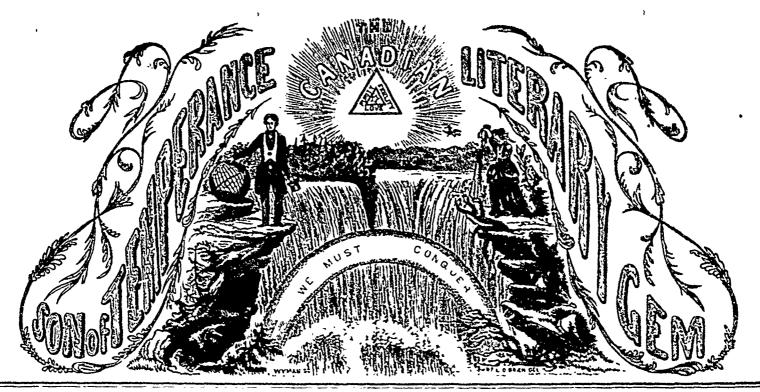
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

on.
ìn
es
ls de cet point de vue image dification ndiqués



HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853.

No. 21.

TECUMSEH-AN HEROIC POEM. (Continued from No. 19, vol. 3) BT C. M. D.

-udeka of a zrierd morppoly dift—opprende aireas a to szipulg THEIR PARENELL TO THEIR WIVES AND PRIESDS.

There is something inexpressibly sweet in the voice—the the rail. nt—the sunshine—the glutering dew-drops—the breatning as rere of trees, flowers, grasses and shrubs, seen in the morning all temperate and warm climates. The sun for the hundred usandth time has risen in tinted glones, bright and beautitul, young and glorious—as genial and warming as ever, over the tern horizon. On it time hath had no effect to mar its beauty o lessen its rays, to curtail its eternal splendors. It shines hands of its Almighty Architect, young and inconceivably tutiful. And as HE gives to HIS moral creatures the WARMIH do you think we shouldn't a heard on it? DEXCELLENCE of His Spiritual Life and GRACE, converting m into holy angels; so this natural emblem of the Goodness head, and the blood was all fresh like. Fath, it makes me shud-the EVER BLESSED GOD, sheds upon nature its light and der to think on't. It were his ghost." it, causing all things to sing and rejoice—the flowers to spring to God, the flies to flit in its light their tiny wings—the birds pen their joyful throats, and one vast hallelujah to arise from yful universe. Morning is beautiful everywhere, but it is ecially so in the great western pampas-dotted over with mps of trees and covered with a measureless mantle of sweet ses and flowers. The dews of night have fallen sweetly er the sparkling rays of the stars, on these vast meadows, when the warm rays of the rising summer sun lights up a erness of flowers with the dissipated dew-drops, there arises reet cloud of incense to kiss the floating clouds. Such was morning that arose on the army of Tecumseh.

o'er the forests bright and green, o'er the praiste's verdant sheen, to pearly dew-drops falling gilter, little birds their love songs twitter, is the shades of sober night ance catth have taken flight; it of day grations, bright p upon the temb of night, leer all mature with his boams allie, the value with gelden glesma. Emony creation sings. man, the value was greated greater, many creation sings, with concordant rapture rings, must be holy that POWER in that allis live on an ern show'r. It is that allis live on an ern show'r, it is that shine in mystic rounds, yea that hears those joyfal seands, we that melis away in peace, inight with mooclight's site'ry rece:

rece;

Id proclaim God reigns in iove,

andour far the lieuvens above,

inne boars his stimp divine

a his works his glories shine,

boauteous came th fatal morin

mos skies with occtars borne,

ectly borne 'mid songs of mirth,

writh joys a happy carth

avage warriors now recover icals marriers now become

The duties of the great cumpulen, 'Mid scenes of strife and war's dire

The duties of the great cumping,
'Mid scenes of strife and war's dire
relga.

No murmur rose from any heart,
Determin'd each to perform his part,
But three were two who earlier to on
To view the tints sun a beams disclose,
To listen to the first sweet lay,—
The robin singest break of day.
And to inhale the breath of morn,
On air perfumed by rephys borne.
One, an aged man, o'er whose grey
head
A hundred summer's bright had sped,
Who had for eighty fleeting years,
Ne'er cess'd to rise when the sun appoars.
The other yet in life's kinad bloom,
With soul on fire for coming doom,
His form clair, his eye still bright,
The rising you was his deligh.
They loved to view, o'er eastern hills,
Its face of fire, whose splendour fills
The walles low, the mountain deligh,
And at whose glarce all nature swells
Tecumsek young, great Prailic chief,
To worship met, and conference brief,
Held thus at alswe of bursting day,
I'lich he should take his eastern way.

R AUSTRALIAN MURDER—FISHER'S GHOST.

the colony of New South Wales, at a place called Pennih. ht from Sydney about thirty-seven miles, lived a farmer d Fisher. He had been, originally, transported, but had befree by servinde. Uncessing toil, and great steadiness of "You may say stuff," said the old farmer! "But I tell you neter, had acquired for him considerable property, for a person what—I saw him as plainly as I did last I horsday night. Sin station of life. His lands and stock were not worth less, is a bad un! Do you think Fisher would ever have lett the four thousand pounds. He was unmarried, and was about country without unnug to bid you not me good by? five years old.

"It's all fancy!" said old Bruy. "Now drink your grog and

am'd Smith—gave out that he had gone to England, but hear on i."
return in two or three years. Smith produced a doen. "I'm as hence. Fisher was a man of very singular habits and ecc character, and his silence about his departure, instead of ig surprise, was declared to be "exactly like him."

at six months after Fisher's duappearance, an old man caln Weir, who had a small farm near Pentith, and who al- but was now on half par, and was a settler in the new cultury, throw his own cart to market, was returning from Sydney, the was, moreover, in the commission of the peace ght, when he beheld scated on a rail which bounded the

pulled his old mare up, and called out. "Fisher, is that you?" No answer was returned; but there, still on the rail, sat the firm of the man with whom he had been on the most intimate terms Weir-who was not drunk, though he had taken several glasses of strong liquor on the road—jumped off his cart, and sip roached, the rail. To his surprise the form vanished.
"Well," exclaimed old Weir, "this is curious, anyhow;" and

breaking several branches of a sapling so as to mark the exact spot, he remounted his cart put his old mare into a jog-trot, and soon reached his house.

Ben was not likely to keep this vision a secret from his old Ben was not likely to keep our vision a manage woman. All that he had seen he faithfully related to her, woman. Bent's reply. "You

"Hold your nonsense, Ben!" was old Betty's reply. as it shone invriads upon myriads of years ago, fresh from know you have been a-dunking and disturbing of your imagina-Am't Fisher gone to England? And it he had a come back

" Ay, Betty!" said old Ben, "but he'd a cruel gash in his forc-

How can you talk so foolish, Ben?" said the old woman

You must be drunk surely, to get on about ghostesses."
"I telt thee I am not drunk," rejoined old Ben, angrily "There's been foul play, Betty; I'm sure out There sat Fisher on the rail—not more than a matter of two miles from this. Egad, it were on his own fence that he sat. There he was, in his shirt-sleever, with his arms a folded; just as he used to sit when he was a waring for anybody coming up the road. Bless you, Betty, I seed 'un till I was as close as I am to thee; when

all on a sudden, he vanished like smoke."
"Nonsense, Ben: don't task of it," said old Berty, "or the neighbors will only laugh at you." Come to bed and you'll forget all about it before to-morrow morning."

Old Ben went to bed; but he dad next morning forget all about what he had seen on the previous might; on the contrary, he was more positive than before. However, at the carnest, and oft repeated request of the old woman, he promised not to mention having seen Fisher's ghost, for tear it might expose him to ndicule.

On the following Thursday night, when old Ben was returning from market—again in his cart—he saw, scated on the same rail, the identical apparition. He had purposely absorbed from drinking that day, and was in the full possession of all his senses. On this occasion old Ben was too much alarmed to stop. He urged lise comare on, and got home as speedily as possible. As soon as he ad unharnessed and fed the mare, and taken his purchases out of the cart, he entered his conage, lighted his pape, sat over the fire with his better half, and gave her an account of how he had disposed of his produce, and what he had brought back from Sidney in return. After this he said to her. "Well, Betty, I'm not drunk to-night, anyhow, am I?

" said Betty. "You are quite sober, sensible like, tonight, Ben; and therefore you have come home without any ghost in your head. Ghost! Don't beneve there is such

"Well, you are satisfied I am not drunk; but perfectly soher," said the old man.

"Yes, Ben," said Betty.
"Web, then," said Ben, "I tell thee what, Betty; I saw Fishor to-night again!"
"Stuff," cried old Beng.

Idenly Fisher disappeared; and one of his neighbors—a smoke your pipe, and think no more about the ghost lumi

"I'm as fond of my grag and my pipe as most men purporting to be executed by Fisher; and, according to this said old Hen; "but I m not going to druk anything to-ough: It bent, Fisher had appointed Smith to act as his agent during may be all fancy, as you call it, but I'm now going to tell Mr Ĭ: Grafton all I saw, and what I think;" and with these words lie got up, and ich the house.

Mr. Graften was a gentleman who lived about a mile from old Weir's farm. He had been formerly a lieutenaut in the navy.

When old Ben arrived at Mr. Grafton's house, Mr. Grafton Fisher. The night was very dark, and the distance of the was about to retire to bed; but he requested eld Ben might be from the middle of the road was, at least, twelve yards, shown in. He custed the farmer to take a seat by the fire, and perertheless, saw Fisher's figure scaled on the ran. He then inquired what was the latest news in Sidney.

"The news in Sidney, sir, is very small," said old Ben: wheat is falling, but maize still keeps its price-seven and aixpence a bushel, but I want to tell you, air, something that will astonish you."

" What is it, Ben?" asked Mr. Grafton.

"Why, sir," resumed old Ben, "you know I am not a weak-minded man, nor a fool exactly, for I was born and bred in York-

"No, Ben, I don't believe you to be weak-minded, nor do I think you a fool," said Mr. Grafton; "but what can you have to say that you come at this late hour, and that you require such a preface?

"That I have seen the ghost of Fisher, sir," said the old man; and he detailed the particulars of which the reader is already in possession.

Mr Grafton was at first disposed to Nink with old Betty, that Ben had seen Fisher's ghost through an extra glass or two of rum on the first night; and that on the second night, when perfeetly sober, he was unable to divest himself of the 1 tea previously entertained. But after a latte consideration the words "How

sery singular!" involuntarily escaped him.
"Go home, Ben," and Mr. Grafton, "and let me see you to morrow at sunrise. We will go together to the place where you saw the ghost.

Mr. Gratton used to encourage the original natives of New South Wales (the race which has been very apily described last link in the human chain,") to remain about his premises. At the head of a little tribe then encamped on Mr. Grafton's estate, was a sharp young man named Jonny Crook The peculiar tate, was a sharp young man named Jonny Crook. The peculiar faculty of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales, of tracking the human foot, not only over grass, but over the hardest rock; and of tracking the whereabouts of runaways by signs imperceptible to civilized eyes, is well known; and this man, Jonny Crook, was amous for his skill in this particular art of tracking. He had recently been instrumental in the apprehenin of several desperate bush-rangers, whom he had tracked over twenty-seven miles of rocky country and fields, which they had crossed hare-footed, in the lings of checking the black fellow

in the progress of his keen pursuit with the horse police.
When old Ben Weir made his appearance in the murning at Mr. Grafion's house, the black chief, Jonny Crook, was summoned to attend. He came, and brought with him several of his subjects. The party set out, old Weir showing the way. leaves on the branches of the saplings which he had broken on the first night of seeing the ghost were withered, and sufficiently posited out the exact rail on which the phantom was represented to have sat. There were stains upon the rail. Junny Crook who had no idea of what he was required for, pronounced these stains to be "White man's blood," and, after searching about for some time, he pointed to a spot whereon he said a human body had been laid.

In New South Wales long droughts are not uncommon; and not a single shower of rain had fallen for seven months previous--not sufficient even to lay the dust on the roads.

In consequence of the time that had clapsed, Crook had no small difficulty to contend with; but in about two hours he succreded in tracking the footsteps of one man to the unfrequented ande of a pend at some distance. He gave it as his opinion that another man had been dragged thither. The savage walked round and round the pond, eagerly examining its borders and the seeiges and words springing up around it. At first he seemed tailled. No c or had been washed ashere to show that anything unusua had been sunk in the pond, but, having finished his examination, he laid himself down on his face and looked keenly ng the surface of the smooth and stagmant water. Presen he jumped up, attered a cry peculiar to the nauves when gratified by finding some using sought object, clapped his hands, and pointing to the middle of the pond to where the decomposition of some numbers substance had produced a sumy coating streaked with prismatic cours, he exclaimed, "Winto man's fat!" The pord was immediate 3 searcised, and, know the spot indicated, the re-mains of a body were discovered. A large stone and a rotten a. I branker thief were found near the body, these had been used to nink it.

That it was the body of Fisher there could be no question. It might have been identified by the teeth, but on the waistoost there were some large brass buttons, which were immediately recognised, both by Mr. Grafton and old Hen West, as Fisher's properry. He had worn these buttons on his waistcoat for several TCEIR.

blacks to guard it, Mr. Gratton cantered up to Fisher's house. Smith was not only in possession of the missing man's property, but had removed to l'isher's house. It was about a mile and a half distant. They inquired for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, who was at breakfast, come out, and invited Mr. Grafton to alight; Mr. Grafton accepted the invitation, and after a few desultory observations, said, "Mr Smith, I am anxious to purchase a piece of land on the other side of the road, belonging to this estate, and I would give a fair price for it. Have you the power to sell it?'

