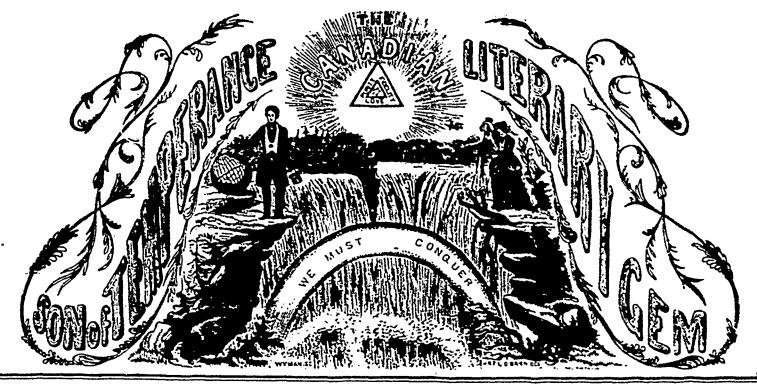
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

No. 14.

[ORIGINAL] SPRING.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

come, I come, with Joyous tread,
And neture's pears in patients plead,
Dauntife's finites my treat it treathe,
And deck them with after yearshie.
And anitum's brawps arm shall recap.
I swe the seed that earth shall kert,
And anitum's brawps arm shall recap.
I swell the flocks that shall affed.
The comforts of the festive board.
An anitum feath ry suggeters sing.
With mellow notes they welcome spring.
Who is their homige welcome spring.

Then time for me the sylvan lute, like not a hard, or hadding mans, for these l'il in im my sylvan how'rs, And twine them within fishes thou'rs. The plain the valley and the hill, face east take and the monatchi rill; for these a vertuan ribe i bring. The fair and hight green vertus spring

bring a blush to deck the rose, werniel for the peach tree's blows; meets for the beel bees, bains odons for the air, pear to deck the his charle, daw drop pure in emeral placed; a of flag rich to Herwis king make—the brims breath of spring.

Concern, March 1552.

I come, I come, mid smiles and tears, A melaca of two thousand years, Yet ever young as at my hirth, When Jove desilined my home on earth I weigh not years, I occas their dight, No traces on my check they write. To use no furrows time can bring. No wrinkles for the know of spring

My girdle is the relabow bright,
(My well the sable pull of eight,
My robe the verdure heave bestown,
My robe the verdure heave bestown,
My germs the alliver sters and moun.
My but he tag filler in glernes of moun.
My valee the sarry that nations sieg,
Aducing heave, the voice of spring.

MARRIAGE IN PRISON.

DY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but lady C. was an extravarant woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme outh. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high, had dimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she relused to diera that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder he still remained unmarried.

Lady C. had but five thousand pounds in the world, She wed about forty thousand pounds; so with all her wit and beauty e got into the Fleet Pris in, and was likely to remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of, every lady had her head decased y a furber; and the barber of the Fleet was the handsomes arber in the city of London. Pat Phelan was a great admirer f the fair sex; and where's the wonder? Sure Pat was an rishman. It was one very fine morning, when Phelan was ressing her capitating head, that her lady-hip took it in er mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased for lady C.'s beth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest in all the roild.

"So you're not married, Pat." says she,
"Divil an inch your honour's ladyship." says he,
"And would'ut ye like to be married?" again asks a're.

" Woold a dock swim ?"

" Is there any one you'd prefer ?"

"May be, malame," says he, "you niver heard of Kathleen Richy, down beyont Doneraile?" Her tather's consin to Donoghue, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the underent to my Lord Kingstown, and ..."
"Hush!" says and, " sare and I dont want to know who she

But would she lave you if you asked her?"
Ab, thin, I'd only wish "d be after trying that same."

" And why don't you?"

"Sure, I'm too pour." And Phelan heaved a prodigious

Would you like to be rich?"

Does a dog bark?

make you rich, will you do as I tell you?

"Millia munihers? your honor, dont be tantalizing a poor ran thus?"

s to marry mo?"

Well, Phelan, if you'll marry me to-morrow I'll give you one esand pounds."

out nupliels you must never see me again, nor claim me for what is more, he took a courge, a took perhaps you know, the wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give

you, you may go and marry her."

That's thrue," said he. "But then, the bigamy?" "I'll never appear against you," said her ladyship. "Only remember you must take an oach never to call me your wife after to-murrow, and never go telling all the story."

"Divit a word I'll ivit say."

Well, then," says she; there's ten pounds. Go and buy a lizence, and leave the rest to me," and then she explained to him where he was to go, and when he was to come, and all that.

The next day Pat was true to his appointment, and found two

gentlemen already with her ladyship.

"Have you got the ficence?" says she.

"Here it is my lady," said he and he gave it to er. She handed it to one of the gentlemen, who viewed it attentively. Then, cailing in her two servants, she turied to the gentleman who was reading.

"Perform the ceremony," says she.

And sure enough in ten minures Pat Phelan was the husband,

the legal husband of the lovely Lady C.
"That will do," says she to her new husband, as he gave her a hearty kiss; "that'll do. Now sir, give me my marriage certi-The old genileman did so, and bowed respectfully to the five pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk; for

sure enough. I forgot to tell you he was a parson.
"Go and bring me the warden," says my lady to one of her

errants. "Yes, my lady," says she; and presently the warden appeared.

would call a bird off a tree, "will you be good enough to send and fetch me a hackney-coach? I wish to leave this prison immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that you must pay your

forty thousand pounds before I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can detain my husband but not me" and see smiled at Phelan, who began to dislike the appearance of things.

Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you are single."

"I tell you I am married." "Where is your husband?"

"There, sir and she pointed to the astonished barber; "there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can

peruse at your leasure. My servants youder were witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me sir, one instant at your per. The warden was dumb-foundered, and no winder. Poor I clan would have spoken, but neither party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half-an-hour Lady C was free, and Pat Phelan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting, and finding how they had been tricked, saure they'd detain poor l'at for ever. But 24 they well knew that he had nothing, and wouldn't feel much shame in going through the Insolvent Court, they made the best of a bad bargain, and let him ont.

Well you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Phelan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the wonderful things he had seen, when as sure as death the postman brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit-seller, because, you see, a: as no great hand at reading writing, to decipher for him.

"Ah, thin, my lade, I believe the King of Russia himself syllable of what has passed. Remember you are in my power," pull be proud to do that same, lave alone a poor devil like Pat you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you inclose me your marriage-certificate. I send you fifty pounds for present expenses.

the good people," nured Pat, dancing rund the rixen. didn't be start the next day for Cora, aid didn't be marry Kanneen But there are conditions," says Lady C. "after the first day, and touch a mousand pounds? By the private the did. And,

i' faix, he forgot his first wife clean and entirely, and never told any one but himself, under a promise of secrecy, the story of his "Fleet Marriage."

So, remember, au it is a secret, don't tell it to any one, you

[original.]

I'M RICH IN FAITH AND LOVE

No weith have I in flocks or herds, No corn not were in store.
No sycophenis—those flettering birds,
Who hast the samy shore?
Yes I have life, and I have be dith.
Those do my boson move.
Its protective for tain of my wealth—
I'm sich in Faith and Love!

