see them in the next week. Butter, with the warm weather, varies a little. Meat is about the same. Lambs are now quite large. The hay has been well got in, in this vicinity,—consequently, somewhat cheaper than it was. On Monday, the weather was milder. For some weeks past, every one has observed that the weather for July has been changeable and cold. The waters of Lake Ontario are unusually high and cold, and are still rising.

PRaisEWORTHY.—Mr. Joseph Armstrong of Scarboro was fined £5 with costs on the 11th inst., for selling liquor to two men on the Sabbath. These two men went home and abused their families. One of them beat his wife, and one abused his family. The wife of one and the daughter of the other informed against the inkeeper who sold the liquor, to Mr. Wheeler, a Magistrate, who fined him £5 and costs. Here we see the sure effects of selling liquor; the men drink and then go home on the day of peace and quietness and abuse those they should protect, setting a miserable example to their children. Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, son of an inkeeper and Post-master in Scarboro, was fined the same day for assaulting Mr. Finn, a Son of Temperance, whose offence was, his calling for a copy of our paper at the Post-office. Mr. Wheeler fined him \$1 and costs. Let the inhabitants see to it that all such persons be strictly looked after.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF YORK AND PEELE, AND TEMPERANCE.—At its late Session this body voted in favor of the enactment of the Maine law, nearly unanimously. The persons voting against it were Boyd, Paxton, and Stevenson. This is a very

large vote, and their without the influence of these men wield in the County is considered it is very gratifying.

THE WARD SYSTEM IN TOWNSHIPS.—Many persons in Townships are opposed to the Ward system. They prefer voting all at one time and poll. The plan would also save much expense. Where the elections are held in Wards it gives influential persons of small localities an opportunity of plotting with neighbors to carry out their private ends, and secure the returns of bad and incompetent men, which could not be so effectually done, if the vote of the whole township was brought to bear upon them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Charles Dickens is about to publish the history of his life. The great Oswego fire has burnt over fifty acres of buildings, and destroyed \$1,250,000 worth of property. The great Ohio Temperance demonstration was the greatest ever held in the west, or perhaps in the U. S., numbering about 10,000 people, and the procession was two miles long. Late European news state, that after the rebels of China had taken Nankin, they were afterwards dispossessed of it by the Imperial troops, and were afterwards defeated. It was yet but a rumour, pretty well authenticated however. England and Russia, on the Turkish question, cannot come to a definite understanding as to what will be considered a *casus belli*. It England permit Russia to occupy the Turkish Danubian Province, and it is said she will, it will be very cowardly on her part. Russia should not set one foot on any Turkish soil. Alas, how little principle there is about these diplomats. Power with them is everything—justice and right nothing, and so it is with politicians. Layard, the Asiatic Traveller, has discovered a magnifying glass in Nineveh. A great exhibition of western industry is to be held at St. Louis in 1854. Great excitement prevails just now in Indianapolis, Indiana, in respect of a colored man who has been arrested as a fugitive slave by a person from Kentucky. The arrested man has lived there a long time, is very respectable and wealthy, and has a young and interesting family. He says he is a FREEMAN, and has sworn to the fact. CAN ANY COUNTRY BE CALLED FREE WHEN SUCH THINGS ARE ALLOWED TO OCCUR AND SHECK MANKIND? Americans must arise and put down the pro-slavery feeling, and repeal the fugitive slave law, or they will be a HISsing BYEWORD IN THE WORLD.