"Oh yes, su," replied Smith. "The power I hold from Fisher is a general power;" and he forthwith produced a document pur-porting to be signed by Fisher, but which was not witnessed.

"If you are not very busy, I should like to show you the piece

of land I alinde to," said Mr. Gration.

"Oh, certainly, sir. I am quite at your service," said Smith;

and he then ordered his horse to be saddled

It was necessary to pass the pond where the remains of Fisher's body where then expo ed. When they came near to the spot, Mr. Grafton, looking Smith full in the face, said, "Mr. Smith, I wish to show you something. Look here!" He pointed to the decomposed body, and narrowly watching Mr. Smith's countenance, remarked.—"These are the remains of Fisher. How do you account for their being found in this point?"

Smith, with the greatest coolness, got off his horse, minutely examined the remains, and then admitted that there was no doubt they were Fisher's. He confessed himself at a loss to account for their discovery, unless it could be (he said) that somebody had wayland him on the road when he left his home for Sydney; had murdered him for the gold and bank-notes which he had about " My hands, his person, and then thrown him into the pond. "My hands, thank Heaven!" he concluded, "are clean. If my old friend could come to life again, he would tell you that I had no hand in his hornble murder."

Mr. Grafton knew not what to think. He was not a behever in ghosts. Could it be possible, he began to ask humself, that old Weir had committed this crune, and—finding it weigh heavily on his conscience, and fearing that he might be detected-had trumped up the story about the ghost-had pretended that ha was led to the spot by supernatural agency-and thus by bringing the murder voluntarily to light, hoped to stifle all suspicion? But then he considered Weir's excellent character, his kind disposition and good nature. These at once put to flight his suspicion of Weir; but still he was by no means satisfied of Smith's guilt, much as appearance was against him.

Fisher's servants were examined, and stated that their master had often taiked of going to England on a visit to his friends, and of leaving Mr. Smith to manage his farm; and that though they

were surprised when Mr. Smith came, and said he had "gone at last," they did not think it at all unlikely that he had done so. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder foundagainst Thomas Smith. He was thereupon transmitted to Sydney for trial, at the ensuing sessions, in the Supreme court. The case trial, at the ensuing sessions, in the Supreme court.

naturally excited great interest in the colony; and public opinion respecting Smith's guilt was evenly balanced.

The day of trial came; and the court was crowded almost to suffocation- The Attorney General very truly remarked that there were circumstances connected with the case which were without any precedent in the annals of jurisprudence. The only witnesses were old Weir and Mr. Gratton. Smith, who defended himself with great composure and ability, cross-examined them at considerable length, and with consummate skill, The prosecution having closed, Smith addressed the Jury, (which consisted of military officers) in his defence. He admitted that the circumstances were strong against him; but he most ingeniously proceeded to explain them. The power of attorney, which he produced, he contended had been regularly granted by Fisher, and he called several witnesses, who swore that they believed the signature to be that of the deceased. He, further, produced a will, which had been drawn up by Fisher's attorney, and by that will Fisher had appointed Smith his sole executor, in the event of his death. He declined, he said, to throw any suspicion on Weir; but he would appeal to the common sense of the jury whether the ghost story was entitled to any credit; and, if it were not, to ask themselves why it had been invented? He alluded to the fact-which in cross-examination Mr. Grafton swore towhen the remains were first shown to him, he did not conduct himself as a guilty man would have been likely to do, although he was horror stricken on beholding the hideous speciacle. He concluded by invoking the Almighty to bear witness that he was innocent of the diabolical crime for which he had been arraigned. The judge (the late Sir Francis Forbes) recapitulated the evidence. It was no easy matter to deal with that part of it which had reference to the apparition; and if the charge of the judge had any leaning one way or the other, it was decidedly in favor of an acquittal. The jury retired; but after deaberating for seven Lours, they returned to the court, with a verdict of Guilty.

The judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the fol-lowing Monday. It was on a Thursday night that he was con-victed. On the Sunday, Smith expressed a wish to see a clergyman. His wish was instantly attended to, when he confessed that he, and he alone, committed the murder, and that it was upon the very rail where Fisher swore he had seen the ghost sitting, that he had knocked out Fisher's brains with a tomahawk. The power of attorney he likewise on fessed was a forgery, but de-

clared that the will was genume.

This is very extraordinary, but is, nevertheless, true in substance, if not in every particular. Most persons who have visited Sydney for any length of time will no doubt have had it narrated to them -Household Words.

BILL JOHNSON'S PLEIMIN.

The Rev. John Abbot, the suler preacher, addressed the Washingtomans of Poughkeepsie on Saintday evening, Sept. 17. After animadverting upon the conduct of clergymen and other persons who refuse to sign the bedge, because they love to drink a little wine occasionally, and illustrating the influence which between the actor and a rival teacher as to which should be employed the example of such individuals exerts on society, gave the following simile:-

During the last war with Great Britain, an American soldier expressed a strong desire to have an opportunity of displaying his valor, but when the opportunity offered used, he was the first to seek a haling place. His eye caught the sight of an old hollow

Leaving the body by the side of the pond, and old Ben and the "movements of the red coats through a knot hole, with the same interest that the Texan lover did, when he behold his gal sewing bear skin peticoats though with very different feedings.

At last when they passed, he sighed, "I hope every one of them will be taken prisoners!"

His whole heart was in the cause, like many people who say they are the friends of temperance; but when kindly solicited to lend the influence of their names and examples to the good cause they advance reasons for refusing to do so, as futile and cowardly as the soldier of hollow-tree memory.

Mr. Abbott concluded with the story of Bill Johnson, who was raised from the pit of incoration through his instrumentality

Mr. Johnson, at the close of a cold water lecture, intimated that he must be permitted to sign the pledge his own way, which he did in these words: "I, William Johnson, pledge myself to drink no intoxicating fiquor for one year." Some thought he wouldn't stick three days; others allowed him a week; and a few gave him two weeks. But the landford who knew him best, her at the handford the years Bill wouldn't have at the plant of the years Bill wouldn't said he was good stuff, but at the end of the year Bill would have a real bender.

Before the year was quite gone, Mr. Johnson was asked by Mr. Abbot, "Bill, am't you going to renew the piedge?"
"Well, I don't know, Jack, but what I will, I have done pretty

well so far, will you let me sign it again my own way?"
"O yes, any way so that you wont drink rum."
He writes, "I, William Johnson, sign this pledge for nine hundred and innery-mme years, and if living at the end of that time, I intend to make out a lease for life."

A day or two after, Johnson went to see his old landlord, who eyed him as a hawk does a chicken. "Oh landlord!" whined Bill, accompanied with sundry contortions of the body as if enduring the most excrutiating torments, "I have such a lump on

my left side."
"That's because you have stopped drinking; you wont live two years longer at this rate."

"It I commence drinking, will the lump go away?"
"Yes. If you don't yo will have another just such a lump on the other side "

" Do you think so, landlord?"

"I know it, you will have them on your arms, back, breast and head; you'll be covered all over with lumps."

"Well, may be I will," said Bill.
"Come, Bill," said the landlord, "let's drink together;" at the same time pouring out the red stuff from a decanter into his glasses, gug, gug, gu,... "No," said Johnson, "I can't for I have signed the pledge again."

"You hain ! though! You're a fool."

"Yes, that oil sailor coaved so hard I could'in get off."

", wish the devit had that old rascal; well, for how long a time do you go this time?

"For mue hundred and ninety-nine years," whimpered B.Il.

" You wont live a year."

"Well, if I drink, you are 'sure the lump on my side will go away? Yes."

"And if I don't drink, I will have just such a lump on the other side?

Well, I guess I wont drink, here is the lump, continued Bill, holding up sometining with a hundred delars in it, " and you say I'll have more such lumps—that's what I want!"—Michigan Temperance Advecate.

Dumorous.

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

IJA Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr Boots, and sarayed to parts at known. We presame these pair of "boots" are rights and ictis. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right," but there is no mistake Mr. Boots is " left."

TTA coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said—"In the Lives the golden calf." Very the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf." "Very likely." replied a lady, "time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

THE PLEASURES OF TRAVELLING - A young lady has been turned THE THEORY OF LEASTFELDS -A young lady has been turned out of secrety at New Jersey, for having upon the rhapsody of the moment, exclaimed at a tea-table, "How pleasant it is to travel." When you are at sea, what can be more delightful than a smack—or on land than a good 'buss."

A very near method of asking subscribers to pay up is adopted by an editorial friend of ours, who says-

"We had sweet dreams the other night. When an around was stai-We dreamed we saw a host of folks Pay up their printer's bal !"

"Go it, old fellew," said two ille scapegraces to an honest laborer at work -"Work away while we play-sow and we'll reap" "Very likely, my lads," replied the old man coolly, "I'm sowing hen.p

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian has beard an amusing definition of " oid fogy." It is one who sais on the shift tail of progress and erres-wo

> When woman's rights are stirred a bit, The first reform she puches on, Is how she may, with least delay, Just draw a pair of breeches on.

The Reason —" Say, Saminy, why don't your mother mend that rip in your breeches " " Oh " she's gone away to the sewing circle, to make clothes for the poor children"

3.7A singer in the northern corner of Iswa, recently dislocated his yaw in attempting to sing " high B.". It appears there was a contest to teach a certain singing school, and the former made such desperate efforts to astonish the natives as led to the lamentable result alove mentioned—but he got the school.

" Madain," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, " if women were adoutted to parador, their tongurs would make it a pur-gatory " " And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," retree, in which he snugly enscoused hims it and watched the pixel the lady, " would from taske it a direct"



Ladies' Department.

CORSET RHYMES

When I was over in your town A week ago, or more, I saw a very sing far thur, I never saw to tore

Twas hanging in a window case, I pon a string a a straddle— Looked something like an heurglass, And something like a saddle

I asked of several mean gents,"
Who chanced to be at hand,
"What was it !" but their gibberish
I could not understood I could not under-tand

One fellow called it " a restraint, On certain parties pisced, Like a decree in Chancery, rostry the tenant's waste."

Another said, "Twas a muchine A lady used to rig her,
To bring her life and form into
The very smallest figure."

At lest a finic gri come out, And think of my amaza'. She asked me "HII would please To buy a pair of stays".

Of course, I'd heard of 'stays' ocfore, But strike me deaf and dumb, If ever I until that hour, Suspected "them was um"

Well-lan't it exceeding strange, That any maid or wife,

Just for a "Intle typer," should
Put out the "lamp of life?"

Another, just the queerest chap
Of any in the swarm—
Sind, "Swarn'the glass of fashion, but
It was the mould of form."

A suirr to no—without 'em: I know that lunatics must have

A Marrinester Hist. -We remember comewhere to have read a story of a youth who, hesitating in his choice between two ladies, by both of whom he was beloved, was brought to a decision by means of a rose. It happened one day, as all the three were wandering in a garden, that one of the girls, in attempting to pluck a new-blown rose, wounded her finger with a thorn. It bled freely, and applying the petals of a white rose to the wound she said smiling. "I am a second Venus. I have dyed the white rose red." At the moment they heard a scream; and feared the other lady, who loitered behind, had met with an accident, hastened back to assist her. The fair one's scream had been called forth by no worse an accident than had befallen her compani n. She had anguly thrown away the offending flower, and made so pertinacious and fretful a lamentation over her wounded finger that the youth, after a little reflection, resolved on a speedy union with the least handsome, but more annable of the two friends Happy would it be for many a kind-hearted woman did the know by what seeming trilles the affection of those whom she loves may be confirmed or alienated for ever.

Man's Weak Part —In the course of a book lately published at New York, cataled the "Revenes of an Old Maid," we are told that the weapons to sublate man are not to be found in the library. but in the kitchen! "The weakest part of the alligator is his but in the kilchen. The weakest pits of the alligator is his stomach. Men is an alligator. Let the young wife fascinate ker husband with the teapor! Let her, so to speak, only bring him into habits of intoxication with that sweet charmer, and make honey-suckles claimber up his chair back, and grow about the legs of his suckies cannor up insert to sach the feet in sup-table—let the hearth-rug be a bed of heart's case for the feet in sup-pers, and the wickedness of the natural enemy must die within him." What excellent wives some of those old maids who write books would make!

Mon By STRONG-MINDED WOMEN - The Cleveland Herald says that on the 1st instant, some thirty women well backed by gentlemen proceeded to the grocery of Anthony Jacobs, in Asiland, and asked him to discontinue the sale of liquor and the use of a bagatelle beard which had inticed many of the youth and some of the married mea from their homes. He refused and the ladies chopped his bagatelle table into kinding-wood, and emptied his liquor into the street. They then visited another grocery and a tavern both of which capitulated.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN-Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him, on meeting with a hare or a fox. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left feet foremost. Julius Casar was almost convulsed by the sound of thusforemost. Junius Casar was almost convuised by the sound of thun-der, and always wanted to get in a cellar, or under ground, to escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Talleyrand tembled and changed color on hearing the word. Marshal baxe, who met and overthrew opon hearing the word posing armies, fied and screamed in terror at the sight of a cata Peer the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though te trad to master the terror, ac leard to do so. Whenever he set foot on one, he would sharek out in distress and agony. Byton would never help any one to salt at the table, not would be be helped himself. If any of the article happene's to be rouled on the table, he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished. The story of the great reach man. Male branche, is well he own, and is well authenticated He fanced he carried an enormous leg of mutton at the up of his nose. No one could convince him to the contrary. One day a gennose. No one could convince non to inc contrary. One day a gentleman visiting him adopted this plan to cure him of his folly, he approached him, when he suddedly exclaimed, "Ha" your legid mution has struck me in the face." at which Malebrane's expression regret. The friend went on "May I not remove the encumbrane with a razor?" "Ah, my friend! my friend! I owe you more that life. Yes, yes; by all means out it off." In a twinkling the friend hie. Yes, yes; by an unament of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from highly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and the under his cloak a superb leg of mutton, raised it in triumph. cried Maichranche, "Thre 'I breathe! I am saved! free, my head is feet, but—but—it was raw, and that is cooled? Mr mer "Truly, but then you have been seated near the fire; that must be treason." Malchianche was satisfied and 6 fire; that must be Malebranche was sampled, and from that time forward he made no more complain's about any mutton-leg, or any other monstrous projuberance on his nige

ARABIAN COURTSEIF - An Amborn having brought a blush one maiden's cheek by the carnestness of his gaze, said to her, " My look have planted roses in your cheeks, why foiled me to gather then the law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

[URIGINAL] FOR MISS EMMA

I scarce can choose my theme to write. How seem those charms betake their On this far album page.