This earth has ever been to use This earth has ever been to the A world of strice and corn, and corn, its bright-at sky and annule it son. Were but a tempting source. Even now, full many a darksome hour Are mine, yet still I perce. The poor in parce and coak in power, I'm rich as Faith and Love!

I may not some what I have done, Or what I could ondure Sufficient this to rest upons—
God's premises are sure!
Wheever seeks shall surely find—
Who trusts, His power shall prove-

. The prorest I, of my prox kied, Am rich in Fatth and Love! (Rude are the gales and rough the

shorks.
The pilprim's vasori bears,
Our sulfue in-day, to-morrow mo
Or curies to scalding tears:
Yet ediff triumphant on I treed,
My hopes are pi-ced above;
The I may wast my deap bread,
I'm richen Faith and Love:

Gid grant me grace, and sweet seat My humble bet to bear, My humble led to bear,
Whilet I the pilgrim's hand-shusest
Must will with others share.
With firm resolve may I comband,
Each obstacle remove. Normann the loss of wealth or friend Haise cut in fact and late: Prederick weight.

Spenderville, C. Wook.

IS THE STORY OF WILLIAM TELL TRUE?

Horace speaks of a man under hallucinations, who was physicked so vigorously with hellehore that he lost them, and who, therefore, ened out against medical attendants- and they were murdering him, in thus doing away with his most graceful errors, and bringing him down to the blank sobnety of remon. One is disposed to teel somewhat like this painfully benefitted man when disturbers throw doubt upon our most cherished notions of men and tunga-tell us that General Taylor never said, "A lit-ile more grape, Capt. Brag;" or that Tell never shot the apple from his son's head. This last is very disconcerting. But resting the romantic ballad concerning Adam Hell, Clym of the Cloude, and William of Cloudesly—the spirit and some of the forest medents of which are discoverable in the glorious romance of Ivanhoe-we find that this shooting the apple from the head was the stereotyped extreme of desperate archery, in the middle ages, and attributed to several bowmen. Saxo Grammaticus; who wrote one hundred years before the time of Tell, tells the story of Toxo, the Dane, who shot an apple from the head of his son and then slew Harold, about the year 980. Reginald Scott writes that a German, named Pember, was once ordered to strike n penny from his son a head with an arrrow, and that he had another ready to kill the Rheingraff who had commanded the cruel attenpt. Indeed, going still further back the Grammarian above mentioned, we are told that Egil, a Norse Archer, shot an apple from the head of his son, Smith Wayland in the legendary times. We all know how tradition loves to adorn the character of mational heroes with such attributes of acts. The history of Rome, so remonsely denuded of its splendid deeds and personages by the German Ninnnun, is an instance of this. What with the growing years that overlay and bury our youth, and the perverse industry of such critics, we see our "proprieties" of poetry and romance demolished about us, as we get along, and begin to grow Phyrrhorical on most matters. We do hope Leonidas really fell, with the three hundred, at "the Locrian gate of Greece," and that our own have sea capain actually said." Don't give up the ship!"
We remember how Architelop Whately threw historic could on such a man as Napoleon, till we thought we were pitched into the middle of the next millenium, and looking backthrough "Go to Doneraile, and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The Instant into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough indeed I'm hot." said Lady C. "So list n. How would you the knot is tied I failfil my promise of making you comfortable for next in the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium, and looking backthrough into the modile of the next millenium. now begin to throw doubts—gred tough ones, such as no one could relate—on the existence of the Napoleon who, they say, is living in l'ans at present, and making preparations to increase that muchingrous brood of the Napoleomida.

> Is in said that 660,563 player are owned in this country by ministers of the good and members of the different protessest charches, viz. 219,577 by the Methodists 77,000 by the Prescharches, riz b teriane, 126,000 by the Rapilete; 88,000 by the Episcopolione; 111,000 by the Campbellites; and 59,000 by other deputation

VAST HERD OF ANTELOPES.

On the 28th I had the satisfaction of behalding, for the first time, what I had often heard the Beers altudo to, viz., a "trek-brookken," or gratid migration of springly ks. This, was I think, the most extraordinary and striking scene, a connected with beasts of the chase, that I have ever beheid. For about two hours before the day dawned I had been lying awake in my wagon, instance, the last the basis of the chase, that I have ever beheid. tening to the granting of the backs within two hundred yards of tering in the granting of the blocks within two matters was feeding me, imagining that some large herd of springlocks was feeding beside my camp; but on my tising when it was clear, and looking about me, I licheld the ground to the northward of my camp actually covered with a dense hving mass of springboks murching slowly and steadily along, extending from an opening in a long range of hills on the west, through which they commued pouring, like the flood of some great mer, to a ridge about a mile to the northeast, over which they disappeared. The breadth of to the northeast, over which they disappeared. The breadth of the ground they covered might have been somewhat about half a rife. I stood upon the fore chest of my wagon for nearly two hours, lost in wonder at the novel and wonderful scene which was passing before me, and had some difficulty in convincing myself that it was reality which I beheld, and not the wild and exaggerated picture of a hunter's dream. During this time their east legious continued streaming through the neck in the hills in one unbroken compact phalanx. At length I saddled up, and rode into the middle of them with my rife and after riders, and fired into the ranks until tourteen 'ad fallen, when I cred "Enough." We then retraced ourseps to secure from the evervoracious vultures, the ventson which tay strewed along my gory track. Having collected the springboks at different bushes, and concealed them with brushwood, we returned to camp, where I parrook of coffee while my men were inspanning. A person the fare Dr. Jenners, anxious to kill many springboks might have bagged thirty or forty that morning. I never, in all my subsequent career, fell in with so dense a herd of these antelopes, nor found them allow me to ride so near them. Having inspanned, we proceeded with the wagons to take up the fallen game, which, being accomplished, we held for the small periodical stream beside which the wandering Boers were encamped, that point being in my line of march from Beer Vley. Vast and surprising as was the herd of springboks which I had that morning winessed, it was infinitely aurgassed by what I beheld on the march from my Vley to old Sweir's camp, for, on our clearing the low range of hills through which the springboks had been pouring. I beheld the boundless plains, and even the bill sides which stretched away on every side of me, thickly covered, not with "herds," but with "one vasi herd" of springboks: far as the eye could strain, the landscape was alive with them, until they softened down into a dim red mass of living creatures.—A Hunter's Life in South Africa.

The following is from a Florence correspondent of the Boston

Traveller:
"Mrs. Trollope resides here in a handsome villa, which passes under the name of Trollopina. She commues to be a most industrious writer of novels. Lever, the novelst, also resides here permanently. He is a bluff, humourous looking frishman, quite in keeping with his works. Sir Henry Bulwer has just returned from Rome, where he has been conducting a sort of side-door diplomacy with the Pope, to enable Queen Victoria the better to control the Calbohe subjects of Ireland. He professes to have obtained some concessions from his Intallible Sanctary, but the new parameter of the professes. "nous verrous" what Rome gives excelly she withdraws secretly. I took tea with Sir Henry a few evenings since, and was aurprised to find how feeble he has become since I parted from him in Washington. He has been entirely secluded from company until within a few days, and now moves about only with difficulty. He spoke highly of his residence in America, particularly in New York, but said that the seed of his disease were received in Washington. Lady Bulwer is in London. It is not? yet known whether she returns here. If not, the prospects for a gay season are poor."