On a vote lately taken in the British House of Commons on the propriety of the adoption of the ballot system, the members for it were 172 and against it 232; being a larger number for it than was ever before known. Mr. Berkly, Mr. Cobden, and Sir R. Peel voted for it, and Lord John Russel opposed it. This vote contrasts sadly with the conduct of our present Canadian clear grit ministry. It will be recollected that VOTE BY BALLOT was one of the North American planks in 1850, before he was made organ. Last spring the Rolph, Hinks, Cameron government opposed vote by ballot, when moved for by McKenzie. In 1834 and 1836 it was always contended for by the old reformers of the Bidwell and Perry School. The prospects of the English crops are good, the weather being fine. Money markets is very easy—land in demand, and everything prosperous. Many arrests have been lately made in France of parties supposed to be concerned in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. In some parts of South America the locusts have been so numerous as to cause a pestilence and plague. It is rumoured that Santa Anna is conspiring to make over Mexico to Spain. He has by a decree forbidden his officers and soldiers to marry without his consent. The fourth of July passed off in the United States with its usual amount of accidents, especially in the cities, rather more than usual. In Cincinnati many lives were lost. The latest English accounts say that the weather had again been very rainy and cloudy. Grain market active. Also, that the Emperor of Russia was very angry with France and England, saying, that the destruction of his fleet would not prevent his invading Turkey. The probabilities of war were strengthening. Russia has 160,000 men ready to invade Turkey, and the Turkish army had entered the Danubian Provinces to defend them. Dr. Achilli, wife and child had arrived at New York. Ontario and Huron Railway Stock in London brought six per cent. premium, and all kinds of Canadian securities were upward and at a premium; the Grand Trunk Railway Stock standing the lowest in the market. The Crystal Palace was opened on the 14th and it said Great Britain, France, Germany, Prussia, and Italy, are largely represented.

MORMON REPUBLIC IN EMBRYO.—Charles Island, one of the Gallipagos group, has been bought of the Ecuadorian government by the Mormons, and is to be hereafter the head quarters of that people. The Island is to be independent of Ecuador, and will probably be formed into a republic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Latest Montreal dates state the coroner's inquest had come to an end, and the verdict will be given soon. Two persons were lately drowned at London, C.W., whilst bathing. A dinner was given at Goderich to the Hon. M. Cameron. He spoke at great length, justifying the conduct of the Ministry, but said nothing about their RETRENCHMENT, or their strangling the bill introduced by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, to secure the independence of Parliament—or the ballot or chancery reform, &c. He deserves approbation for his conduct on the temperance question, although we think his speech on that occasion was a poor thing, and that is all we can say of him. When we reflect on the outcry he made against Price and Baldwin in 1849, for extravagance in Government, and see what he has done since, the charge of political hypocrisy lies at his door. THE TWELFTH OF JULY, OR ORANGE DAY in Canada, passed off peaceably everywhere—especially in Toronto. The turnout of Orangemen in Toronto was very large, amounting to about 1,000, most of whom walked in procession. They were attended by several marshals on horse-back, and marched in companies. We were pleased to see so much order and quietness among them whilst marching and during the whole day—very little drunkenness occurring. A small disturbance, we hear, occurred near Brampton. More interest than usual has been felt in this Society lately in Upper Canada, owing to the encroachment of Catholics on Protestants in Montreal and Quebec. The event which Orangemen meet to celebrate is one of the most thrilling in history. JAMES II OF ENGLAND was about to hand the Nation over to Popery and eternal EXULTATIONS DESERTION, when William, Prince of Orange, the Protestant champion of freedom in Europe, volunteered to save it at the instance of a noble people, from the accursed yoke. No Protestant can help but feel strongly on this thrilling subject. What would England and America have been if under the feet of Popery? The Government have advertised for a person fit to act as medical superintendent for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The application is open to all countries. The election for Leeds is to come off on the 26th and 27th inst. The Niagara election took place on the 14th inst.—no opposition. The Governor General and Lord Ellesmere have gone on a tour up the Ottawa River. The Montreal and Portland Railroad is to be formally opened on the 18th inst. The highest authorities in the English Episcopal Church have come out in favor of the rioters in Montreal and Quebec—in other words, against the right of Gavazzi to preach against Popery. No wonder,

all tyrants and oppressors think alike, and there is not much difference between the High Church of England, or Pusey doctrines, and Popery. Colonel Allan, an old resident of Toronto, died on the 4th inst. Two more of the wounded of Montreal have died. George H. Young, Esq., an influential citizen of Nova Scotia, is dead. The Queen of the West, lately destroyed at Hamilton, cost £13,000, and was insured for £7,000. Captain Harrison owned £2,000 stock in her, and will lose the most, indeed nearly his all is said. She is an entire wreck. Malcolm Cameron, at a dinner given to him in Goderich, has announced his intention of opposing George Brown in Lambton at the next general election—without try it, for he will be defeated. A selection of Canadian wild animals, made by a person in Pickering, is to be exhibited at Hamilton at the Provincial exhibition next October.