Nince wouth so soon is out of sight. How soon the flow'r of youth is gone. Then, not one sacred house.

Since youth so soon, so fair and gay, With all its specuse plays, Alas will quickly pass awas, Through life's uneven ways

Then, not one sacred hour
Of youth's bright summy day,
alsy dismal thoughts devour,
Not on the beauty prey

Through life's uneven ways

But seen to day a blossom bright
In childhood's fair and flow'ry lawn,
And acep thee evermore,

Professor Sillman, in an address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale Codege, remarked that the best deploma for woman is a large family of children, and an honored and happy husband. The Professor thought that, with regard to the degrees of Mistress of " Arts." lately conferred by a Western Conege, the title would be more becoming with " He" prefixed to it; for Mistress of Hearts women must ever be.

A voung lady in Albany was lately married to Mr. William Tongne | Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will Isn't she Tongue-tied! We hope she will be happy and hold her | not depart from 11--Percerbs e 22 e 6 Tongu- many a long year.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.

The Grand Jury of Boston has found bills of indictment against cay than Toronto, which sucked from the people \$328,000 m small sums annually. It will be recollected that the Leader paper of this cay in a rowrous style, said some short time ago, that the people of Maine had not been like Canada cursed with intemperative immediately prior to the passage of the Maine Law. This fact is one of many more that would deprove his assertions—and this is the paper that the Srinit of Hamilton thinks wrote an excellent and sensible that the Sriair of trainmon times wrote an executent and sensible article on temperance.Tennessee is said to be in a fair way to obtain a prohibitory anti-liquor law......The New York city Temperance Aliance are going to have a large tent erected near the Crystal Palace, for the delivery of lectures during the show—a good more-

33- We learn by the Minesotian, that a prohibi ory liquor law has just been passed by the territorial Legislature. It has been prepared in accordance with an opinion, previously requested, from their Chief.

in accordance with an opinion, previously requested, from their Chief Justice. Thus Minesotta has now a prohibitory law which will be sustained to the fullest extent. The rum traffic there is dead. In Al-baina there was a State Temperance Convention held on the third Monday in May ... The Crystal Fount Temperance paper is to be enlarged ... In Maryland a but has been proposed to the Sanate, submitting the question of the propriety of the passage of a prohibitive law to the people The Michigan Temperance Advocate with the graph of the Law Constitution of the property of the prop cate states the granfying fact, that several of the Lake Erie Steamers owned by Mr Owens of Detroit, have determined to dispense with their name to sell Leques to passengers In Michigan there are their BARS TO SELL DIGEOUS TO ASSESSED AS A THE MEMBER HERE AND TO SEE DOWN TO SEE THE SECOND TO SEE THE WHO IN A SECOND TO SEE THE WHO IN A SECOND TO SECOND THE MEMBER AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAVE RELIED TO SEE THE BILL THE MEMBER AND THE BILL THE SECOND TO SEE THE SECOND THE nsking for an amendment of the Maior Law—there having been a tie, and the speaker refusing to vote. This shows rather a retrograde movement to public opinion—at all events it proves the mighty influ-

NIW BRUNSWICK - It is granfying to see by the Telegraph that NAW BRUNNICK —It is graining to see by the Telegraph that the Major of the City of St. John's just elected is a Son of Temperance, and was chosen on account of his abstinence principles. The April Session of the Grand Division was held on the 27th April, only 40 delegates attended. This is a very small number. The telegraph says that the "Bree clause," in the late act, is working very injuriously. So it will, and so will all trimining and truckling on the liquor question, or indeed in the temperance cause

DISTRESSING CALANITY -On Tursday last the 11th met, an accident occured on Lake Simcoe which has rarely been equalled as regards the loss of life thereby incurred. Mr. George Munico was removing his family and household effects from the village of Sutton, Georgian, in a small open boat; and when within three miles of Beavorton, in which they were going to reade) a squall sprang up, and the boat immediately filled with water and instantly sunk. Out of seven persons who were on board at the time, only two were saved. Those who thus met a watery grave, consisted of Mr. Munro's wife, -two children, his brother James, about twenty-six years of age, and a lad of the age of 14 years, named William Abbot. The bodies were all ultimately recovered. In reference to this accident we cannot hat be impressed with the fact that " In the Riest of Life we are in peath."—Com.

Hientand Division, Scarboro, will hold a grand source on Tues day the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P. M, on the farm of the late Edward Cornwall, about ten miles from Toronto. Good speakers, and the Unionville Band, will be in attendance—tickets Is, 3d. The Sons of Totonto should attend

OSTADIO DIVISION OPEN MEETINGS .- This plan is succeeding well; the Division has now held two open meetings, both of which have been well attended. Several speakers addressed the audiences, which were composed of sons from all the divisions in Toronto, and by others, not sons. On next Monday evening there is to be another open meeting. Five persons were again impated into this division last evening.

OSTALIO DIVISIOS PAID DELEGATES .- Tius Division appointed two paid delegates to St. Catharines, on the 16th instant, viz., Brs. C. Durand and J. W. Woodall.

Norice.-The editor of this paper will be in St. Catharines the Egreater part of this week, at the Grand Division.

THE MARKHAN DIVISION OF Sorts have passed a resolution eclaning that it is inconsistent in a Son of Temperance to advertise sparitious liquors.



Pauths' Department.

ORIGINAL LITTLE KATE

B) THE POREST MARD

In ever's balmy hour,
In the pessamine bow'r,
I into pessamine bow'r,
I into masky inght to womit.
I then memories wartin,
I then memories wartin,
I then glot have a time memorial Kato
Described her memorial Kato
Described her memorial into the common security.
It say there has defended her terminal wartin. Latte hat I remember again

Embralying thought Hintedying thought
Has a victory wood lat.
And ton a trophs from fite.
La the instabling trop fite.
La the instabling trop
La flat so fail solly paints lattle Kate
Dear little Kate.
Azure cycld Kate.
Lattle reals that approaches me then

that whise it wores the same. That whise rid my name. The same merry prattle and prate. The same curis of gold. That our my check roll'd. When last that I kissed lattle kate. De if hitle K it, immorest bate. Little Is the tant I loved long ago.

Cozot Ro, 4th April, 1953

The love was more dest.

In a 4 knew is oncore,

For the was the chamble state,

Unstanted by art.

Was my warm dittle heart,

Last 1 rhood in my bound of Kate,

Boar inthe hair.

Pure heart a Kate,

Man and a chamble their indeeste. that it turns so winte life's tide shall

The Levels often rings, can seven often trops,

1) it salver I pi wrigs,

Veleraag was a Franjed as thy mate,

Vad a smill semis cures.

Jamy neck I bet press.

And know that mat arrabs little kate's.

Dear little Kate,

Mirra annihil beto. Merry mailed feate. Little hate with the free loving heart

But the vision is past.
On it vanish that,
As the moment of one wageth late,
still a voice ever dear
the good memory's ear,
Lie voice of my brigh hitle kate,
Dear tittle Kate,
Love de hitle Kate,
Below'd tho' we're far far apart

A TRUE STORY.

We are going to tell you a true story of two little girls of eight and six years old, whom we's sall cast Grace and Lizzie. These children had one sister, Fanny, much older than they were; and two sisters, Annie and Neitie, in arer their own age. One day their mother went out, and is it Fanny to arrange her nitle sisters smithly and nearly for a small party. When it was time for them to dress Grace could not find her white stockings; it was winter and her white cotton ones were too thin. Fanny looked for them in every possible place, but could not find them; and, finally, brought a pair of very light colored ones, and told her that she would be obliged to wear them. Grace sat down on the floor, and began to cry, and to say that she could not possibly go with colored stockings. Fanny coaved her and reasoned with her, and finally told her that she could not go unless she wore them, and she must make her choice; but Or ce was not to be per-

sunded: she still sat crying in the floor.

Lizzie, in the meantime, was quiedy putting on her stockings; and suddenly she looked up in Fanny's face and said, "I might wear the colored stockings, dear Fanny, and let Grace have

" So you might, dear; but do just as you like about n," was Fanny's reply

Lazzie sat thoughtful for a few moments, and then asked Fanny to take her in her lap; and she put her head on her sisters is should rand still remained thinking. Presently she said, "I know which mamina would like best to have me do, dear Fanny," and then in a lower tone, she added, "and I know which God would like best.

"So do I, darling; but you must make up your mind about

Lizzie could not quite decide; but, at last she said, "I cannot i sister Fanny-I cannot. All the girls will wear white stockings: and they will think I ain not a neat little girl."

While this struggle had been going on in Lazzie's mind, her desire of gratifying herself had been strugglened by Annie and Netty, who said repeatedly to Lezzie, "Don't give them up. If Grace is such a haughty girl let her stay at home." but conscience was keenly alive in Lazzie's little breast, and she had seen her duty very plain'y before her; but it was a hard one,

and she could scarcely obey it. Fainty told her that she must a get ready immediately, then, as there was no time to be lost. White her sisters were washing her face, Lizzie looked very sober, and, with a quivering hip, said, "You're not pleased with me, dear Fainty."

"I am not as well pleased with you as if you had given.

Grzee the stockings; but I am not displeased with you, answered Fanny.

Fanny left the room shortly after; and when she returned, 1 Lizzie was just tying her slipper-strings over the colored ras dramii g on the white ones. Lazzae jumped up, and holding out her dress to get a full view of her feet looked first at them, and then, with a bright smile, into her sister's face. "I think the colored stockings are the pretuest after all, dear Fanny, she said.

Dear little child her act of self-demai and disinterestedness had made the colored stockings more beautiful in her eyes than the fairest white ones, and made the whole afternoon one of enjoyment.

While we admired the beautiful, unselfish spirit of little Lizzie, and watched the hard struggie between right and wrong in her breast, we could not but feel with how much judgment Fanny acted, in letting the child work out her own trust without a word from her to turn the balance, and how richly she was rewarded by her little sister's sed-demal.

We hope our little readers will all remember this story, I work with the same effect.—(Ed. Sen ,

which is true in every particular. The stockings belonged to Luzzie; see had a perfect right to wear them, and a great many children would never have thought of such a thing as giving them up, but she chose to make her sister happy, and the happiness returned ten fold upon her own heart. Our older and younger readers both can learn a leason from this story. All can learn to be self-denying, and all older aisters can learn to act with Fanny's good judgement, when left with the care of younger children - Youth's Friend.

A CHILD AT PRAYER

TERRS BRILL TE

Sweeter than the songs of thrushes, When the winds are low Brighter than the spring time blushes, Reddening out of snow, Were the voice and check so fair, Of the little child at prayer

Like a white lamb of the meadow, Climbing through the light : Like a priesters in the shadow Of the temple bright, Seemed slie, saying, Ho's One, Thine and not my will be done

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance

GLANDFORD, May 9th, 1853.

DEAR Six.-Being absent from home I did not see until this date Mr Kennedy's letter, or I should have replied to it before, but lest he should think that his last shot has totally unministed me I will reply now, though late. He seems bound up in mysteries, his language is so ambiguous that it is hard to get at him. I care very little for his referring me, or any school boy, to "Tyson's edition of Bonnycastle's Algebra for the Gianford Problem and its solution," it did not come Algebra for the Glanford Problem and its solution," it did not come from me as he well know. I knew it was not original before he told me, but the placing of \(\psi\) as a symbol of quantity is no doubt original. He save that I said I had never seen or heard of such a character as \(\psi\) this is a misrepresentation. I did not say I had never seen such a character, I am not quite so silly. I said, and still say, that it is some new thing in Algebra, I e the symbol (\(\psi\)) as used by Mr. K. Again, I asked what was the square root of (\(\psi\)), he did not tell us, and I say again that his solution is more of a mystery than the question as it originally appeared in the Gens. I mystery than the question as it originally appeared in the Gem. I do not wish to dispute about trifles, but talking about packet pistols and school-boys is not trifling, surely not. No wodner he talks about pocket pistots, in doubt he is somewhat alarmed, they are dangerous wrapons for children to handle. I learn that his question, which he wished us to grapple with, has been treated with all the candour necessary, and sent you for publication by P. Mr. K. need not be in anywise troubled about my Protege as he calls P, he can answer for hungilf. for hunself.

I am Dear Sir, yours in haste, JOHN W. FERGUSON.

GLANDFORD, May 4th, 1853.