Taking a Horn.—A young lady who had joined a Maine of blood of a young and vigorous person into the verse of the old has been a favorite idea and subject of experiment, but hither-to without the wished for results. The attention of the Medica Chirargical Society in England has lately been called to the art.

Taking a Horn.—A young lady who had joined a Maine Lau Society as a daughter of temperance, was married to Mr. John Horne, on which a rhymster wrote.—

Miss Julia was a Temperance mantaged, and the lately been called to the art. TRANSPUSION.—For more than two centuries the idea has ject, and it is asserted, (not, however, under the sanction of the Society) that when fairly tested, the transfusion of the blood will, in certain cases of bodily weakness, prove a remedial of great

CINCINATI.—A Cincinnati correspondent of a New Hampshire paper says:—"Business in brisk. The people are active.—Fortunes are being made. But then we have in this city 3000 rumahops, 1,200 gambling dens, 6,000 females of ill fame, and six times that number of current men! So say the public prints Pistola, bowie knives, robbery and murder are so common as to be little thought of. At least fifty munices have been commuted and attempted in this city within the last year. Nearly all the dificulty and corruption grow out of the unrestrained use of A miser threatened to give a poor labourer some blows with a alcoholic liquors; as reports at the Mayor's office abundantly stick, "I don't believe you," and the other, "for you never give

Er Serenteen states have passed Homestead Laws. Of the i Southern States, Georgia exempts twenty acres, not exereding in f value the sum of \$350. Florids exempts forty acres, not exceeding in value \$400. Alabama forty acres, or house and lot in town. \$300; Texas two hundred acres \$500; California, the land of gold, \$500; South California, forty nerva \$500.

The population of the three principal cities of the West are an -Cincinnati, 160,000 inhabitants; Pittalurgh 110,000; St. Louis, 87,654.

EF Wisconsin, with a sparse and emigrant population, has a school and university fund of \$358,000, and an annual unitary for the instruction of her children of \$120,000; 90,000 of ner 190,000 children have attended school dusing the year.

Much excitement is exused among the Churckee Nation by the discovery of gold upon their land. Large examines were found it is said, on Horse-how ereck, the yield arranging \$10 a day per man.

Idumaraus.

A little nonsense pair and then, is readed by the wises men

A Kiss for a Timer - Miss Beny Chalmers of Edinburgh once remarked to Henry Erskine, that if ever she should be chosen to edit the 401 extrain of the Hible she would change but one word. In the passage, "Whosoever shall smite three on the right cheek, turn to him the other also," she would smend by substituting the word "kies" for the word "smite."

More about Kissing -Miss Beny, when gravely rebuked by her mother one day, for kessing her intended, justified herself by going that excellent and well known passage of Scripture, "Whatever we would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them."

AT HOME.—"I shall be at home next Sunday night," said Miss Betty, as she followed her first sweetheart to the door of the family mansion, after a conversation that showed he was wavering in his aunciment to her. "So shall I," was his reply.

"Why is the profession of a Parson wooner and easier learnt than that of a Physician?" said Miss Betty, one morning to Dr. Monro. "Because it is carrier to preach than to practice," was the response.

ALL Foots - I thought you was born on the first of April," said a benedict to his lovely wite, who had mentioned the 21st as her birth day. "Most people might think so," she replied, "from the choice i made of a nusband."

ETIGRAM.—Sent with a couple of ducks to Mrs. Sheridan, by

I've cent, my dear madam this scrap of a letter, To say that Miss Lucy is very much better; A regular Doctor no longer she lacks, And therefore I've sent her a couple of quacks.

To which Mrs. S. returned the following impromptu.

Yes, 'twas polite, truly, my very good friend, Thus, a couple of quacks your patient to send, Since there's nothing so tixely, as quacks, it is plain, To make work for a regular Doctor again.

An Irishman swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded, "The only one of my three children who a own me any real affection is Larry, for he never strikes me when I'm

To kiss a rosy cheeked girl, and find your mouth filled with rouge, is truly awful.

Just so soon as an editor in the land can get into a tub and lift himself up, then can be write and select matter to suit every

An Irish student was once asked what was meant by post-homous works? "They are such works," says Paddy, "as a man writes after he is dead."

Love is to domestic life what butter is to bread; it possesses acto nourishment in uself, but gives substantials a grand relish, unhout which they would swallow mighty hard.

A rural poet out west describing his lady-love says, she is as graceful as a water hily, while her breath smells like an armful i clover. Hopeful youth that,

Young men be on the old man's side in politics, side with the old lady in all matters personing to the church, keep on band a good supply of ammunuon, in the shape of nots and candies for the young ones-and your fortune with the daughter is madeis was never known to fail.

There is a man in Philadelphia, so than that it is thought be will never pay the debt of nature, but will dry up and bline away.

He is not quite so had as a certain old maid out in Wisconsin who was so old and dried up, that the ductors had to soak her

She broke her pledge, and took a Horne.

"A Rolling Stone gathers no mass." A very doubtful adage. We have just seen in a country paper, the marriage of Peleg Rowlingstone, to Miss Opacha Moss.

'Father," said a frank boy, whose sense of propriety had been shocked by the patental admixture of supplications and execta-

30.867 were for drunkenness: 10,150 " drunk : dusorderly;

2,399 " disorderly prostriutes;

5.173 " for common assaults; , 3.027 " for assaults on the police.

The last three nems, and a large proportion of the remainder of the 70,000, may be traced to drankenness.

I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern them-selves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

It is a singular fact that while Iceland, with a population of 60,000, has three newspapers, the island of Sielly, with a population of 2000,000, has not even one newspaper.



Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.] THE HEARTHSTONE

ET MRE T. A MENRY

As the home is to there, even such is the life it that home to the during or ducord and strife, Then the life is as blive as troumwood and golf, The sky of the mind like a functal pail.

Though kind words of accessive awaii three abroad, Though rare gitts of fortune around there are showned. Though the underwords bo full of bright sandkine and mirth, Thy heart has no light, it all dark be thy hearth

But the race of the tempest may waken the blast, A d as plumage of darkness the linght sky obereast; And wakes of unifortune aweep widly the path, It blest in the freme, thou with hes d not their weath

If the sweet dose of peace have but folded its whip, liesde the caim hearthstone, to neath and sing—
If bads of affection in sympathy bloom,
And loring eyes light up the temple of home;

If when worsted and worn with the world's hury strife, Thou turners, heartick, from the said scenes of life, Then load words and successfulce but woo there to rest, In the bosom of home-oil, then thou are blest.

Though the world be enveloped in diviness and gloom, And cold frowns may meet thee, many from the home. Enshrined in the hearts round thy fireside that dwell, Still light shall calfold theo where dark billows swell.

Oh cherish the hearts around the hearthstone that mee With pure dows of kindness nourish love's blosso Let wrath and unkindness no aweiling find there, He peaceful and loving, and was, and interest.