LATE MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The Counties of Durham and Northumberland are to vote on the 21st inst on the propriety of those counties expending £115,000 in improving their roads. Public dinners in prospect for the Ministry, got up by their EXECRABLE TOOLS. One in Brantford—one in Norfolk—one in Oxford—one in West-Berlin, came off—the result not known. President Pierce opened the Crystal Palace on the 14th, in New York, and then left for Washington. The attendance was not very large. There is an immense circus attracting vast numbers of persons in the Great City. Another large circus is to visit Toronto in about two weeks. These things do not do any good. There has been a great temperance convention in Philadelphia. The Maine Law in the New York Legislature has been defeated by a majority of five or six. It will triumph there within four years, but Ohio will be the next state carried. A very large public dinner was given to Mr. Benjamin Belleville; two thousand Orangemen attended—this looks ominous. Everywhere the Orangemen have conducted themselves well this year. There has been a prohibitory liquor law league formed at Brantford.

TRY AND FORM NEW DIVISIONS IN GOOD LOCALITIES AND RECRUIT OLD ONES.—In 1851 and in 1852, at least in the early part of it, Deputy Grands took some pains to recommend the formation of new Divisions. Old Divisions made exertions to reduce neighbourhoods to do the same. The consequence was, that our Order spread like wild-fire over Upper Canada. Where is THIS, THEN FELT ZEAL? Is the Maine law gained? His drunkenness left Canada? Have we had enough of a good thing? Or has it come to pass with the Sons as with most men, that virtue is an effervescing emotion, which will subside into the CHANNEL OF SELFISHNESS after a year or two? This has been the case with struggles for liberty, and even with new religions and revivals in past times. Can we not take warning from past things, and do our duty as well now as in 1851? Our country is full of drunkenness and deaths proceeding therefrom. Ope the surface of the traffic has been cracked—the core is among us, and the influence is as great as ever. For our part, whilst we edit this paper, although we are but little encouraged by exertions to extend its influence by agents, or otherwise in the way of payments by those who owe, it shall not flag in its energy or duties to the Order. Its continuance must depend on the encouragement of those who ought to support it. We have never ceased, as a private Son or a public Editor, to do our duty honestly and fearlessly on all subjects. We again call on the Sons of Upper Canada to kindle up anew their once fervent love to temperance, and revive the cause in old, and form new divisions in all advisable localities. We give the form of an application for a charter:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER FOR A DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of _____, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of Canada West to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the _____ Division, No. _____, Sons of Temperance, to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and Usages of the said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of the United States. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, \$5.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	NAMES OF APPLICANTS.
At least ten persons should apply	

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if so, of what Division.

Applications should be directed, free of postage, to the Genl. Scribe, Hamilton, C. W.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS IN TORONTO.—The Rev. E. Jeffers, Methodist Minister, preached a very excellent and convincing sermon at the Rev. Mr. Roaf's Church, last Sunday, a very good house. It will do good. We are pleased to see this plan TAKING WELL IN THIS COMMUNITY. We cannot Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec see this plan? Next Sabbath the Rev. Mr. Pyper, Baptist Minister will preach a temperance sermon at the Adelaide Street Methodist Church. All temperance men should attend and take our friends along with them.

Receipts since our last Issue. J. D. St. Catharines, \$3, G. W. C., Crowland, \$2, four months subscribers.

Communications. Letters from the Rev. J. C., Aylmer, North Williamburg, Crowland, will be duly attended to. N. M., Cayuga, \$2 on account of 1851-53; A. B. for C. R., Westminster, \$1, balance of 1853.