Sin,—If Mr. Kennedy in his erudite communication which appeared in the Gem of the 5th of April last, means to convey the idea, that, Algebra is that branch of the Mathematics in which calculations are performed by means of symbols, I think all will agree with him; but if he intends to mainten that Algebra is the science of symbols, then I, for one, will not contend about trifles, but will cheerfully permit Mr. K. to remain in his glory. Now, Mr. Editor, the symbols of Algebra may be divided into symbols of quantity and symbols of of Algebra may be divided into symbols of quantity and symbols of relation, the sign or character (+) is a symbol of relation and not of quantity, it cannot, therefore, according to the laws of convenional language, he used as a symbol of quantity—this I am quite wining to subunit to Mr. K. 's learned judgment. Mr. K. insunuates that the second question was intended as a pocket pistol for the County of York. No such thing, the County of York is not allowed to carry pistols, they are dangerous wespons. However, I beg here to say to Mr. K. that two questions, original ones too, were innecesed in No. Mr. K that two questions, original ones too, were proposed in No. 16 of the North American, which were not even honoured with the elequent epithet "pocket-pistols. When Mr. K's equation $x + \sqrt{x} = 1^{\circ}$, upon which he seems to place great value, is cleared of the radical quantity. We hear by transposition the final equation. x - 36 x - x + 324 = 0, which by Simpson's Algebra, page 154, does not adout of a secution by quadratics. I regret that the solution of K. Dandas Academy, to Mr. Fergusson's question is not in accordance with the rules of the science. The following equations can be readily solved by quadra ics, and wall fully repay the

young angebrant for any trouble he may have in their solution.—

Given $\begin{pmatrix} (x+y) & (xy+1) = 10 & xy \\ (x+y) & xy+1 = 208 & xy \end{pmatrix}$ to find x and y by quadratics

Yours truly, &c ,

BRITAIN IS GETTING AWAKE—THE TRUE REMEDY SEEN.

"This is a question-the question which British philanthropists must now prepare themselses to pender, and ere long to answer. And who that has soberly reflected upon, or taken any pains to investigate, the character, tendency, and results of the traffic in intextigate, the character, resolucy, since teached to fire traffic in intexticating liquors, but will be at once prepared to form and declare their emphatic decision? For our-elves, apeaking most advisedly, we intreservedly and carnestly pronounce a deep and decided contiction, that the legalized sale of intexticating drinks as beverages is an anomaly in regislation as unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic, as any law-framed mischiel over known or concerted of. We, therefore, are for suppression—the total, legal, penal suppression of the entire traffic, as speedily and effectually as possible."—British Temperance Advante.

The above is an extract from a Bri ish temperance paper of influence, and it shows that the light of NEAL DOWISM, has reflected on the East from the West. The mother, in these co-A-HEAD DATS, has got to learn from her children. America is teaching England the beauty of truthful legislation. Britain is about to adopt the system of decimal currency-the American improved legal reforms, and now her temperance men see the necessily of the enactment of laws to put down the traffic. Yes, intemperance will never receive a right check until legislation forinds the occuse system. Then moved sure to will have a GREAT HELPER, IN THE LAWS OF THE LAND, and

Che Canadian Son of Cemperance.

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—Frorers ckep 23.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853.

BONG OF THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN

BY DAVID RESERLL

From the bright crystal fountain That flows in beauty fire. By shady hill and mountain, Fill high the cup for me' Sing of the sporkling waters Bing of the crolling spring— Let freedom's some and daughters Their joyous tribute bring

Twas the pure piedge of Edon, Ere serrow's notes were heard, Ere our first mother heeding The subtile serrent's word— Forgetting their Crestor, Plunged her long race in wor, And caused o'er beauteous Nature, The seeds of death to grow. American Union.

From man) a happy dwelling,
Late misery advik abode,
Now the drik peal is swelling.
The brum of pealse to God.
Hear the glad song avending
From many a thankful heart
Hope, Joy, and Ponce are ble
And each their aid impart

We'll join the tuneful chorus, And take our songs on high; And raise our songs on high The cheering view before us Delights the raputed eye. The glerious cause is gatuing New strength from day to d The drunkard heat is waning Before cold water's away.

The Steamer "Mazeppa" for St. Catharines, on Wednesday Morning next.

Captain Donaldson, of this boat, informs us that he will leave Toronto, to accommodate passengers going to the meetings of the League or Grand Division, at Seven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday morning next. This will enable many delegates to arrive there much sooner, than by going by the morning boat to Ningara, and thence to St. Catharines; therefore, we advise all to avail themselves of this arrangement.

THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.-A branch of this association was formed in this city, on Wednesday the 11th instant, and resolutions were moved by several gentlemen. Strange to say, not one of the movers was a DRINKING MAN, nor was there a SINGLE DELEGATE from THAT CLASS, the DRINKING PORTION of the community, to gain over whom and to receive the money and votes of whom this NEW ASSOCIATION is ostensibly formed-verifying fully what we have always said, that drinking men will not associate thus to put down intemperance. In a few instances, no doubt they will, but they will only be the exceptions, whereas the great bulk of every Branch of the League, will be composed of old teetotallers or sons. If this be the case, why injure our good name by changing the feature of all modern temperance associations-TOTAL ABSTINENCE? Of the officers and managers of the County of York Branch, not one of them is, or has been for some time past, a drinking man. Now all this work could have been done, and all the good the movement can do, could be done by a Provincial Association of the friends of Total Abstinence, without a mixture for effect of a few drinking men. Although numerous advertisements were inserted in the city papers, and a large bill incurred by Mr. J. M. Ross, their Secretary, amounting probably to more than the amount of the money paid in; yet at the formation of the County Branch, not one delegate from the DRINKING CLASSES attended, or was appointed to carry out the League.

JUDGE MARSHALL AND THE LEAGUE.

Thr following remarks are taken from an account of the late league meeting held in this city, as reported in the North American. They are said to have been made by Judge Marshall on moving a certain resolution:

He might be permitted on this occasion to express his opinion on the formation of the League itself, and it was right that he should do so, as his name had appeared in a public print in regard to this movement as being unlavourable to it. He would not to this movement as being unlavourable to it. He would not impute improper motives to the individual who introduced his name in reference to this matter; but he would say, when the first notice of this League was given, it received his entire approbation (Applause). He was aware of the existence of similar associations in the parent country. He was for years a member of the great Scottish Temperance League, an association which had effected more good through its missionaries and lecturers employed, and its other agencies, than any other movement in the United Kingdom. It has been in operation for many years, and is a formidable agency indeed in carrying on the temperance movement. There are several other similar secieties in England, although known by different names. Only yesterday he received a copy of the Bristol Temperance Herald, and there is an article in it in reference to the Maine Law, or a new alliance in Manchester.—North American, May 19th, 1853.

Now if this be the case, the statements made by Judge Mar-

Now if this be the case, the statements made by Judge Marshall are incorrect, and contrary to his after verbal statements to the editor of this paper. We are also told that his expressions on the occasion were different from the above, and that he distincily said that the present Constitution of the League was in some things defective. In the first place Judge Marshall is made to say that the Scottish Temperance Leegue and English League are similar to the Canadian, that is, not based on temperance, but admitting driekens and sellers of introxicating driekens and the case, or that there has been any specialistic, either in England or the last there has been in session since October Term, without intermission, dispatching the criminal business of the County. I have kept a docket and table of contents, cause, time, &c., in my own way, collateral to and independent of the usual records of the Court, and without wearying your patience with the process I have gone through, I will give you the result, which is, that that there has been for the use and abuse of ardent spirits in Alleg-

United States, similar in this respect to the League in Canada-The Scottish Temperance League, the British Temperance Association, and the London Temperance League, are all based strictly on Temperance in their members. The one proposed to be formed in Manchester, but not yet formed, nor is it known how it will succeed if formed, is said to have a constitution which will include drinking men and teetotallers. Of this as yet the British public know little, but it will inevitably prove a failure in England. There is more chance of such an association succeeding in Canada, but little even here-unless indeed it be carried out as it has been so far entirely by teetotallers. Why is the matter thus carried on under false colors? Why call it an association of drinking men and teetotallers, when the former as yet have not joined it? Again we were the first to mention to Judge Marshall the fact of this new society in Manchester, he having at the time, not seen the Bristol Herald. He then expressed to us his surprise at such a proposition, and said that it would not be so bad to admit men who took but a glass for fashion sake, but he could not listen for a moment to a proposition that would allow (as the Canadian League does.) the admission of innkeepers and distillers into the same association with tectotallers. He said he was then going to Hamilton, and intended to explain his views on this subject. From this conversation we clearly understood him to say that he was opposed to the present constitution of the League, which is all we have ever said. After the above League meeting Judge Marshall called at our office, and when we alluded to this conversation, he admitted that he had changed his views some since we had seen him before, and that now he was willing to join in a League which admitted only MODERATE DRINKERS as members, and still thought it wrong to admit those who got their living by selling alcohol. To this we remarked that MODERATE DRINKERS often did more harm than DRUNKARDS, so far as true progress in the temperance movement was concerned. There seems to us no consistency in excluding those who sell, if you admit those who buy of sellers.

WHAT CAN SONS AND TEETOTALLERS DO ?- There are nearly twenty thousand Sons in Upper Canada, or at least, that number are now or have been in the order; and there are more than that number of tectotallers in this Province; then there is an army of over 40,000 men tectotailers, and an equal number of adult females of similar sentiments in our Province. With this army of people all united, and working for one common end, the Maine Law can and must be passed within a few years. It can be done without the immediate assistance of drinking men. Their united action would have such a moral effect on the community, that nothing could withstand it.

CAN ANY ONE TELL US What "TEMPERANCE" means in 1853?-Is a society composed of drinking men and tectotallers a TEMPE-RANCE organization or not?

IN EVERY STATE OF THE AMERICAN UMON-so far-prohibitory laws have been carried by total abstinence associations: and the greatest enemies of these laws have been found to be moderate drinkers! Why? Because they drink so little that they do not feel the real effects of the traffic. Yet they hate to give up their fashionable glass of wine, their evening toddy or their morning dram. Now, we say, that temperance man will find out to their cost, that they will have to do the FIGHTING AND WORKING in this business in Canada after all. Americans have found this out in Boston and Maine. Out of 2,500 subscribers to this paper, we or our agents have been able to get but few persons not tectotallers to take it :- and the same will be found to be the case with all temperance periodicals. As temperance associations let us influence drinking men all we can, but let us not fraternize with them as if they were of the same sentiments, and call them temperance men when they are not such.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN JUDGES.

The opinion of American Judges and Grand Juries have been repeatedly given against the license system, which they have unhestiatingly said over and over again is the cause of the great bulk of all crime. There is not a Judge or Magistrate in Canada, who will speak with an unprejudiced voice, but would confirm the following strong but truthful remarks of a Pensylvanian Judge. Now how can men having a spirit of true patriotism, or love for their fellow beings, oppose the enactment of a law in Canada which will prevent the causes of crime? The evil being admitted and known-the cause pointed out-what other course can duty dictate than the abolition of the traffic? To be sure we cannot prevent all the drunkenness, it will exist to a small extent, notwithstanding the most vigorous and searching laws, but our Statute Book should at least be pure and rational.—(Ed. Son)

JUDGE MOLURE AND INTEMPERANCE.

Judge McClure of Putsburgh in a charge to the Grand Jury set week, spoke of intemperance and crime in the following emphatic manner:

The court has been in session since October Term, without

hany County, every case on the October calender would have been disposed of in one week (and the District Attorney confirms this statement,) with the utmost case, and the cases would have been of a trifling nature. There would not have been one case in the Oyer and Terminer.

I shall coarse to rate any more to Grand Jurios shout this com-

in the Oyer and Terminer.

I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of imbecile legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crime and poverty before their faces have failed to convince; if a ceaseless drain upon their charity, from destitution caused by drink; if their increased taxes; if men's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidence of our senses will not enlighten our understanding, in this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding; cts, represented by drive and common sense, then to talk upon this theme. this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding icts, prompted by duty and common sense, then to talk upon this theme longer here, is time thrown sway. If society chooses to indulge in this costly laxury of woe and the causes that produce it, I have no more to say, for society has the power to select its own peculiar enjoyments, and indulge itself therein. Its right to do so is more questionable. more questionable.



The following letters show the current of public opinion in Upper Canada on the advertising question. All these letters have come to us unsolicited, from the spontaneous action of the Divisions. They all breathe the right spirit. Probably nine out of ten of all the Divisions would speak in the same way.

SONS OF TORONTO TOWNSHIP.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed by the W. P. of Philanthropic Division, No 352 S of T, to send you the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously at our last meeting, for insertion in your valuable paper.

Yours, in L P. and F., G. A. HODGSON, R. S.

May 10, 1853.
1st. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Division, that it is a

1st. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Division, that it is a gross inconsistency for the proprietor of a paper, being a Son of Temperance, to advertise in his columns intoxicating liquors, as it tends to promote the sale thereof, and propagate intemperance.

2nd. Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of the editor of the Son of Temperance, in taking up the subject, and so ably exposing to the public, the inconsistent conduct of the editor of the Sprit of the Age, and that it is our opinion that no Son of Temperance can give publicity to such advertisements, without virtually violating his piedge.

TACKS, that appear weekly in the WATCHMAN newspaper against the editor of the Son of Temperance, and consider the same as calculated to injure the cause of temperance, and wholly unworthy a member of our noble Order. Carried unanimously.

SONS OF THORNHILL.

Mr. Editor.—It was resolved by our Division, that we consider the proceedings of the editor of the Spirit of the Age with regard to the advertision Liquors in the Canadian newspaper, as a violation of the constitution of our Order.

I am directed by the Division to send you the above notice for your information, as to what we thought about the matter.

I remain yours, in L. P. and F.

WM. McMORRIN, R. S.

May 17, 1853.

LAMBTON DIVISION OF SONS.

Moved by Br. Jackson, and seconded by Br. Vert, and Resolved: that a vote of thanks be given to the editor of the Gem, for the unremitting exertions and unting zeal (notwithstanding the varied hostilities from different quarters,) which he has manifested in behalf of the noble enterprise of the Sons of Temperance in the world's reformation, in exposing the glaring inconsistencies of the Spirit of

SMITHFIELD SONS, GORE OF TORONTO.