Port Osnawa, March, 1853.

THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE are increasing in some ocaluies. There is to be a Session of the Body sometime during this month, the exact day we do not know. The Grand Sister Scribe would serve the Order by letting all unions know the time of meeting, by a public newspaper notice, but it seems no notice is given. All organizations should be cautious that 100 much power be not vested in one person. If we belong to an order let all take an equal part, have a voice init, and see that the best persons fill offices, and that offices be distributed in different localines. The great danger of all societies is centralization, which uniformly ends in self-liners and scheming. In the United States the women are very active. If the order of social circles be extended in the American States, that is to say, the admission of males and females into temperance societies, guarded by a pass word it will do away with the Order of the Daughters in many localities. At the late Session of the Orand Division at Oshawa £12 10s, were voted to help the Daughters; and a report was made and adopted recommending them to the special favor of the Sovs. This last was needless, for the Sons would do all this without a recommendation.

A WIFE STAK B AT CARDS.—We have heard of slares being staked on a game of chance on the Mississippi, and wives being put up at auction in England; but we believe it has been reserved for the French to introduce the staking of wives at a simple game of cards! A recent French paper reports a case which was brought before the Correctional Police, in which a lady brought a sun for divorce against her husband. In the course of don't mind which."

A gentleman having presented his Church with "the ten commandments," it was utility and that he gave them away imposted to be dangerous. The court ormand to because he could not keep them. rather a curious picture of French manners and morals.

POLITENESS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SINTERS .- By endearoring to acquire a tiabit of politeness, it will soon become fa-I miliar, and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it INTEMPERANCE.—Is adon has a population of 2.500,000, and in over the forgotten that genuine politicises is a great fasterer of family love; it assays accidental irritation, by preventing her had 30.867 were for drunkenness: lates indolence, suppresses selfishness, and by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonises the whole. Politeness begets politeness, and brothers may easily be won by it to hate off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Seters ought never to receive any hule attention without thanking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but in convicting terms. never to reply to their questions in monosyllables, and their will seen be ashamed to do such things themselves. But he cept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to contine them that no one can have really good manners abroad who is tohabitually polite at home.

Eliha Burritt, by self-instruction, had acquired, at the age of thirry years, fifty languages; and that too while he was laborate vigorously at the forge and anvil, from six to twelve here daily.

Use of a Wife.—Richter says, "No man can either live pionsly or die righteously without a wife." A very wicked bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "O yes! sufferings and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

HE WANT'S A WIFE.

He wants a wife, and she must be A model of propriety. A model of property.

A brilliant pattern—wise, discreet,
A centre where all virtues ineet
Good tempered, just, and always kind,
As warm of heart as pure in mind.

He wants a wife, with modest look, Whose heart is like a costly book, Which he is proud and glad to own-Which can be read by him alone He wants her slender, too, and tell, And fair as wrom in since the Fall. And 1str as within the the three Her early Her eyes—it matter not their hue—He worships black—adores the blue; Her hair max, with her loting eyes, Agree in shade or compromise He wants her sensible and mild—In form a woman—heart a child He wants a wife-to love him blindly, A partner he can govern kindly

He wants a wife to nurse his joya-To school his girls and spail his boya To make and mend their cioties, when able.

To sit as interest at his table.
To both his coffes, been his tea.
To every household counter see.
To hand his slippers, make his bed,
To softly hatte his aching head;
To be as fund as abe is week,
And in all things his pleasure sock.
He wants a wife! (poor modest man,)
Built on this grand and perfect plan.
He'll is, viet, then for worse or better.
Let us devoutly hope—ho if get her!

THE CANADIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ITS UBJECTS.

1st.—For the suppression of intemperance.

2nd .- For using all constitutional means to procure the enactment and permanency of a prohibitory Liquor Law in Canada, similar to the Maine Law.

HOW CONSTITUTED.

All Ministers of the Gospel who shall be favorable to the objects of the League shall be Members thereof, without fee.

All persons, over sixteen years of age, male and female, favorable to its objects, upon election as hereinafter provided, may become Members of the league by paying an entrance fee and an annual contribution as follows, viz:

And no other test or qualification of membership shall be exacted than the payment of the said entrance and annual fees, and being a Minister of the Gospel and favourable to the cause.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The league shall be governed as follows, viz:-

For the General Government thereof, by a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of twelve persons, seven of whom shall form a quorum, who are all to be members of the League. That until a General Convention of the League shall take place and permanent officers appointed; these officers shall be immediately appointed from amongst the members in the town and neighborhood of London, and they shall act provisionally until the election of their successors.

That branches of the League may be organised in each County in the Province, who shall have power within such Counties to establish township, town, village or Section Branches of the same throughout Canada, wherever practicable, under a name and number to be designated by the County Branches.

That County Branches shall be governed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee of Ten, (six to form a quorum,) to be appointed annually from amongst the members.

That township, town, village or section Branches shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of five members, three to form a quorum, to be appointed annually from amongst the members.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE LEAGUE AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The President of the Provincial League or Branches, shall preside at ail general, special, and committee meetings, preserve order and decorum, decide all questions of order, and give the casting vote when a vote is taken, if there should be an equality of votes on any question pending at such meeting, and he shall sign all orders for money on the Treasurer.

The senior Vice-President present at any meeting, shall act in

the stead, and perform the duties of the President during his rbsence or illness; and in the absence of the President and Vice

President, a Chairman may be appointed pro. tem.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a register of all the doings and transactions of the meetings and committee of the League, or branch for which he is appointed.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the League, and the committee for the branch for which he is appointed.

The Treasurer shall receive and keep all monies of the League or Branch for which he shall be appointed, and disburse the same upon orders, to be signed by the President or Vice-President and Recording Secretary.

The Executive Committee shall have the general superintendence of the business of the League or Branch for which they are appointed.

That all Correspondence from the Township, Town, or Section Branches, with the Provincial League, shall be transmitted through the Corresponding Secretary of the County Branches, to the C. S. of the Provincial Leigne.

That all monies received by the County, Township, Town, Village, and Section Branches over and above what is actually required for incidental expenses, shall be transmitted through their several Treasurers to the President of the Provincial League,

and subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, viz:-

lst. For the payment of the necessary incidental expenses of the League, and salaries for Officers (if indispensable.)

2nd. For the payment of a Salary or Salaries to the Editor or Editors, and Publisher or Publishers of such Papers, Periodical. Publications, as may be constituted the recognized Organ or Organs of the League.

3rd. For the procuring, and gratuitous distribution, of all such tracts and publications as shall have a tendency to promote the objects contemplated by the League.

4th. For the employment, and payment, of such efficient and zealous lecturers for the different divisions that may be sent out for the purpose; in order by well timed agitation and convincing | wives !

arguments, to secure a conviction on the public mind, of the

necessity for a prohibitory liquor law in Canada.

That any person over 16 years of age, by transmitting the required fee, may become a member of the League upon being proposed by one member and seconded by another and a inspority voting for his or her admission, by a shew of hands at any meeting. And after signing the constitution of the League, a card or certificate of membership shall be given, the production of which shall entitle him or her to admission at, and to participate in, the proceedings of any meeting of the League, or its branches, throughout Canada.