A long letter from the R. S. of the Smithville Division, received, and he refuses to lay before his Division copies of certain letters sent him by us. If Sons of Temperance will write anonymous insulting letters to us, it is only right that their Division, which pretend approves of them, should see them. This anonymous accusation of materially altering the account of the last Cadet oration,—which is not true. An R. S. is not the proper judge what he should do.—Ed. Son.

The letter of H. A. G., from Omaha, Trafalgar, on the Cameron matter is too late to do any good on the subject intended. Most Divisions have on it.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!

BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER, ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGISTS. Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge St., between King and Adelaide Sts., TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted Annealed Iron Lightning Rods, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-Polished Elements combined in their Manufactory, thus rendering them equal to Copper as conductors.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS, Direct from Montreal, New York and Boston.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to Australia, and that he now intends remaining at Richmond Hill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his W.E. and WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c., Drugs and Medicines, all of which will be sold at very low rates.

NORTHERN RAILROAD. COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

Numerous applications having been made for Building Lots at the "HEX and CHICKENS," the Subscriber takes this method of informing the applicants and the public, that as the SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots will shortly be open FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. Hibbard & Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED to No. 30, King Street East, next door to J. Leslie's Book Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

CITY OF TORONTO DEBENTURES.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 31st day of August next, for Corporation Debentures, to be issued under a By-law of the Corporation, upon any day after that date, to an amount of £12,850, of any part thereof.

TENDER OF LANDS.

TENDERS of Lands for Sale to the City of Toronto, for the purpose of an Industrial Farm, will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY the 15th July next.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

BIRDS—NATURALISTS—LOVERS OF MUSEUMS

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

A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE, AND VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER. DR. BUCHAN'S TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly harmless, yet successful general Family Medicine ever invented. It corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organs, removes obstinate constipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the body active, invigorates and establishes healthy regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public.

The irritation acts most kindly on the liver and mucous membranes, corrects and prevents acidity, adds assimilation where grossy articles are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constitution, complicated with defective biliary secretions, nothing can surpass it in constipation with hemorrhoidal tumours about the verge of the anus, &c.

- such as Dyspepsia—Loss of appetite—Lowness of spirits—Drowsiness—Heartburn—Flatulency—Pain in the stomach—Pain in the side—Pain in the small of the back—Pain in and between the shoulders—Acidity in the stomach—Bilious attacks—Nervous, Periodical and sick headache—In chronic hepatic affections with dyspepsia. It is a most valuable remedy—also in Spasms—Rheumatism—Unpleasant sensation of fullness after eating—Narasmus, or wasting of flesh in childhood or early youth—Cyanotic Maligna, or Malignant ulcerated sore throat—Hysterics, in various forms—Tetanus in various forms—Chorea Sancti Viti, or St. Vitus's dance—Chlorosis, or Green Sickness—Amenorrhoea—Dysmenorrhoea—All glandular enlargements, and various other diseases incident to females.

It produces a powerful and lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory organs, unequalled by any other article. The great and controlling power which this medicine exercises on the secretory and excretory organs, renders it a medicine of peculiar properties as a curative agent, of various complaints and diseases, not mentioned above.

FOR SALE BY BUTLER & SON, London; HUGH MILLER, Medical Hall, King Street, and by S. F. URQUHART, GENERAL AGENT, 63, Yonge St., Toronto.

Received this Day. At the Boston Lamp Store, Water Bleached, Whale, Elephant, Lard, and Machinery Oils. Also, Belling, Packing, Rivets and Lacing Leather, A. HIBBARD & Co.

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

BREAD, Biscuits, Pastry, Confectionery, &c. Private Families, Steamboats and Country Merchants, supplied. COUGH CANDY AND DYSPENTIC BISCUIT, TEMPERANCE DRINKS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO GO

To H. BROWNSCOMBE'S SHOP, Six of the Red Roof, West side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Queen Street. May 3rd, 1853.