Mr. Epiron.—I have been desired by Smithfield Division, No. 72, to forward these resolutions to you:—

1st. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Division of

our Order, to express their sentiments on the discussion between Br. C. Durand and the editor of the Spirit of the Age 2nd, That we look with Surprise and regret on the fact that any Son of Temperance should support the editor of the Spirit in the stand he has taken on this question, as we believe the publishing of mioxicating liquor for sale, to be virtually aiding and abetting in the sale of the same; thereby violating the spirit and intention of the publishing

the pledge.

3rd. The dus Division return Br. C. Durand thanks for the able anner in which he has exposed the inconsistency of the editor of the

manner in which he has exposed the intermediate Spirit and his supporters

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Br. C. Durand for insertion in his excellent temperance paper.

Yours, L. P. and F.

JAS. BENNET, R. S.

St. Andrews, May 16, 1953.

SONS OF NORFOLK.

Waterford, May 19, 1853.

Sin and Brother—The subjoined resolutions passed by Townsend Division, No. 141, I am directed to forward to you for publi-

Cation — Whereas this Division has viewed with regret a controversy carried on for some time between the Canadian Son of Temperance, (the acknowledged organ of the Sons.) and the Spirit of the Age. (prefersing to be the organ of the Hamilton Divisions and Grand Scribe.) and considering it to be the duty of this as well as every other Division to well weigh the matter as conveyed in the various circulats, received by this and other Divisions, it is therefore moved by Brother Robt. Walker, seconded by Brother G. W. Griffins, and resolved —

" lat. That this Division is of opinion that it is altogether inconsistent and entirely at variance with the order of the Sons of Temsistent and entirely at variance with the order of the Sons of Temsistent and entirely at variance with perance, for any member to advertise, or in any way connive with the Liquor Traffic.

2nd. That this Division instructs their representative to the Grand

Division to make the necessary inquiries with regard to the true position of the Grand Scribe, and his authority for using his officed influence in his attempting to circulate a print, the Editor of which

advocates at the same time, both the Maine Law principles, as well as the Liquor Traffic, to accommodate both parties

3rd That this Division critically agrees with the Editor of the Son

of Temperance in the course 1 as pursued in exposing to the world the inconsistent conduct of any officer or member of the Order of the inconsistent conduct of any officer or member of the Order of Sons of Temperance
4th That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the editor of the Son of Temperance for his consideration and insertion in his valuable paper."

Yours in L. P. F. J. M. GREEN, R. S.

SONS OF MORPETH, ON LAKE ERIE.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Believing that you are still in the land of the living, notwithstanding the annihemas of the Spirit of the Age, I take the liberty of informing you of what I believe to be the general impression of all true Sons of Temperance here on the suicidal course of the LATE Br. McQueen and the NEWI-TEET/STAL PORTION of his sup-

When a Son of Temperance weekly demands a prohibitory liquo law—preaches the beauties of temperance—points to the normors
prungenness, as sufficient arguments in favor of such a measure tempts to show the MORAL CRIMINALITY of those engaged "PROFFERING THE CUP OF ENCHANTMENT," and "PROFFERING THE CUP OF ENGHANTMENT," and yet allows hunself or mediums over which he has entire control, to be made use of in INFORMING THE PUBLIC where the object of his aversion can be plentifully obtained; it is hard to make candid men beheve he is consistent. If any one were to publish through our community, and at every corner of our streets, daily erroclaim in a loud voice to the Public, where intoxicating drinks were sold, he would be set down as an enemy to the Order; but if we were told that he was in reality expoliced as a Menuer, and recommended for so doing ly his Division—what same man could believe that consistency was a characteristic of our Order, and that our commended for so doing by his Division—what save man could believe that consistency was a characteristic of our Order, and that our professions were not hyperetrical? It would be an insult to his common sense to attempt to reason hua into anything else!! And what less is the crime of the contor of the Spirit of the Age! It is true he has not gone forth personally as a herald, but he has not gone forth personally as a herald, but he has proclaimed in through his columns, and has thereby made an impression too often made by professed supporters, the effects of which may be seen on the late vote in Parliament and the defeat of the prohibitory law.

tory law.

It is a strange world we live in; but stranger still is the fact, that there are DIVISIONS SLSTAINING MR. McQUEEN, when his four-mouthed defences, and his league with "Leaguers," ought to convince them of his non-tectotal principles.

Yours, respectfully.

MORPETH.

Howard, May, 1853.

The above is from a true Son, and we only regret that he has not signed his name to it. Let every man sign what is truth with his name, for of such sentiments as the above no man need be ashamed. -[Ed. Son]

TORIGINAL !

GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN SHIPS "ALCOHOL" AND "COLDWATER."

Whose crew and collective eight,
And Alcokol her guns defled,
With thirty two, her drinking freight.

With thirty two, her druxing is eagent.

Sir Allan stood on quarter deck, And Bridgely held a heavy gun, Determined that Coldwater's wreck Achieved should be with wit and fun.

Hartman, Christic, Eastern, Western, Wright, Sufficient were to weigh down wrong, When coupled with a Brown and Witter.

And aided by McKenzie's tongue.

And spit out thre and thuminery, Were should on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

Distributed on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

The people's voice obeject.

Ye friends of temp'rance when again Young wiscong it will be a supplied wisdom is dissoived.

The twonty-ciph who call'd it muninery.

And Journal of the provided on by—court Mac, And Young who call'd it muninery.

The people's voice obeject.

Ye friends of temp'rance when again Young wiscong with the people

Macdonald, Scotla's sacred name,
And Parkick Ireland's patron Saint,
A share in this great contest claim,
And laughed at Hinck's loud complaint.

Cameron with shovel and tongs.

This great Inspector wrise to his Tail, Collnel Prince with musket and sword, A Morrisson from Nisgars, And noble Shaw with pitchfork prongs. Who voted NO, why should be fail?

Ship Alcohol did bravely board.

Are not assizes his Tiara.

Colducater's ship was haul'd long side,
Whose crew all told were twentyeight,
And Helleville's gented Murney,
With Sicotte, Morin, Cauchon, blood
All scions of French chivalry;
With thry two, her drinking freight.

"THE WATCHMAN."-This paper in its issue of the 14th inst contains two columns, as usual the only editorial in the paper, which relates to its differences with the Canadian Son of Temperance. Our readers are aware that in our answers to this voluminous Talk about NOTHING, on the part of the Watchman editor, we have during the past six weeks occupied in all, little over one c lumn of this paper; and why-because we really could not see any thing to argue about with the Watchman, and because we can amuse our readers otherwise than with abuse of a neighbor. With the Spirit and Hamilton Divisions we have been contending for a great principle, of importance to the order, and have therefore discussed the matter fully, as well as allowed it to discussed by others in our columns. We have such that the state of the order of the or to the order, and have therefore discussed the matter fully, as well as allowed it to discussed by others in our columns. We have succeeded in showing the truthfulness of our position before the temperance public; and have so far been sustained by a large majority of the Divisions. New as to the Watchman it never adheres to any thing except to its continual hostility to the Son of Temperance. It is said truly that a man who has harry insured you will seldom forgive you, and so it is with the editor of the Watchman. The people of this city know, and the members of his Church know, that when we originated the naves, he was able to the real columns and the members of his Church know, that when we you, and so it is with the editor of the Watchman. The people of the cut you, and the members of his Church know, that when we can be admitted at the close of 1851. His paper as he admitted at the close of 1851, was not generally received as a Temperance paper, and on this ground—because the public, and very clumsy way. Its mode of the revelleng is then by taking flying jumps and crawling up trees. It breeds in the early part of summer, and has usually four young. Its mode of the mode of mile pround, and then in a very clumsy way. Its mode of the revelleng is then by taking flying jumps and crawling up trees. It breeds in the early part of summer, and has usually four young. Its food is similar to that of other squareds, and it remains compared to the mode of mile pround, and it remains compared to the mode of the mode of mile pround, and it remains compared to the mode of the mode of the mode of the mode of mile pround, and it remains compared to the post of the tree.

This mode of mile pround, and then the value floor of mile crawling up trees. It then does not crawling up trees. It breeds in the early part of summer, and has usually four young. Its mode of mile pround, and it remains compusely too, looked upon time as a cut of reading the theorem as a continuing to the total of mode of mile crawling up trees. It breeds in the early part of summer, and has usually four young. It mode of mile pround, and it remains compused to the mode of mile part two feet lones. The tree does of mile mode of mile m

cards &c., and who before he had been in the Driving sex months, received out of its funds \$300, as a foan, which he has not yet repaid, and which no doubt, has greatly helped him to suetsin his paper. What we state can be proved from the records of that Driving. It was our intention to have occupied more space this time in this inatier, but we must reserve it for another occasion. As to our assertions there is not one that we cannot prove; but he has failed to prove his, and he will one that we cannot prove; but he has failed to prove his, and he will have a chance to prove that with regard to our asking the Ontario Division to give or loan us £20, failing in which he will stand convicted of willful falsehood. Our assertion as to his not paying one of the gentlemen in his office, Mr. Robinson, is true. He has paid stace, but that gentleman came to us professionally on the matter, when, not wishing to sue the Watchman editor, we recommended him to go to Mr. McNab. Has the Watchman ever proved that every mail brought us large bundles of returned papers!

The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL]
THE LAMP OF HOME

How sweetly beams afar, afar, The glimmer of that clear bright star, That now with mild and gende rays Attracts the weated wand'rer's gaze, It leaps across the breast of night To greet us with its wercome light, From humble hut or lordly dome, To greet us with its wescome light, From humble but or lordly dome, The lamp light of the hearth of home

What the' we brave the tempest wrath, That housely sweeps across our path, What the hie's cold and pelting stern In trezing foids enwraps our form. The drear the path and lone the

Tho' drear the point.
Way,
We head them not if we may say,
Love's watcher lights the beacon dome,
The bright ising in our own dear home.

The pane the watcher lingers near,
The wished for first lov d step to hear,
Or ever on his coming way.
Her gaze intently secks to stay,
E'en till a tear relieves her eye,
Or weared hope enjoys a sigh,
Till veil'd her view by ev'ning's gloom,
She trims and lights the long of home.
That magic unite shall be our guale,
That magic unite shall be our guale,
That magic unite shall be our guale.
That magic unite shall be our guale.
That magic unite shall be our guale. Cobound, 8th April, 1853.

But watchful still as timid doer, Love wakens now an antious ea Lone moment after moment sped At last she hours a coming tread. Tis he, he comes the vigil's o'er, she then to meet him at the door,

Thus may the heart the tempest driven Find in the artistar love has given. A haven which here love endears, And sooth the memory of years. But white his bids our thoughts engage. To trace its name on his huge large. One their contracts.

THE FLYING SOURREL.

This little animal although common in Canada, is so secret in

its movements, being generally found on trees, that it is not so often seen as others. It is about the size of the common chipmunk or ground squirrel; is of a whitish colour on its under parts, and of a brownish dun colour on the upper parts of the body. The tail is four inches and a half long, of a brownishwhite colour. The ears are long and roundish, and nearly bate of hair, the eyes are black and prominent. The teeth numbering two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, are similar to those of other squirrels. Each foot is armed with four toes and claws. A number of long black hairs extend from the nose, forming a small brush. The fur, especially the fine white fur of the under parts, is as soft and fine as silk. The peculiarity about this animal the most remarkable is its power of flying or jumping by long jerks through the air. For this purpose the skin of the abdomen, breast, and that between the hind and fore legs is quite loose, and has a power of expansion, either by the internal muscular power of the animal, or by the lightness of its formation when extended, but probably by both. It is a link between the bird and quadruped races, not so near as the bat, but one link further removed from the bird species. When extended the length of the body, from the end of the tail to the end of the nose, is nine and a half or ten inches, and the body stretched upon wires or when stuffed, in the form in which it flies in the air, is nearly an exact square—the legs extending beyond and forming with the extended skin almost the shape of half moons-The body itself is five inches long—the sides of the square formed by its extended skin, are as nearly as can be four inches long and the length from the point of the fore leg to the end of the hind leg or toe extended is eight inches. The skin extends from the body in we fashion to the foot, leaving in reality no leg discernable, the fore legs being more webbed than the hind ones. There is but one joint in the legs, the feet being long. When the body is extended it thus presents a light surface to the air, and with the muscular action of the animal's tail and legs, it is enabled to fly or jump frequently from twenty to thirty yards, in an angle of about seventy-five degrees from the tree, on which it is seen. On leaving the tree it aims for another, so as to arrive on reaching the ground near its trunk—the body then seems to rebound or remount, as if in a short flight, which enables it to catch hold of the adjacent tree and so escape its enemies. It thus passes through the woods from tree to tree, seldom crawling

and wing feathers miky white. Some of the small wing feathers spotted with black-shoulders, top of the back, long wing feathers and tail feathers black, shaded with a bluish green. Tho extended wings measure thirteen inches-body, from the end of the beak to the end of the tail, ten inches-beak of a bluish-black colour, strong and pointed, an inch and a quarter long-eyes black and prominent-tail feathers near three inches long, strong and stiff, going into a bony point, which assists the bird in adhering to trees—legs dunnish, very strong, armed with four toes, and sharp claws-had toes longer than the fore cures. This bird breeds in hellow trees and lays four white eggs. It is a beautiful bird, adorned with beautiful colours, and makes, in the warm summer days about our fruit trees, a peculiar loud creaking noise when on the wing. Poles near the fruit trees are often erected to kill them. This is one of a numerous species many of which are still more interesting than the above. This bird is never or at least seldom found in the dense woods, but remains near the settled parts of the country.