That all monies received by the Treasurer shall be acknowledged through the Press, and deposited in one of the Provincial chartered Banks to the credit of the Provincial TemperanceLeague subject to the order of the President and Treasurer



Yanths' Department.

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

THE CHILD'S CARDEN

Beneath the budding Blace A fittle maden sighed— The first flower in her garden That very more had died

A primrose tuft, transplanted, and watered every day. One yellow bud had opened, and then it place away.

I thought as that child's corrow ituse walling on the air. My heart gave forth an echo, Long bound in allence there.

For though time brings roses, And goden fruits beside, We're all soms desert garden Where fafe's first primuose died.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

This youthful band of temperance friends is increasing in many parts of Canada. A section was organized at Summerville by the Philanthropic Division lately; another is about to be organized immediately at the Highland Creek, by the Highland Creek Division. The institution cannot fail to be useful if the boys are orderly, have good Patrons, and elderly and moral men are chosen to preside over them. What boys have chiefly to guard against are disorder, roise, and unbecoming language, in the Section Room, or going to, or returning from it. A number of the Cadets from the Toronto Sections have lately, on arriving at the age of eighteen, joined the different Divisions, thus showing that they are intimately connected with the superior organization; several joined the Ontario Division on the 28th March. They show themselves to be good Cadets, for they are drilled already to take part in the higher sphere to which they are moved. Brother Thomas Nixon of Newmarket is the Grand Scribe of the Cadets.

CADETS -The Grand Secretary, Bro. Thomas Nixon, informs us that he has within a few weeks past sent out ten charters, to organize new Sections in various parts of Canada.

Sections of Cadets are very remiss in sending in their returns, and the statistics of their numbers, &c. This should be done immediately, with names of Patrons, so that the whole particulars can be laid before the next Session of the Grand Section in St. Catherines.

PRICE OF CHARTEES FOR CADETS, &c.-The price of the charter is \$3, Books, &c., about \$1, and the postage would be near \$1 more; the whole can be furnished for about \$5, including postage. Address Grand Secretary, Thomas Nixon, Esq.

Reproof.-Pinhp of Macedon said, he was beholder to the Atheman Orators for reproving him; for he would endeavor by words and actions, to make them hars. And Plato, hearing it was asserted by som persons that he was a very bad man, said, I shall take care to live so that nobody will believe them." every lady were like these two great personages, there would be no quarrelling; yet how seldom we see an instance of this kind. There is too little thought of that simply expressed adage, "torgive and torget." How many have sacraficed their honor and happiness to the gratification of a selfish pride, or an unbridled temper. Inquire into the history of our scamen and has been carried on to a large extent in the latter country with the to be by him handed over to the Treasurer.

That all monies received by the Treasurer of the Canadian Temperance League, shall be acknowledged through the Press and how many a merry tar will tell you, as he negles, connivance is the American Government. There is a But before gently leans over the butwark, had I been but willing to receive the Eaguesh aromatic making vaccination for small Pox computation of the Gardinan and devoted to the following objects (exclusively) upon the votes and subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, viz:

That all monies received by the Treasurer of the Canadian gently leans over the butwark, had I been but willing to receive the Eaguesh aromatic making the Connivance of the American Government. There is a But before the Eaguesh aromatic making the Eaguesh aromatic will trace the cause of his living a roving life, to the disrespecpaid to a gentle mother's boly teachings.

Reader, if you would taste the joys of life, and attain eminence in the world, bear with your fellow man. If one older than yourself, seeks to instruct or reprove you, pay respect to age-and if one younger than yourself strives to teach or admonish you, thank him, and believe his motives apring from a kind heart. Imitate the examples of Piato and Philip of Mace-

Riding on a rail is a Scotch invention, that being the punishment (cr.nerly inflicted upon hashanls who ill-treated their

AN ENIGMA.

I am of the insumate part of the creation. I am so common in a variety of uses, especially on land, that pen is not adequate to describe it. In the way of personification, I now, in this enigma, speak of myself, as far amid the great deep; floating to and tro upon the surface, whithersoever the waves impel me. Such is my peculiar structure I cannot sink; though by the violence of the waves, I am at times carried below mortal vision, I suon arise, and diever float if not awallowed at length by some animal of the sea. My co'our is BLACK. When on land, I have been seen upon the shell, or in the closer, containing that which causeth destruction to countless numbers of the human race. But, in my present position in the seas, I am, atrange as it may appear, destined to bear important tidings. I may be picked up tar from shore by some marmer, or at a remote period, may be carried ashore, and in time be taken up by some human hand. In either case, the tidings I bear may be conveyed by public print to kindred near and dear to those who have purished by the wreck of the ship to which I belonged; besides throwing lighteron commercial interests in the loss of a valuable cargo. I again be found: and after being so humanely employed, it would be inconsistent, in the view of many, for me to resume my former use, in exterminating many more of the human family. My name perhaps few can guess. Will any try?

Thomas Luffe.

Smithville, March 29th 1853.

A Revolutionary Soldier.—Mr. James McDonald, one of the oldest soldiers under Gen. Washington, was in Cincinnati, Feb 13 He is returning from a western visit to some friends, to his home in Richmond, Va. He was born in Gla-gow, Scotland, 12th Sept., 1748, and is now 104 years old. He enjoys good health, and has a vigor common to men of fifty. He has remarkably good sight and hearing, and has never been sick but once in his life. He fought in all the principal battles in North and South Carolina. He lost an eye at the Juttle of the Cowand South Carolina. The lost an eye at the rathe of the Cowpens, under general Morgan, and received two wounds at the battle of Brandywine, under Washington and Lafayette. He was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, where the brave Colonel Mercer was shot. He saw General Warren fall at Bunker Hill, while cheering on his troops to victory; and to sum up, he fought in sixteen battles in New York and Vermont, under Gen. Gates and Arnold.—Tribune.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late English news say it is rumoured that Austria, France and Prussia will demand the banishment of Mazzini and Kossuth from England, or account of their attempts to revolutionize Europe. The London Times in making remarks on this probable demand says. that it would not be entertained by England for one moment, and that Great Britain would expend the last dollar in her treasury sooser than yield up these men to foreign tyrants. Such language, and the position of England as to the rest of Europe enslaved politically and reing outly by tyrants and priests, make one proud of the name of England The Times says it in thought Mazzini is in Switzerland, that he passed through France and Germany on his way to Milan under the disguise of a Mr. Smith—It says he is a man of remarkable min't and physiognomy. The war fever of England does not abate, great military preparations are going on ... Napoleon's race to reduce the Frencharmy by a few thousands is all humbugIt seems the executions and severities at Mdan are most lamentable. A day of retirbution is at hand, among the secrets of God. A day of retifaction is at hand, among the secrets of God. Who are these tyranic, murdering their fellow creatures, but mealThe Hungarian who made the attempt to assausinate the Austrian Emperor has been promptly executed, this attempt has atarmed the tyrants. The Emperor was very nearly killed. Negociations are tyrants. The Emperor was very nearly k lied going on, and it is supposed will result in success, between the English and American Governments, to build a ship canal conjointly through central America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific It seems the late elections in England were carried in many places by trainn news are depressing, it seems good is not so abundant as expecied, and those who go there are desappointed. Canadiana should itay at home.....Mrs. Fillmore, the wife of the exPresident, died on the 30th March at Washington of consumption; her huband, the exPresident will proceed immediately to Buffalo with her remains. Sometime since a horrol murder was committed in Philadelphia hva man named Spring a Roman Catholia Irishmen, who seems to brione would suppose, insane, he murdered two married women in the most horid manner, great excitement has prevailed on the sub-ject, and the latest accounts say that he has been convicted; it is altogether a most horid affair. Whiskey drinking was at the bottom of it A murder has just been committed in Boston, arising from the same cause. When wal men see that druckenness is at the root of mos crime. Mer H B Stowe has returned from Europe Catherne Hayes is in CaliforniaThe Hungarian who attempted to assaulate the Austran Emperor was named Libeny, and it as a little of the cause of th to assaurate the Austrian suppror was minima among, some a said inswite was flogged to death in 1849 by the Austrian soldiers,li issaul Mr. King, the American vice President will return immediately to the United States, and he is not expected to like Rumours from Washington say President Pierce is going to countermand the Japan expedition, also that the correspondence between the American Government and Brazil will show that the slave trade covered among the Unerokee nation of Indiana......The French and Austran Empeors are quarreling designatically about the propriety of the Pope's vite to crown Napoleon in May . The prior of wheat his risen, by his accounts from Lingland . The Chron Reserve But was read a sound time in the British Horse of Con-majority of 83 . The prospects of war in Europe are lea has been secretioned that the positions of Turker and Austria are control gerent, and that France and England are apparently upon fre nd y terms . Sandal says that the Empress of Flance maiready Americans and Engile, this inti-quite territory is destined to become famous The Athreans are building a ship earrs around the Soult Ste. Mone Fal's