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf COBourg Good Stabling attached Cobourg, January 19

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday the 20th instant, the Passenger Train will leave the foot of Bay Street, at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M., for Bradford, connecting the Steamer "Morning" on Lake Simcoe. Returning will leave Bradford at 9 45 A.M., and at 4 45 P.M. Toronto, June 23, 1853.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR at LAW, respectfully informs all &c. of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of B. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clark's store.

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

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally, that the latest French, English, and American Millinery Fashion, a Bonnets, Caps, Visettes, Bouffes, &c., Caps, Head Dresses, &c., will be opened on THURSDAY, 17th May, 1853. Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the "bonnets of Fashion" will favor him with an early call at THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLES WORTH

NEW ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Fancy Goods, Lace and Head Bonnets ever offered in Toronto. A beautiful assortment of English and American Parasols, Gaiters and Rich Bonnet Ribbons, French Kid Gloves at Reduced Prices. The above having been bought for Cash, all will be sold very cheap. No. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLES WORTH

\$4,000 WORTH

OF Grey Factory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine make, striped Shirtings, Linen Prints, Madras, White Marseilles Quills, Curassao and Cape Cloths for Dresses, having been bought very cheap at Auction for cash, will be sold at prices worthy of special attention. Country Merchants can do well by calling and buying for cash, before all are gone.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise, serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should be a primary point, and dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A minute's surprise is better than a slow shuffling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse. An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited, before buying. Remember THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. JOHN CHARLES WORTH.

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

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

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging. GILBERT PEARCY

Begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade. GILBERT PEARCY Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

A. WANLESS, Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder, No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge St., Toronto.

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messrs. Henderson & Blisset of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest style of the art, however complicated. April 15th, 1853.

WOOL WANTED! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS

500 pieces Canadian cloths, Tweeds and Flannels to exchange for Wool on the most favorable terms. Also, Cash paid for Wool, Sheep skins, Goat and Deer skins, by W. A. CLARK, No. 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs Toronto, 15th April, 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Toronto of a new and splendid assortment of GROCERIES, COMPRISING

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

REMEMBER the stand—B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the first row, led by Mr. Gordon, SREBBER. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEA and SUGARS. B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated N. STARR'S LARD-BAYING and PRESERVE, &c., at his Stand, 87 Yonge Street.—N. E. GRASS SEED of all kinds bought and sold. B. M. CLARK. January 1853.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE. TORONTO

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Spring Stock of HATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale—Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the most stylish, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left unspoken by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, neat in finish, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Black and Pink Keweenaw, Bowlers, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and color; and Soft Felt Hats, Tweed and Straw, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of size and style. Having procured some of the best HATMAKERS in America, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the best materials and finished in the most stylish manner, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting large supply. Terms cash, unless otherwise agreed, and made to accommodate the Trade. The highest prices given for Canadian Furs of every description. L. MARKS. Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER.

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

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS.

28, King St., Toronto. (Opposite the House of Commons). Their Boots are made from the best materials, and are given to the public at the lowest price. A liberal discount given on purchases of more than \$25.—Terms for cash on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for sale. Also, 400 pairs of Boots. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these boots. Toronto, Jan. 1st 1853.

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

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day. While old fashioned habits are passing away; While the cable has triumphed, so proudly 'twould seem, O'er the old fashioned method of putting by steam.

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark muddy York, as you very well know, And see it today, mild as our cities the best, And deviously styled, the Queen of the West.

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

Its canals have filled by the aid of our drains, Its fogs are dispelled by the speed of our trains; The past we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may say, what the future will be.

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And dash their white spray on the long ice-bergs shore, The spot so long sacred to the sea, now lay aside, And the hollows give place to a grand Esplanade.

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

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

Now did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good pair for a shilling per yard, But now you may purchase for half of that price, A cloth quite as good, and a style just as nice.

Will you call at Mr DONALD'S if it is but to try, From his well sorted stock how cheap you can buy, And we venture to say, when you look through his store, You will wonder you never have found it before.

'Tis a three story house, with the front painted white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which you plainly may see, Denoting its name as OGDEN'S AND TRAEK.