THE WOOD DUCK OF CANADA, is the most beautiful and interesting species we have. It is also one of the most common, differing to many of its habits from all others. It is found in all the small lakes, swamps, and mill-ponds of our Province, and seems to prefer small bodies of water, very much surrounded by trees. This circumstance makes it the mark of the gunsinan everywhere. It breeds in Canada in the early part of summer, laying a dozen more or less of greenish colored eggs, in the hollows or thick branches of trees. From these nests the young are carried to the water by the old bird as soon as they are hatched-at least, it is is the general belief. We never found a nest of the Wood Ducks, but have often observed them on trees and also seen them flying through the woods, apparently to some secret nest during the time of incubation. Perhaps some of our numerous readers can throw some light on the subject. The femaie is in its colour very plain, being of a brownish black colour in shades more or less distinct, with a whitish color on the breast and abdomen. The short wing feathers are green. This bird weighs about two pounds, and is of a longish form. The legs are dusky, and the young of a greenish yellow color, covered with thick down. It is surprising to what shifts and tricks, the female will resort to save its young from dogs or hawks. She seems to have the whole management of the young, the male never being seen with them. Indeed he is not seen much in the summer at all. The Wood Duck is very good eating, and shooting them is a very common autumn spo t of Canadians. The beautiful colours of the maic contrast strangely with those of his mate, the female here seemingly, as indeed with most water fowls and birds, being the less beautiful.

The color of the male is as follows -Throat and under part of the neck, white -a white line passes over the eyes, and two white lines over the head and talt which crowns the head. A beautiful crown or tuft of long fenthers hangs over the back of the head and upper part of the neck, two inches and upwards long, of black, greenwhite, and purple narrow feathers, forming a very picturesque crest, Head, sides of the head, and upper part of the neck, of beautiful shades of emerald green, purple, water, and black. Back, tops of the wings and tail, black and velvety, shaded with purple, especially the tail which is near three inches long, strong and bashy. Near the root of the fail there are some beautiful reduct teathers. Short wing feathers green topped with white Breast reddish brown, spotted with white-abdomen white-two black spots near the breast-sides of a beautiful grey tabby cons-feathers long and upped with white and veivet-t et dusky-eyes black, large, and promment-bill an inch long, narrow, yellowish, spotted with black-up black, and quite curred-body one foot and a half from up of beak to end of tail. This duck makes a curious croaking noise in the spring when pairing. The female is of less brilliant colours, white on the breast and abdomen, and dark above, shaded with purple on the head. This duck is often tamed. Its general size is about one third iess than the common tame duck. The hind too is not webbed, but hangs behind apparently useless.

THE CRESTED SAW-BILL is a beautiful bird, the neatest in shape of any found in Canadian maters-beak black, 1 of an inch wide, an inch and a haif long, curved at the up, the upper mandsble being indented largely like a tille saw,—eyes a bright scarlet or yellow. A crest of white and purphish black feathers, forming when erect a small half moon, crowns the head-neck tong, of a deep black or bottle green-back, wings, coverlets, and tail, dusky-email wing feathers and breast white-upper pert of the breast, pepper and sait color-shoulders of wings dun-abdomen dun-sides a brown tabby-feet dusky. Body from tip of tail to

Agricultural.

SUMMER GRASS

BY NINA ZANIA.

I seek for blossoms far and wide, Is there not then one early comer?
Through all the wood, one single bud
To tell my yearning heart of summer?
By streams that seemed to sing of flowers,
They were so musically flowing,
I sought in vain, alas! not yet,—
Not yet, but lo! the grass is growing.

Exquisite grass, each fairy blade,
Made glorious by the dewa adorning,
With stary splendor flashing back
The cloudless brilliancy of morning
Fair grass o'er all the barren earth
A robe of velvet vurdure throwing;
No more in vain I wander forth— The beautiful green grass is growing.

Where on the azure May day skill.

The "tron Horse" his breath is finging—
And in the stead of woodland birds

The busy steambont bells are ringing—
Where up and down the noisy marts,

The restless human tide is flowing—

Even there a not be very on the parts. E'vn there, a joy to yearning hearts. The delicate young grass is growing.

Its fresh luxuriance bears me back
To the first incinories of life's morning,
When Winter seemed, "how leaden winged," And ho, how slow the sun's returning Then watching through the ceasless rain, Lafe had no bliss like that of knowing That spring had surely come aguin.

The beautiful green grass is growing

Sweet voucher of the coming spring.

I bless thy gentle ministration
With the glad morn, I too would er g
A hymn of thanks and adoration.
Year after year wilt thou be hailed
By hearts like mine with gladness glowing.
When eyes that watch thee now have tailed,
And o'er my grave the gracs is growing.

THE WEATHER .- Monday and Tuesday of last week were delightful spring days. Everything assumed a summer appearance; the birds sang beautifully, and the trees, flowers, blossoms, and grazzes in the fields grew and budded into bloom as if by magic pleasant wind blew from the south-west. Every one felt delighted and elated. On Tuesday evening, however, a thunder storm came on-the air grew cooler and it rained heavily. On Wednesday the Weather was still cooler, with some rain from the east. The change was remarkably sudden and injurious to health, yet the rain will no doubt, when the cold passes off do good. On Thusrday the wind shifted to the north-west, the rain still continuing. It rained very heavily on Wednesday evening. There was considerable electricity in the air too-the thunder seemed to make the air cooler. On Thursday it continued to be wet and showery-weather coolwind in the cast. The sky cleared up about 8 o'clock P. M., and the moon shone out beaunfally. Friday, wind in the west-warm and sunny, with passing showers. Vegetation has taken an unual start from the rain. Saturday was a fine sunny day; Sunday was also sunny and warm. The British and New York markets remain

FRUIT TREES-THEIR DISEASES AND INSECTS.

-These insects are not very destructive, yet they some-

Axrs.—These insects are not very destructive, yet they sometimes do considerable injury to beds of seedlings, by making their hillocks among them; and they also infest ripe fruits.

Boiling water, oil, or spirits of turpentine, poured on their hillocks, disperses them; and it wide mouthed bottles, half-filled with swetened water and syrup, be hung among the branches of a tree when the fruit is attaining maturity, ants, wasps, fless, and treather the first that they are the treather than a weekly the property of the state of all controlled the second state of the state of

beetles, of all sorts that prey greedily upon sweets, will be attracted into them.

"Mr. Downing, who recommends this as a "general extirpator suited to all situations." says "that an acquaintance caught in this way, in one season, more than three bushels of insects of various kinds, and preserved his garden almost entirely against them."

them."

A gentleman in this District, who was very careful of his garden informed me that he had pursued this method of trapping insects with results that perfectly astomshed him. He had to employ the bottles every few days to make room for more. A very good way of trapping and killing ants is to smear the sides of flower pols with molasses, and turn them on their mouths near the hillocks; the insects will soon assemble inside on the molasses, when they are easily destroyed with a handful of burning straw.

The Peach Tree Borer.—This is a most destructive insect when allowed to increase a few years without molestation. We have seen whole orchards of fine trees runned by them. They sometimes attack even young trees in the nursery, and commit

some whole orchards of fine trees ruined by them. They sometimes attack even young trees in the nursery, and coming serious depredation on the collex, rendering them in some cases quite unfit for planning. Their multiplication should be prevented by all possible means.

The eggs are deposited in success.

by all possible means.

The eggs are deposited in summer on the base of the trunk near the collar, when the bark is soft. They are hatched and hore their way urder the bark of the trees, either in the stem or root or both, producing an effusion of gain. Where trees are already affected, the proper coarse is to clean away the gain, destroy any coccons that may be—trace the grid through its holes in the tree, and kill it; then tid up around the tree with fresh earth and place a shorelial or two of ashes are nd the base. One of the best orchards in the view yet. We flocked was at one time nearly runned by the prevalence of the grid, when it changed propuetors, and the present one adopted and followed the plan recommended above, until there was not a trace of one left. The ashes or starked lime should be applied every spring, and at the end of anumer may be scattered about the trees; both ashes and lime form an excellent dressing for the peach.

THE Rose Bug .- The eggs of this insect are laid in the earth, where they are hatched, and from which the bug emerges about the rese season.

In some localities, they appear like grasshopers in vast multi tudes, and commit extensive ravages not only on the rose out fron trees and all other green things. There is no other known way to combat them but to crush them with the hand, to spread cloths around the trees, shake them down on it, and kill them. They are stupid, sluggish things, and full as though they had no

In some cases fruit trees have been t rotected by covering them

LEAF ROLLERS,-In May or June these insects may be found on the leaves of fruit trees, and especially on the Pear; they form themselves by a sort of a cocoon out of the leaf. The leaves attacked by them should be removed and destroyed, in order to prevent their increase. The eggs are deposited on the young leaves by some of the large multitude of spring beetles.

A Hertia —Gat Etchman—it would do you good to see him—has followed hunting for a livelinood since the year 1831. Since that period he has killed 33 bears, 984 wolves, 3,847 coons, 990 foxes, 771 wild geese, 2040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs, 80 wild cats, 14 pole cats, 200 minks, besides squirrel, quail, and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he realized from his game, skins, &c., fall but little short of twelve thousand dollars, and his operations were confined entirely to Kentucky. He is a hale, roughlooking customer, as devotedly attached to the woods as ever was Dan Boone. In winter his person is enveloped in clo hing made by himself from furs of his own taking, and during the whole year his head is surmounted by a coon skin cap, embelished by about a dozen squirrel tails. He now lives in Ballard county, about 20 inites from the mouth of the Ohio, and makes Cairo the market for all the game he kills—Evansville Journal

FOREIGN NEWS.

The season is unusually backward in Englandreport a slight declension in the price of grain.... In New York, numbers of new hotels are being put up, and great preparations are making for the reception of visitors to the great world's fair ...The difficulties between Russia and Turkey, by late dates, sem to have assumed a much less hostile aspect, and it is thought all chances of having a European war on this ground, have new vanished....The bill to do away with Jewish disabilities, has been lost in the House of Lords....Mrs. Stowe, being in ill been lost in the House of Lords...Mrs. Stowe, being in ill health, and wearned with the attentions of English society, is about to take a tour on the continent of Europe...Eighty thousand recruits are to be minediately levied in France, to replenish the French arines....The Pope is very busy in negotiating with Russia, about filling up the Polish bishopries, and also concerning the intermarriage of German Protestants and Catholics: insisting that the children of such marriages shall be brought up catholics—this is certainly a protity arbitrary idea. ing the thermarriage of German Protestants and Catholics: Insisting that the children of such marriages shall be brought up catholics—this is certainly a pretty arbitrary idea....President Pierce is to open the crystal palace at New York, and is then to proceed to New Hampshire....The emperor Solouque, of Hayn, has sent presents to the New York crystal palace: among them a piece of mallogany weighing three tons....American papers continue to be filled with accounts of the dreadful railroad tragedy in Connecticutt, and steps are being taken by all the State Legislatures to pass the most stringent laws against RAILROAD MURDERERS—nothing but Hanging on States Prison for Life will stop this wholesaie slaughter of human beings by negligence. The accounts show that by this accident 44 were killed, who have been found; missing, 8; injured, 33; and saved uninjured, 148—It seems that a majority of the passengers were emment physicians, who had been attending a medical conventention in New York city, and were on their return...The Americans and Mexicans are likely to get into trouble again, about the boundary of New Mexico. A General Lane, in the service of the Americans, had taken possession of a Mexican territory, against which the Mexican authornies protested:—late news state that President Pierce had recalled General Lane, disapproving of his conduct....A company of New York and Boston to merchants, who recalled School on the conduct transparent for the protested of the Americans, who had been accounted to the protested in the service of the Americans, had taken possession of a Mexican territory, against which the Mexican authorities protested:—late news state that President Pierce had recalled General Lane, disapproving of his conduct.... A company of New York and Boston to the protested of the Americans and the protested of School on the protested of the Americans and the protested of School on the protested of the Americans and the protested of School on the protested of the protested of the protested of the prote approving of his conduct.... A company of New York and Boston merchants, with a capital of \$500,000, are about to construct for water powers, milling, &c....It is proposed in some American cities, to employ females as waters at the public tables, and also to employ them to set type in printing offices.... The commission from England to the United States to attend the crystal mission from England to the United States to attend the crystal palace, is to include the celebrated zeologist Lyell; England, it is said, will send 542 objects to the fair; France, 326; Germany, 500; Holland, 112; Italy, 100 statues.... Captain Sampson, of the illfated steamer *Independence*, lost on the Pacific ocean, on her way to California, has been indicted by the Californian authorities, for manislaughter. This is right—punish the careless villians.... In California the graves of the dead are in some parts opened, and the bodies of females most horribly descenated by trutes in human shape for the purposes of grantleine their beautiful or the parts of grantleine their beautiful or the purpose of grantleine the purpose of the purpose of grantleine the purpose of opened, and the bodies of females most horribly desecrated by brutes in human shape, for the purposes of grantlying their beastly lust—this shows a state of society almost too horrid to imagine France, it is said, has ambitious and unjust designs on the Sandwich Islands, and the latter lave called on the United States for aid.... It is reported in Russian circles, that the Circassians have suffered a great defeat by the Russian army.... The insurrection in China is progressing—the emperor now allows opium to enter his kingdom on paying a high daty.... The cholera has again, broken out at Moscow.... The king of the Sandwich Islands has applied to the United States to annex those, lands the American republic.... An awful accident occurred at Ruffethe American republe....An awful accident occurred at Buffalo, on the 13th instant; a large brick house in which some repairs lo, on the 13th instant; a large brick house in which some repairs were being made, gave way, and buried a number of the workmen, killing, it is said, eight laborers and the foreman; it was caused by the lower story being undermined in order to place a large glass window in the same. . . . Santa Anna, in Mexico, has, among his first acts, put down the liberty of the press. . . The CLERGY RUSERVE BILL passed its third reading in the House of Lords, on the 28th Apra. . . . The Jeany Lind steamer has been by which in Cantornia, kiting from 30 to 50 persons—also, the property N. S. 18 cit was last—all hands saved Another constant took place lately on an Anathem ranway, culled the Patrices (Read, by which for or for possing were k Telescher to contain took place lately on the treatment of the Norwalk railread accident, book in man club rate violiti, casting the chief blance accident, how it in an elaborate violet, costing the chief blame on Tucker, the engineer—only 44 persons were killed.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