over N. M. Clarke and Co's new greery my ainlis. I. Durand collins. All solly and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

Che Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

My sen, look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself cright. At the last it blieth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder—Freezes chap 22

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT

Alas! my own, once noble boy, Time was, when then wert fair; I see thee new, as I saw thee then. With thy wealth of shining hair Parsed upon thy pure while brow, That were no slude of andness; Thy face was sweet and poet's dream, And thy smile was fraught with gludness.

Foars fied, and intellectual light

Beamed from thy speaking eye,
And thy spirit punied after Fame;
Thy hopes and alms were high.

But the Tempter came, in an unwitting

Thou west all the world to me.

But the Tempter came, in an unwitting

-Mass. Life Beat.

Deep hidden in a gebiet bright— hou wast lured alor g by the witching spell Of the red wine's ruby light.

I sit me here by thy grassy grave, And my heart is sed and lorn; And I wish—but O, how veinly wish That then had'st ne'er been been! For thy love was my dearest earthly

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

We give below the principal clauses of this proposed law, and will give the remainder next week. Having in an extra issued on the 31st March, given the Law in full, and sent it with other matter to all the Divisions and the principal men in Canada, there is no need of its immediate publication in this paper. It will be seen the general features of the Bill are the same as those of the famous Maine Law. One thing is omitted which many temperance men would probably wish to see inserted, that is the allowance of the use of fermented wine for sucramental purposes. Our opinions on this subject are known to be adverse to its use in this way, yet many think otherwise, and as it is allowed to be sold for medicinal purposes, it would probably be as well to have its use allowed in sacramental purpo cs. The Law at the first consideration is of a very stringent nature. It aims a deadly and an honest blow at the whole evil, root and branch. There is no dodging its provisions, which sweep away with the besom of honest truth, the whole fabric of rumism for beverage provisions and whole spirit, are consenant with er thoroughly honest. It says "you admit that intoxice...ing drinks ere unnecessary for healthy men and women as a beverage. You admit that they cause poverty, numberless crimes, social distress, taxation and physical and mental degradation." thing a being admitted by all truth-seeking men, it says, " here is a plain and honest remedy-carry it out and the world will soon be rid of the curse of drunkenness." The great objection to it, on the part of its opposers is, that it deprives them of the profits of the traffic and the opportunity to get drunk or to drink. They wish to drink wherever they choose without stint and this Law stops this liberty. In short only two things are opposed to this Law, and these are what oppose all truth, religious or otherwise-Lusts of men and money-selfishness and appetite. Truth and real good have nothing to do with their objections. We greatly fear that the present House of Assembly, of all parties, is too selfish to pass this Bill. We fear again that electioneering schemes may be mixed up with it, that it may be deferred to a isture time as an electioneering hobby. It must be made an electioneering and political question at the polls, but their selfish men should not make use of it as such—that is to say it must be kept apart from other political questions, and temperature mes, conservative and reform, must be supported and pledged on this

Rumours from Quebec say its friends will try to pass the law with a rider, submitting it to the people in 1854. This course is what we have always advocated. It, on the other hand, it is to be deferred until the next general election, which would be in t 1856, then we are opposed to such a movement, and cas look apon it in no other light than political bunkum. The law is either necessary or not necessary, and certainly \$0,000 setitions The Bill is before the House for a second reading: has been partially delated and adjourned. The conservative party will generally comise it bitterly. The French membes are divided-Dr. Laterrière opposes it.

CANADIAN ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

An Act to prevent the traffic in Alcohlic and intoxicating

WHEREAS the common traffic in itoxicating liquors and their use as a beverage is a fruital cause of crime, portheir use as a beverage is a fruital cause of crime, por-that it is actually the property of any person authorized to sell th-erty, disease and demoralization; and wereas it is the first duty I same under the provisions of this Act, it shall not be destroyed, but

of the same, that from and after the time limited for the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to manufacture, barter, or sell directly or indirectly, to any other person, any a coholic or intoxicating liquor or any mixed liquor, a part of which is alcoholic or intoxicating (and every such mixed liquor shall be included in the expression "alcoholic or intoxicating liquor" when used in this Act,) except for medicinal, chemical or incolonical purposes as hereinafter provided.

Il Any person not being a licensed manufacturer or an agent duly appointed under the provisions of this Act, who shall, by humselt, his clerk, servant, or agent, manufacture, expose, or keep for sale or larter or shall sell, dispose of, exchange for any other matter or thing, to any other person, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, except according to the provisions of this Act, shall be on the first conviction, £ second, and on the third and every subsequent conviction to such List mentioned fine and imprisonment for a period not more than six calendar months, such fine to be paid overto the Chamberlain, Trensurer, Clerk, or Secretary-Preasurer, of the Municipality in which the offence shall to proved to have been committed, for the use of the Municipality, and to be applied to such public purposes as the Council there of may direct, and in default of payment of any fine imposed under this Act, with the costs of prosecution, at the time of conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned until the same be paid: provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any Chemist, Artist or Manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors or he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale or barter.

III. If any clerk, servant or agent, or other person in the om-ployment or on the premises of another, shall sell or manufacture, or assist in selling or manufacturing, any alcoholic or in-toxicating liquor (except under the provisions of this Act) for the person in whose service or on whose premises he may be he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and shall suffer the like penalty.