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,

The whole of which he offers very reasonable: which the following list of Prices will show:—

- 6,000 yds. of yard wide Plaies, fast colors, from 7 1/2
Also, a few Pieces at low as..... 6 1/2
3,000 yds. Narrow Plaies, fast colors..... 4 1/2
1,500 " Gingham and Derry, very heavy..... 7 1/2
4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes,..... 7 1/2
3,000 " Fine printed De Laines..... 7 1/2
1,500 " Fine printed Mullins..... 7 1/2
2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs..... 4 1/2
1,000 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets..... 3d
Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, &c.
Boys & Girls' Straw Hats in great variety,
3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons..... 3 1/2
250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr. Kid Gloves, per doz. 2s. 6d.
200 " Hosiery..... 4s.
600 lbs. Flying Thread, Warranted good
A Case of Milliner's Doll Heads.
All numbers in Knitting Cotton, cheap.
Silk and Satin Vesties, &c.

WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALL

Inform his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and despatch. HARNESSES, SADDLES and TRAPS will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Vases, &c., ready on hand.

N.B. Shop on the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Bank Road.

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

H. BAYLEY, Proprietor. Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Hon. Society of Apothecaries, London, England, former Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, for 20 years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Lubbock to practice in Medical, Surgical, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commenced to practice on August, 1852. Bradford, January, 1853.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

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

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No. 3, Main Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to intimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Ripley and Co. of Wheelton, to supply to their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so many Premiums at our Provincial Exhibition, also for their Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, all of which are of the late production.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves. The subscribers will also have on hand—as usual—a supply of Choice Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves, Coal Grates, &c., together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city. Remember the place No. 3, Main Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Warehouse, under Mackenzie's Weekly Message Office. McINTOSH & WALTON. Toronto, 25th March 1853.

R. H. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE. Importer of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Waterbury, and Birmingham Goods. Also, Importer and Dealer in Lined Oil, Paints, Gunpowder, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Fruits, Stationery, &c. &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, and in great variety. Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received monthly.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Table with columns for Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, Men's Black Cloth Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, Men's Black Cloth Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers, Men's Black Cloth Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trowsers.

DRY GOODS.

Table with columns for Muslin DeLaines, Table Linens, Factory Cotton, Heavy Gingham, Table Linens, Factory Cotton, Heavy Gingham, Table Linens, Factory Cotton, Heavy Gingham, Table Linens, Factory Cotton, Heavy Gingham.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, January 1853.

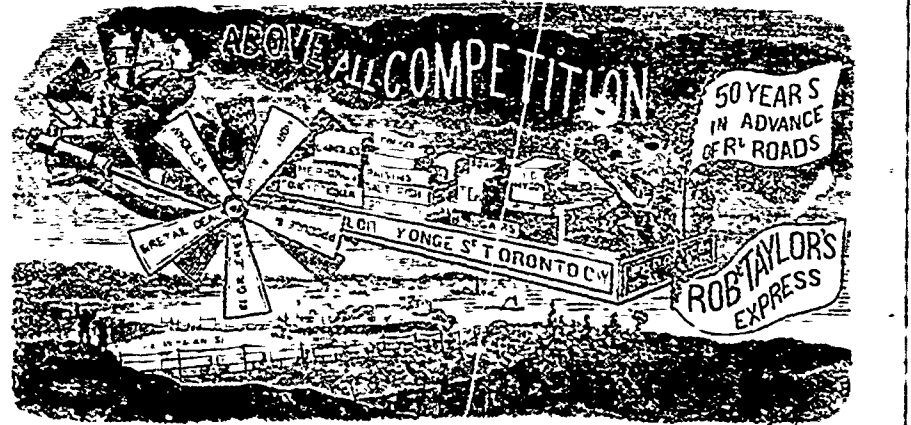
Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, King Street East, Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Spring arrivals of Fresh and Fashionable