is rengtly and spirited debate took place in the House of Assem

bly on the motion of Mr McKenzie to abolish the Court of Chancery, or appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of doing so. Dr Rolph, who was exceedingly bitter in 1850 in denouncing Robert Baidwin on the refusal of the latter to abolish this Court, made so. Dr Rolph, who was exceedingly bitter in 1850 in denouncing Robert Baldwin on the refusal of the latter to abolish this Court, made a long, smooth speech, excusing the delay of the Government to attend to this matter. There was much truth in what he said about the evils of the Court, but a good deal of non-committalism and flattery of lear-grit members. The country wants something besides Dr Rolph's smooth speeches—his friends in Toronto remember his complaints of others, who might have been excused upon the same grounds on which he desires the now Government to be excused. Mr McKenzie's motion was lost on a vote of 22 to 31. Hartman, Christie, Brown, and Smith of Durham. voted against the motion; of the Upper Canada liberal members, only Ferguson and White voted with him. A motion of Mr. McKenzie to introduce the system of vote by ballot in Canada has been lost. Mr. Hincks is about to move resolutions to increase the note circulation of the chartered banks, based upon their deposits of government debentures. Mr. Morin has again brought forward his plan for making the Legislative Council elective; it is somewhat similar to the former proposition, only extending the source from which the Councillors are to be chosen. The plan is still very conservative, and indeed ridiculous in many things. A councillor must possess £1000 of an unencumbered setate, and must have been a member of one or other of the Legislative assemblies. Thus continuing the choice to that limited source, and to men of wealth only, shows the conservative tendency of Mr. Morm's mind, and indeed of the Canadian Cabinet generally. The Three Rivers Cathedral Bill, we are happy to hear, has been lost in committee on the third reading. Amos Wright, M. P. P. for Last York, we observe has come home from below. The Clergy Reserve Secularization will not be taken up this session, and it is supposed the law reform bills will also be put over.

It will be seen that the Globe opposes an elective Upper House, and also favours a Court of Chancery. On these

law reform bills will also be put over.

It will be seen that the Globe opposes an elective Upper House, and also favours a Court of Chancery. On these subjects and others it will be found that Mr. Brown is far from being a truly progressive politician. Resolutions have been carried in the House to raise £150,000 out of the consolidated revenues of Canada to pay the Seigniors of Lower Canada for the losses they sustain by a commutation of their tenure. This seems to us unjust, and we cannot see why McKenzie and some others, whose names we see among the yeas (Brown was absent), could vote as they did for this measure. It will also be seen that the revenue derived from hieroses to self spinious liquers in Lower Canada, has been pledged to pay the interest on the sum granted. The following is the first resolution, for which most of the TEMPERANCE MEN IN THE HOUSE VOTED.—

most of the TEMPERANCE MEN IN THE HOUSE VOTED.—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate for the payment of the Indemnity to be awarded to Seignors, and other expenses to be meurred under the bill to define Seignorial rights and to facilitate the redemption thereof, a sum equal to that coming into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province from the following Lower Canadian sources of revenue; that is to say.—From Quint, and other dues which are now or hereafter shall become payable to the Crown, in or upon the Seigniories in Lower Canada, of which the Crown is the Seignior dominant, as well as from all arrears of such dues,—From the revenues of the Seigniory of Lauzon, and the proceeds of the sale of any part of the said Seigniory which may hereafter be sold, and all arrears of such revenues;—From all montes arising in Lower Canada from hierases to sell spiritious, vinous or fermented liquors by retail in places other than places of public entertainment, commonly called shop or store licenses. cutertainment, commonly called shop or store licenses

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE EXPELLED SLANDERER Talbot, of the London Prototype, is filling his columns again with silly gibberish about the Jin, puy he could not spend his time better. "Blunderbus" had better blow out his courd seed—his shot falls quite harmless on Charley; only we pity his rook readers who have to pay hin. too dollars for nothing. Of what society is the Prototype a member dollars for nothing. Of what society is the Prototype a member just now? He is evidently a SPIRIT RAFTER, for he advertises LUM yet for Adams.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 23nd, 1853. (Revised and corrected regularly.)

Flour-Millers' Superfice.		_		Eggs per dosen 0	\$	4	0	5
and Extra jewbri. 20	0 0			Butter-Fresh per lb 0	Ú		n	2
" Farmere'sjar 96 the.18	0 4	:20	0	Tub do 0	C.	12	0	7
When - Fall is building	0.4	4	G	Pork per 100 lbs 27	ദ്		1.	6
Suche in da 0	na	3	6	Beef do	O	ā	0	
Ostmerk pr bl 196 lbu 17	- 6 ⋅ €	16	Þ	" per lb 0	G	•	0	
hy, je, in h, 56 lbs. 0	n a	0	O	Calres 20	ã	Ä :	22	ě
1. fie gje f ba b, 481bs 2	3 4	2	G	Mutton per lik by the qr. 0	Š	Ξ.	7	ĕ
eret "jer bueb. 34 Bat. 1	1012	2	G	Lambs	ō	Ξ,	•	ě
Pear, per laish, 60 lbs. 2	0 4	3	4	llams per lb 0	ä	7	ā	نة
do Marton Fat pedmah 4	Ga	3	Ü	Lard per lb S	ö	:	ă	7
Patrices, per bush 1	64	2	0	Turkeya cach 3	9	~	3	٥
terass Seed per trushel 10	0 4	12	6	Fowls do 2	Ğ	:	ã	ā
Clover Seed, perbushes 37	6 a	40	0	Wool per lb 0	:0	:	ĭ	ă
liar per ton (0	0 4	77	G	Wood per conl 12	6	Ξ,	ċ	š
Stran per hea	0 6	40	0	Sacciektus el.ughter'd 2	6	Ξ.	÷	ž
Union per bultel 6	0 c	7	6	Hiller per 100 lbs 10	ö	•	2:	į

The Srikit of the Aug of last Friday says, that after the seese of one more number, the editor will withdraw from its management, and will be SECFF-ED OUT, the doom he reserved for us. It is well that the t imperance people of Canada have taught this man a lesson, which we hope may do others good lie inserts in his last a VALEDICTORY LETTER, in which he advises our exclusion from the temperance ranks-eavs we have injured the Grand Scribe, &c. The Grand Scribe has made himself busy with matters that did not appertain to his office, and has justly drawn down the censure of those who had a right to expect at his hands MANLY IMPARTIALITY IN HIS POSITION Had he been in a different position his letters in favor of the Spirit would not have weight ed the weight of a straw, but his name as Grand Scribe having correspondence with all the Canadian Divisions, could not fail to have the effect with many of injuring this paper, as to which he has always been unfriendly.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—We regret to see that this meeting at New York on the 12th met, resulted in a division and withdrawal of some of the delegates, on account of the refusal of the male part of the Convention to admit female delegates to sit in the Convention. We think it was understood that the call to form a convention was addressed to all temperance associations, and there could be no good reason for excluding a few lady delegates. fear this division will materially impair the utility of the movement.

LATERT -Mr Merritt has introduced a bill to reserve the power of women to hold real estate... Messrs, Galt & Rosshave just strived in New York. Father Gavazzi is expected to becture in Toronto about the 31st May. .. It is reported that Mr. Vanlluren is to go to France as American Minister—A new weekly paper called the Old Countryman is to be stretd in Toronto... McCate the nuctioneer, has been arrested in Butfalo.

"Eminent Port Lar Men or England," chiefly in the Temperance Gause, including James Silk Bucklingham, Esq., is the title of an English work published in 1852, by the Rev Edward Barnes, of the Primitive Methodist Church, late of England, now resident in Agnes Street, Toronto The book is neatly got up and contains 200 pages—price is 1014 per copy. We can recommend it as a very readable and cheap book. For sile at the residence of the author, on Agnes near Yonge Street.

27 Harvest Home Division is prospering. It initiated 90 members last quarter, and has initiated 9 since the

Receipts since our last Issue.

W H F, \$4 for nine month subscribers. J. H, Dundas, \$1 to apply on 1853

Communications.

Letter from E. L. F., Crowland, abridged. Ill appear in our rext. W. H. F's. letter, asking a question as to the publishing of a poem is received. In reply we would say that all the peetry published in this paper we prefer in short pieces, and fear a poem would occupy too much room, but it seat we will see what we can do in relecting from it.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will receive Tenders for PENCING a portion of the Experimental Farm, in the University Grounds, on or before WEDNESDAY, 1st June, at their Office, corner of King and Sancoe Streets Particulars may be obtained from Professor Buckland, at the Office, or on the Grounds. Toronto, 17th May, 1853.

A SET OF SONS REGALIA AND EMBLEMS FOR SALE.

The Monument Division Sons of Temperance having surrendered their Charter, will dispose of the above property at a very moderate price. Apply to Charles L. Bradley or G. D. Poest, Queenstag.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

REMOVAL.

Messes. A Hinnard & 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. Lesselle's Book Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lampe, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c. Also,—Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for Boston Relifing Company.

And Ook Tanned Stretched Leather Belling—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

TOROXTO, April 26, 1853.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

Received this Day.

At the Boston Lump Store, Winter Bleached, Whale, Elephant, Lend, and Machinery Oils.

Also, Belting, Facking, Rivets and Laving Leather,

A HIBBARD & Co.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

Tore Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the fautic that he has abandoned his former intention of course to An Arthia, and that he now detends remaining at Rich foreign the intended his int

April 29th, 1853.

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

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Meser, Henderson & Riser, of Edinburgh, and other establishments is Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest atple of the art, however complicated. April 15th, 1833.

CALL FOR YOUR BOUND VOLUMES. CALLY THE 1 OUR DOUGH of the several least of weeks lead works at the office of Mr. Dummi, (See of Temper ages Offic) where, upon calling, the owners can now get them.

J. J. OTTO, Realisator. Azasi isib, issa,

A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE,

VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER.

DR. BUCHAN'S APERICAT AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America as the most appropriate and truly hardiness, jet successful general Family Medicine ever invested. It corrects disorders of the digestive and partal organs, removes obstinue constipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak netters, renders the mind cheerful and the bady active, in vigorates and establishes healthy regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It possesses all the properties of Sarsyperilla, including SALSAPARINA, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unset entills preparations. The absence of Satsararisk in all the Intherica advertised preparations of Satsararisk in all the Intherica advertised preparations of Satsararisk in all the Intherica advertised preparations of Satsararisk in all the World removed chemist, Barcos I ir sin, Satsararisk is now completely preparations of the vegetable kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an alterative of various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an alterative of great value.

The preparation sets most kindly on the iver and muccoan membranes, corrects and prevents activity, and assumilation where greasy articles are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constipation, completated with defective binary secretions, nothing can surpass it in constipation with hermorthoidal tumours about the vege of the antis—softer was pites—and especially so in that which accompanies all varieties of perceited mensituation—on much >>, that it will be found a valuable menagogue where constipation is the will be found an invaluable medicine as well as to the constipation of the convalenced with one of the surface of perceit mensituation—on the propertion of the blood and estitating the functions of the blood and promoting digestion. For the studious and others of sedentry will sedon

A handlest deg.
Aill be fountill be founded by fountill be founded by foundill by foundill be founded by foundill

agent, of various companies and discrete.

As a Family Medicine, it is safe and Efficacious it is Warranted to be different to any other ever offerent to the Public. Indeed, the litters is a regulator of all the secretions, as far as a general remedy can be so. Several families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of it with unqualified approbation.

The Price 2s 6d per Bottle

FOR SALE BY BITLER & SON, London; BUGH MILLER, Medical Ball, King Street, and by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, Toronto 69, Yonge St., Toronto

For Cheap Boots and Shoes

GO' GO: To H BROWNSCOMRES SHOP, Now or the Red Boot, West shile of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Queen Street. May 3rd, 1853.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

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

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATE)
ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO MITTAL LI RGISTS.
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory,

F Y WILSON, & H PIPER & PROTHER

T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Wharf CHROURG Good Stabling attached Coloury, January 14

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 Millivers I ashions in Biomets, capes, Victics, Socques, &c., Cops, Brad Dessea, &c., will be speaced on TI ESPAN, 17th May, 1633. Using the tipers of business, Carlo or tireulars counting so one, therefore it is hoped that Ladies that take pleasure in secting the beauties of Lashion, will favor him with an early call at

THE TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 KING STREET EAST

JOHN CHARLINGVORTH

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Fancy Straw, Florence and Braid Romonts over offered in Toronto. A beautiful assumment of English and American Parasols. Cause and Rich Bonnet Rubbons. From h hid Gloves at Reduced Prices.

The above having been bought for Cash, all will be sold very cheap.

No. 60, KING STREET EAST.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

\$4,000 WORTH

OF Grey Pactors Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine makes, Striped Shirtings, Chintz, Prints, Moleckins, White Markettles Quitte, Circassian and Craye Coths for Diesser, having been tought very Cheap at Ancilon for Cash, will be sold at prices worthy of especial attention [15] Country Verchants 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 increasing 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 is a way that secures there is one one of sain, should an opportunity present itself. Itselfing with others in a way that he would with others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A number stepence is better than a slow shilling. Small profit and quick returns make a heavy purse.

An examination of shock and Prices is respectfully solicited, before buying elsewhere.