IV. Any Justice of the Peace, any Reeve or Mayor of a Township, Village or other Municipality, any Police Magistrate, Recorder of any City or Town, any Judge of a Circuit or Division Court, or Commissioner for the summary trial of Small Causes, shall and may hear and determine any case arising within his or their jurisdiction under this Act; and every person who shall make complaint against any other person for contravening this Act or any part or portion thereof before such Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner before whom the examination or trial is had shall so order that the defendant shall not recover costs though

the prosecution fail. V. No Appeal. Cer No Appeal, Certiorari, or order for removal shall be allowed to purposes—selling, manufacturing, advertizing and tippling. Its i any person complained of, or convicted under the preceding Sections provisions and whole spirit, are consensut with expenses once it or against whom any order shall be made or judgment rendered for an offence against any of the provisions of this Act, unless he shall enter into Recognizance or floud to the Municipality in which the offence is alleged to have been committed in the sum of £25, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, to pro-cente his appeal, certioran or order for removal, and to pay all costs, fines and p-nalties that may be awarded against him upon the final determination of the case, and no Recognizance or Bond shall be taken except by the Justices, Reeve or Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner before whom the complaint was made, or the offender tried, and if the appeal shall not be successful, the Recognizance or Bond shall be forfered, and the amount thereof shall become a debt due to the municipality within which the offence was committed, recoverable by action by and in the name of the Municipality, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer, Clerk or Treasurer or Chamberlain of such Municipality to prosecute the some and the money shall be applied in the same manner as the fines hereinbefore mentioned; and if the Recognizance or Bond mentioned in this Sectionshall not be givin helore or within forty-eight hours after conviction, order made or judgment rendered, the Appeal, Cernorar or removal shall not be allowed.

VI. If any three persons being voters or entitled to vote at the Municipal election of the Municipality within which the complaint is made, shall make outh or affirmation before any Justice, Reeve. Mayor or police Magistrate, Recorder, or Judge of a Circuit or Division Court or Commission for the summary trial of Smail Causes that they have resum to believe and do believe that alcoholic or intoximating Liquors intended for sale or barier are kept or deposited in any Steamboat or other versel, or in any carriage or vehicle, or in any store, shop, warehouse, or other building or place, in such Muniemploy or on any over, lake or water adjoining the same, by any not authorized to sell the same under the provisions of this Act, the said Justice, Mayor, Reive, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge, or commissioner shall issue his Warant of Search to any Sheriff Police officer, Bailiff or Constable, who shall forthwith proceed to search the premises or place described in said watrant, and if any alcoliolic or intoxicating fiquors be found therein he shall seize the same and convey them to some proper place of security, and there keep them until final action is had thereon; but no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop or har is not kept, shall be a arched, unless one at least of the said companions shall testify on oath to ome her of sale of alcoholic or intoxicating Liquor therein or thereare a fair test of public opinion. No other law was our asked form, within one calendar month of the time of making the said comfor in Canada by half that number. Let members you against said if he shall be known to the Officer seizing the same, shall be it if they will, and face their constituents. As to the prospects a summoned forthwith before the Justice or person by whose Warrant of the passage of the Bill, we must confess that they are doubt- I me Leguor was sexed, and if he fail to appear, and it it is shown to ful. The Quebec Gazette, the organ of the Government, has that the said Liquor was kept or intended for rate or latter, it shill thrown out this doubt. We fear that all the Upper Canada Cab- 1 be declared futlested and shall be destroyed by authority of the inet are opposed to it, except Cameron. Dr. Rolpl is a temper- | written Order to that effect of soul Justice, Reeve. Mayor, Police macked or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the strongly of moral aussion doctrines. We sincerey hope he and I destruction thereof, and who shall join with the Officer by whom the Mesors, Richards and Morris are Maine law men-Hineks is not. | said Lequorshall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the Order by ambority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such Liquor shall pay a fine of Ten Founds and costs, or

be committed to prison for three calendar months in detautt increoi VII. If the owner, keeper or possessor of Liquor seized under the provisions of this Act shall be taknown to the Officer seizing the same, it shall not be condemned and destroyed until the fact of seizure shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be for two weeks, by posting up a written or printed notice and description thereof in at least three public places, and if it shall be proved within such two weeks to the satisfaction of the Junier, Reere, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or Commissioner by whose authority said liquor was seized.

RITICE - Estron's Orrice for or Teprenance is removed to the corner; of Government to project the people against those evils; be it is shall be delivered to the owner, who shall give his receipt therefor up of Yonge and Temperance Street near dear but one to I many and Cherkson's to the and I have not been provided to the Wavener which shall be returned to the and I have therefore enacted, &c and it is hereby enacted by the authority t on the back of the Warrant which shall be returned to the said lus-

tice or person who issued the same
VIII It chall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, Mayor,
Allerman, Councillor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Constable or Ponceman who shall have reason to believe or who shall receive notice that any intoxicating liquor is illegally topy or sold in any tent, shanty, booth, but, or any place for sening refreshment, in any public place on or near the ground of any cattle show, fair or exhibition or public inceting, or occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such Officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating Liquor, he shall seize the same and arrest the krepers or keeper of such place, and texcept he be merely a Con-table or Policeman,) the Officer making such a seizure may then and there order the I quor to be destroyed, and it shall be destroyed accordingly, and if such seizure is made by a Constitute or Posterman, or if the Officer making the same shall have any doubt as to the fact of the liquor being alcoholic or intoxicating and heling illegally kept for sale or harter, the liquor and keeper or keepers thereof shall be taken forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some Justice, Reere, Mayor, Police Magistrate, Receitler or Judge of a Division or Circuit Court, or Commissioner for the summary trad of Small Cauces, other than the Officer making the seizure, and upon proof that the said liquor is alcoholic or intoxicating, that it was found in possession of the accused in a tent, sharry or other place as atoresaid, he shall be fined Five Pounds, or sentenced to imprisonor thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of any Justice, Reeve, Mayor. Police Magistrate, Recorder, Judge or any such Commissioner as aforesaid.

1V. Any payment or compensation for liquor sold or bartered in violation of this Act, whether in money or securities for money, labor

or property of any kind shall, be held and considered to have been received without consideration, and against law, equity and good conscience, and the amount or value thereof may be recovered from the receiver by the party making, paying or furnishing the same, and all sales, transfers, conveyances, liens and securities of every kind which either in whole or in part shall have been given for, or on account of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no right of any kind shall be acquired thereby and no action of any kind shart be maintained either in whole or in part for, or on account of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors sold or barteted in contravention of this Act

X. And whereas it is expedient under proper restrictions to allow the manufacture of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes but for no other.—Be it therefore enacted as follows: The Municipal Council of any County, City or Town may grant a license to any person to manufacture alcoholic or intexicating liquors therein for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes only, which license shall be in force for the term of twelve calendar months only from the date, thereof, and may be annulled at any intermediate time on proof to the satisfaction of the Council that such person has violated the conditions of his Bond or any of the provisions of this Act, and every such person before obtaining such icense shall execute and deliver to such Council, a Bond executed by him jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureries in the penal sum of £250, in substance as follows;

"Know all men by these presents that we A. B. (the principal) and C. D. and E. F. (the sureties) are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty in the penal sum of £250. "corrency, for payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us binds himself, our and each and every one of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents scaled with our scale, added this day of A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty. Whereas the above bounded A.B. has been duly "hernsed to manufacture alcoholic and intoxicating Liquors within the Coun y (or City or Town) of for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes, and none other, for a period of twelve calendar mouths from the day of condution of said Bond is such that if the said A. B. shall not during the said period of twelve months, sell, batter or in any way dispose of any alcoholic or intoxicating Liquors to any person or persons, except the Agent of a Municipality appointed under the authority of authority of Section of the Act passed in year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intiffed, An Act &c., (the the title of this act') or a person having the written permission of such Agent to purchase a specified quantity of alcoholic or intextcating Liquor for some chemical, medicinal, or mechanical purpose and shall not contravene any of the provisions of the said. Act but shall in all respects conform thereto, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force."