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

INCLUDING THE LATEST STYLES IN PARASOLS, BONNET RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, &c. &c. With a full assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, all sizes, Satins, Silks, Sarisets, Persians, Mullins, Nets, Seeces, Collars, Vests, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Edgings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STAPLE GOODS, consisting in part of superior American Grey Cottons, superior White Cottons, Heavy Stripe Shirtings, Fancy Stripes, Grey and White Shirtings, Derry, Bengal, Gingham, Checks, Blue Drills, Denims, Hungarian Cloths, Bloomer Cloths, Heavy Blue Ticks, Straw Ticks, Osanburgs, Linens, Canvas, Cheese Cloth, Bags and Bagging, Towels and Towelling, Buff and White Window Hollands, Bly do, Brown do, Undressed do, Scotch do, Irish Linens, Diapers, Table Damasks, Table Oil Cloth, Linen and Worsted Table Covers, Quilts & Counterpanes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doe-Kan, Vestings, Drills, Gambroons, Cantoners, Kerseys, Carpet, Druggery, Jeans, Moleskins, Sateens, Linings, Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket do, Silk Opera Ties, Fancy Cap Ribbons, Plain Satin do, Plain Silk Ties, Crapes, Stays, Lappets, Patchwork, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c., Gimps, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Braids, &c. &c. SMALL WARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. W.P. would also intimate that his Stock is New—selected in the British and American Markets, expressly for this Trade. Intending purchasers may therefore rely on the very latest and most approved Styles, which, on inspection, will be found well suited for the early Spring and Summer Trade, and for Quality, Cleanliness and Variety, cannot be surpassed by any House in the City. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos.), a prime article of batting, Black and White Wadding, &c. &c. Inspection Invited. WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door west of Church Street. Chequered Warehouse Victoria Row, June, 1853.



GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR, Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

THEIR GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO.—THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE, CONFECTIONARIES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES.—QUICK RETURNS. INSPECTION IS INVITED. January, 1853.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer. No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Par. Chisels, Toilets and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods, ALSO PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which from his new and extensive Machinery he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. Wholesale and Retail. N.B. Country Merchants will save 20 per cent, by calling before here purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, January, 1853. T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. COMPANY AND LODGE SEALS executed to the best style, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and embossed. January, 1853.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. J. FOGGIN, [From England] DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED. JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired, and Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. January, 1853.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c., No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St. THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS, VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES DISPENSARY—Queen Street, near York Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c. No 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St. Clocks, Watches, Two pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fine goods constantly kept for sale. Toronto, January 1853.

W. STEWARD, Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge St Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar. W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada and which has been honorably mentioned at the World Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for—GOOD AND CHEAP. Remember the sign of the Collar.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES NEAR TORONTO, JOHN I AVIS, PROPRIETOR. Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 4 worth of goods on the average per week, through 1 whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassed Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Tiles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental China Tops, on short notice. J. I. having secured a large quantity of clay superior ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made some places. January, 1853.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street. Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dyes, &c. ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, GENERAL STATIONERY. N.B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jock Pills; Farrill's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILL AS USUAL. Toronto, January 1853.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs to inform the public, that in addition to the above business he has on hand, and will make to order, ALL KINDS OF FLAGS, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND Agency for Math's Paris and New York Plates of Fashions, also, J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion System of Cutting. Toronto, January 1853.

G. HARCOURT & Co. TAILORS, CLOTHIER AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto. The subscribers keep always on hand a large amount of West of England Best Cloth, Cassimeres, Done Tweeds, Veneitan and Summer Cloth of the Newest Patterns and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest style consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Plum-ches, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description. READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. And Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and Universal ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January 1853.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Establishment. MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIM beg to inform their friends and the public in general, besides their large stock of Flutes of the best make, which they keep constantly on hand, they are receiving and are constantly receiving from Europe, the best and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new Sax Cornetons and other Brass Instruments, which are by the celebrated maker C. WATTS of Paris. Any order from any part of the country will be attended to. A. & S. NORDHEIM, King Street, Toronto. Subscription Price of this Paper \$1 per annum, payable in advance. All letters on the business of paper to be addressed, post-paid, to G. B. BRAND, Editor and Proprietor. TORONTO. PRINTED BY BREWER, McINTOSH & Co., 46 KING STREET EAST.