Reserver THI, TORONTO HOUSE, No 60 King Street Last.

1. CHARLESWORTH

J. CHARLESWORTH.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description,—Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will seil at prices that cannot rall to give satisfaction to those who may have him with a cell. 24 orders promptly attended to Remember the "Old Stand," No 12, hing Street, at doors east of Yonge Greet, Tranto.

Toronty, January 1653

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Presenter takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still commune, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above named house, on strictly temperance principles.

Thankful for past layers, he would again invite all who want a quiet, contortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well accepted for business men, bring.

No. 25 Continued: Street ways 22.

No. 28 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Ralinods in the city

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging. GILBERT PEARCY

Bugs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal pa-tronage bestowed on him for many years past and inflinates 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 trarches of his bus fires with that well known nestness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade. GILBERT PEARCY

Toronto, March 11th, 1853

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqu.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLLITTOR in CHAN
CERY, respectful informs all desirous of employing from
professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge
Street near his princip residence, to his saw organ, over
the store of B M Clark, Grocer, near the corner of
Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's
store
He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts
of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency
Toronto, February 22nd 4853.

WOOL WANTED!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS 500 pieces Canadian cloths, Tweeds and Plannels to exchange for Wood on the most fee walle terms. Also, Cash paid for Wood, Slicep skins, Goat and Deer skins, by CLARK,

No 3, St. Lawrence Buildings, up Stairs

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CAP. No. 77, Youge Street.

The Subscriber in returning his grateful ecknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commenceme I in business, and destrous to cherish that participage so the rail's beautiful of peace to call their attention to his extensive opping plock of

HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

non open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the tarker kashinas and the neabest styles, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undoor by the ubscriber in preparing for the Trade his present 800th, which will be found on inspection to be superior is quality, neater in finish, and lower in prices than can be had at any other I stablishment on the Continent of America. His present back conserved fliests Sule Final, Assenth, Rowdies, Box, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and relout, Sule Federl. Costs. Tweed Glassed Sult, and Gazed Cotton (aspective Heats, the great variety of style had caused Cotton (aspective Heats, the Sule Rises Marken). Are miscriber has commenced insumfacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, under of the fuest institutional unished in the meatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Sampless will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made to accommediate the Trade.

1 Eff The highest prices given for Canadian Faus of every description. Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

11 E. N.R. V. L. A. T. 11 A. M.

HENRY LATHAM. BARLISTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, he has the resumed his Professional Business at his Old Orion, over landerson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 1933.

THE CHEAPLST IN CANADAL

EDDTE, EDDTE, EDDTS.

BROWN & CHILDS,

88. hirs St. Terrato. 130. Noter Dame St. Montreal.

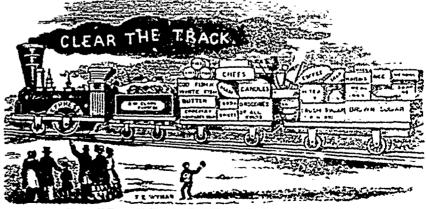
Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily (Their prices dec), all conjectures. Large attention streen to the ret. I patton in Town or County. Interior credits given on purchases of more than \$22,—mone to less annumia. Cash poul for all kinds of Leasther. 2000 sides less Spanish Sole tor S. F. Vica, 400 left Can Uni.

TP W. A. 7 a make the most of your money, don't miss those places.

Trenta, Jan. 181 Dail.

J. McNAB.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., let Boor North of the Court House, Church Seven Toronto Toronto, January 18.3



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, inform the infinitely format and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a splend i RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronts and the sur

GROCERIES,

COMPRISING

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

Price Low-Goods News.

part of Ma. Consider the transparent of the transparent of Ma. Consider the transparent of Ma. Consider the transparent of Ma. Can-dr.

The M. Clark contributes to correctioning the celebrated Non-Parent. I Albar SANING and ERASINE SOAP at mis Street, 57 Years Street of all Einds bought and sold

B. M. CLARK.

Jaumary 1833.

REPORTATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the Cy of the day, While old fashioned habits are passing away While cariert has trimphed, so plainty twould se O'er the old fashioned method of puthing by steam

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know, And see it to-day, indict our cities the best, And doservedly styled, the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— Its beautiful churches, their spires and their domes While its fin. public buildings, creeted with taste, Adam "he site of some old marsh) waste

Its marshes have fied by the nid of our drains, its forests are open'd by the speed of our trains. The jest we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be.

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roor, And dash their white spray on the long beaten shore, That spot so long secred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade

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

The Boxners, 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

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, If you bought a good print for a shifling 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 McDON VLD'S! if it is but to try, From his well softed block how cheap you can buy And we venture to say, when you look through his blore, You will wonder you never have found it before

The a three story house, with the front printed white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very large figures, which you plainly may see, Describing its number as ORE HENDING AND THREE

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable DRY GODDS,

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGT STREET

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. Last, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutte Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired tast, Water, and Stoum apparatus. Baths. Water Closets, &c. &c. supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.

NIRGIPR Temperance Flouse,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,
BUFFALO CIFY.

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors
C. E. BAYLEY, Proprietors
Good account odd tions can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges
BOARD ONE BOLLAR PYR. DAY.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,
MEMBER of the Result of logs of Surgeons, and Licentiste
of the Honor this Surgeon to the Surgeons, and Licentiste
for Honor this Surgeon to the Surgeon to the Honorable
East India Compuny, and two years Surgeon to the Liver
post South Depensary, licensed be Sar John Colhorne to
practice Medicine, Surgery, and Mathatry, in Western
Canada, Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832.
Bradion, January, 1833

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Those winting bound volumes of this work for the above your, can obtain them upon applying at the office. Volumes bound in boards continuing of the mumbers of 1851, can give be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound St., can be forwarded to any part of Cuarda at the expense of the prachaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards pixthly can be had for 3. 9d ct. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for 2s 6d, cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No 3. Eigh Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to influence to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs Rapide and Co of Rechester, to act as agonts for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, Soc Res, similar to those which demanded so many Personner at our Presented Liketical along for their Garners, Fireto and Flow an Skepes, all of which are of the latest production.

Farmers whishing to keep price in the scale of progress,

of the litest production.

Farmers wishing to keep piece in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessity identified by the therefore had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themseives.

The subscribers will also have on hand—is usual—a supsty of Costony Science, have on hand—is usual—a supsty of Costony Science, have on hand—is usual—a supsty of Costony Science, has been a subscribed for the first of the subscribed has a subscribed had a subscribed had been as the subscribed had been a subscribed had be

Toronto, 28th March 1833

R. H. BRETT

GENERAL MERCHANT, -WHOLESALE, BEFORER of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield Wolverhampton, and Birmingham Goods. Also, Importer and Desier in Limood Ods, Palint, Gunpowder, Sugars, Tens, Spees, Fruit, Smilenery, &c., &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPLST, AND THE BEST ASSORPMENT OF

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

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

		• ••			• " 1			•	**
Men's Brown Holland	Corts, fron	: 4 41	Men's Black Cloth	Vests, from	76	Men's Moleskin Te	ousers,	from 7	G
do Check'd do	do	5 0	do Bisck Satin	do	89	do Lipen Drill	do	5	0
do Black Alpaca	do	10 0	do Pancy Satin	do	H 9	do check'd do	do	5	0 1
do Russell Cord	do	12 6	do Holland	do	3 4	do courderny	d-s	7	
do Princess do	do	12 6	do Fancy	do	4 41	do saunett	do	11	3
do Canada Inced	do	17 6	do Velvet	do		do cusimere	do	13	
do Brond Clotb		30 0	do Marseilles	do	į	do buckskin	do		•
do Cassimero		25 0	do Buathes	do	!	do čoeskin	do		1
Boy's Brown Holland		4 41	Buy's Pancy	do	39	Boy's drill	do	4	41
do Check'd do	do	50	do Sik	do	50	do check'd	do		ŏ" :
do Moleskin	do	6 3	do Saun	do	50	do moleskin	do		ŏ !
do Tweed	do	10 0	do Cloth	do	50	do Canada tweed			
do Broad Cloth	da	i7 6	do Tweed	do	40			•	41
				u.,		do Cassimeto	GO .		- 1
do Russell Cord	do	6 9	do Cassimero	do	50]	do tweed	do		
White Shirts, Linen F	'ronts.	4 41	Men's Cloth Caps,	•	26	Red flynnel shirts.		4	41
Striped do	-	26	Boy's do		1 101 1	Under shirts and dr	awers.		· • j
		13:	2 2 7) 1	37 (0.)	7.				. 1
Men's Paris Sati	ın Hals-	<i>131</i> 0	ick and Drab.	Avein Stul	e Dus	uness Coals—in	all mo	ueriai	5.

Muslin de Laines, yard wide, from 1, 104d
Prints, fest colors, do from 74d
Reavy ginghams, do "74d
Splendid bonnet Ribbons "74d
Straw bonnets, "15 Jd
Straw bonnets, ribbons, laces, cap fronts, muslins, netts, cap fronts, muslins, netts, Siraw bonnets, t-toves, hostery, ribbons, laces, Edgings, artificial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain alpacas

GOODS.

cap fronts, muslins, netts, collars, sa'ks, surus, &c., sils orteans, colourg, del.cines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

White do Striped shirting, Cotton warp Ladies' stays, Fringes, guops, trimmings, Barege dresses. Silk warp alpacas.

Pactory cotton. White

from 21d.

" 4s 4id " 2s. 6d.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

INO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Strees!, adjoining the Court House.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER BRY GOODS.

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

BEGS to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Imported expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods, colourg cloths, orleans, carcassian cloths, gain plands, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes,)

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz. Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shartings, red, white, blue, and pink flanners in owners, derrys, near, Hungaren cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Eloph an, Whitsey, and S. F. cloths, docskins, cassimers, tweeds, satinetts, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffes, &c. &c. Buckekin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves, Boss, crivats, &c. &c.

I has stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & OHEAPNESS is not surpresed in the city of surpressed in the city
Intending partitivers are respectfully solicited to inspect this stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere,
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos , a prime article in Cotton Batting, Block and White Wadding, &c.,
WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Corner of Yange and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL-LOW PRICES-QUICK RETURNS IT INSPECTION IS INVITED.

G. HARCOURT & Co.,

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan. 1853.

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11. North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assurment of West of England Brind Cloths, Cassiniers, Doeskins Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style, consissing of Trion and Figured Verveis, Side and Cot is Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost evers de

READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Hufflers, And Gentlemen's Wear in General. Indges' Barristers' and University

ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order G. HAR "HAR" & Co.

Toronto, January 1853.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27. YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

J. FOGGIN, From England 1
AND SCOURER, DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED

Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend als case in are more wish promptiness and despatch. HARNIES, SADILES and TRUNKS will be made at short notice, of the first materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Values, Le., constantly on hand.

N. B. busp near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Plank Road.

J. MURPHY,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c,

No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge &

THOMAS PAUL & SON,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOPE DIFFERNARY-Queen Street, near Yong Street, Toronto.



WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKEK, JEWEL'ER, &c.,

No 17, Church St , 1 door South of King St.

Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted.

A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fappy goods constantly (ept for saile, Toronto, January, 1853

W. STEWARD,

Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

WS returns his sincero thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He stin 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 Works Fair in London.

WS will sell very low for cash, and every article was ranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Chear.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES

NEAR TORONTO,

JO N DAVIS, I(F)170%

Manufactures 2 500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £3 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province fer quantity and quality. They took alt the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, But ties, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chinne Tope, on short notice.

J. h. having secured a large quantity of clay superiers any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend at as being iar better tor Dairy jurpases, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made is some places.

January , 1853 JOHN BENTLEY,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER 71, Yonge Street, Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Pa-fumery, Soaps, Olis, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, and ALSO,

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS School Books, Account Books, Packet Books, P GENERAL STATIONERY

N B.-Wolcanle Depot for Bentley's Baking Powds
Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Externionator; Jodes
Polls, Parrill's Arabian Liminent, &c &c.
RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILL
AS USUAL.
Toronto, January, 1853

Toronto, January, 1853.

CHARLES BAKER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No 37, KING STRELT WEST, T IRONTO, begs leave inform the jubic, that in addition to the above fusices, has on hand, (or will make to order) all rings of 8 Flacs, FREKMARON'S APRONS ON HAND. Agency for Mahn's Pars and New York Plates of Fashions; also, J H Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion System of Cutting.

Toronto, January 1853.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Gl & Picture Frame Manufacture

No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in perthat he has on hand a large assortment of Per, Chi-Tulet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAME

Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is pared to sell at New York Prices. WHOLESALE

T. WHEELER

ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAK
KING STREET FAST, TORONTOZ
COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the less
and designs furnished if required. COATS OF a
found and emblazoned.
January, 1853

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, & Instrument and Music Establishm Instrument and auusic Establishm
MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIM
Beg to inform their frierds and the public in generally
besides their intre stock of Planous of the total melan
Mesic, which they keep constantly on hard, theys
received and are constartly receiving from Europe, they
est and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR EAboth Brass and Wood, which they are casabled to make
inver price than any other Establishment on the Conparticularly they would recommend their new Sax Hat
Consurance and other Brasslverkenexts, which are
by the celebrated maker Currons of Parls.

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

A L. S. NORDHEIMER.

SCENULIFFICE PRICE OF THIS PARK S. PELABRUM.

SCENULIFFICE PRICE OF THIS PARK S. PELABRUM.

SCENERITION PRIES OF THIS PAPER SE PETANDUM, I ably in advance TO All letters on the budgess of paper to be addressed, post-poid, to

C. DURAND, Editor and Propries

TORONTO: PRINTED BY BREWER, MCP & Co., 46 KING STREET EAST.