(To be Continued.)

HAMILTON TIPPLING HOUSES-HORRIELE DEPRAVITY.-Under the ponce head will be tound the conviction of a woman named Cauldfield, (why her husband was not summoned does not appear) for enticing little boys into her den of iniquity, and making them drank. This is a monstrous evil, at d is rapidly increasing in this city. The woman had no license for distributing her poisonous stuff. The police should look after these unlicensed houses, and the Inspectors of public houses should exert their authorny. That they have not done their several duties in this respect is the general opinion. We think the City Council should attend to the matter, and not throw the onus upon private individuas to render themselves obnoxious by performing dinies which properly belong to the constituted authorities. Mr. Branigan was the prosecutor in this instance, and he deserves credit for his conduct. The woman was fined £5 and costs. Onehalf of this fine went to the city funds, and the other h If, to which the pro-ecutor was entitled, was given to the Rev. Mother of St. Mary's Asylum, for the benefit of the orphans.—Hamilton

Here we have some of the fruits of Liquoz Buring-Liquox SELLING and liquor advertiseing in Hamilton. There is many a similar place in that city. Where do these wicked women buy their liquors? At grocery stores advertised in the Journal or Canadian, no doubt! Can there be a question, then, of the impropriety of encouraging such liquor groceries? We advise the sons to see to this in Hamilton,-let committees be appointed to see where such persons buy their liquors to rum poor boys, and if it turns out that the liquor grocery stores are the rountains, PETITION the editors, before writing articles denouncing these evils, to cease to invite the public to buy, by taking them our of their columns.

The Acrox Division Sons, Esquesing.—Two brothers of this division called on us last week. The division was opened about two months ago, with twenty members, and now numbers 26,—
their prospects are good. Acton is situated in the upper part of
Esquesing. Br. John Holt will receive the names of subscribers
in this vicinity, for this paper.

Take for example, from the Spirit of the Age, of the 25th March, these few extracts, and see how utterly loathing they must be to every man having a spark of moral consistency in his composition. At the head of his editorial, at page 130, No. 17, are the words

"REMOVAL .- The office of the Canadian and Spirit of the Age newspapers, a removed to the north-west corner of King and John Streets—up stairs."

Then begins a long homily, read in solemn tone to the Ixx-EXERER, telling him what a naughty fellow he is-aint you a naughty fellow? Dont you know it? "We assume then, in the first place, that you, FRIEND TAVERS REEPER, AT are occasionally visited by qualms of conscience," (wonderful this)-"that you have strong doubts and misgivings, amounting almost to decided conviction, that the grog part of your present business is an UNMITIGATED EVIL," CD (if so, why do I publish that grog part-aside, in fora conscientia; " to a portion of your fellowmen, and altogether incompatible with your profession as an intelligent man and christian," (aside-why do I sid him in it?) So the article goes on just like one wrongdoer lecturing another. Can any thing be more sickening-how dare the accessory lecture his principal, and ask intelligent men to believe him houest? Then in connection with this homily to innkeepers, read this advertisement which he, as a tectotaller, publishes every week for his friend innerer. Can a man who publishes such an advertisement, be a true tectotaller? Is he fit to be an organ of a new temperance league?

BURLINGTON HOTEL, HAMILTON.

N. BROUSE respectfully informs the public generally, that he N. has lately fitted up, regardless of expense the above Hotel, formerly occupied by Mr. Weeks; and trusts by paying every intertion to the comfort and accommodation of his visitors, to receive that share of patronage and support, which it will ever be his ambition to deserve

THIS BAR will be furnished with WINES, SPIRITS, and every description of LIQUORS of the most recherche class, and a choice assortment of CIGARS of various brands ______ The large and commodious stabling on the premises has undergone extensive repairs. Trusty and obliging porters in attendance at the boats.
October 26th, 1852.

N. B .- Ready to receive boarders on reasonable terms

IT THE ONTARIO DIVISION continues to increase; five new members were added to it on the 28th March. The officers just chosen for this current quarter are Jam a Gedd, W. P.; George Outs, W. A.; Brother Norris, R. S.; Jeremiah Gibson, A. R. S.; J. Rowell, T.; S. Walton, F. S; Bro. Carroll, C.; Bro. Jackson, A. C.; Wm. Barchard. I. S.; J. Bilton, O. S.; G. Oal, Chaplain. The Division meets on Monday, and has over 360 members.

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- Bands of Hope (youthful temperance societies similar to the Cadets in some respects) are increasing in England. A great meeting was to be held by the chill ren and their friends in Bristol on Good Friday 25th March, to be addressed by numerous speakers. The Bristol Herald for March is just received, from which we extract the above. This paper gives a summary of the temperance movement in England and Scotland. The various towns and cities of England are moving on the subject of temperatice, and the English people and papers are thinking of and writing about the Maine Luw.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LIQUOR LAW is to go into effect in June, and we see from the Telegraph that the dealers in rum are making great efforts by meetings and politions to induce the Parliament there, now in Session to postpone the law IX ORDER TO ALLOW TIME TO DISTOSE OF THEIR STOCK. This law only allows the sale of beer we believe. It is one long step towards the true principle, but will fail.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS .- The great demonstration lately held in Boston, forms the subject of remark in American temperance It seems much good has been done by it in Boston, the citizens of which have been taught that Massachusetta is not to be ruled by Boston. Some very eminent speakers addressed the meeting. Since that a splendid party has been given by Mr. Harvey, the proprietor of a newly got up and well managed temperance hotel, called the Pavilion; this house is said to be equal to the best hotels in Boston. At the party, some of the most fashionable people of Boston attended. The next thing we have the Post of Post attended. The next thing we hear of in Boston, is the fact that Dr. Beecher, John Hawkins and J. C Clure, addressed the legislative temperance eociety-the cause in Boston looks bright. In Maine, we observe the Christian Nirror, a paper edited by some man calling himself a christian minister, has been abusing that renowned friend of man, Neal Dow. Mr. Dow has replied in a mild and cutting letter, showing the hypocrisy of the man. The people are firm in Maine, showing the hypotrisy of the man. The people are firm in Maine, and the House of Representatives have passed a new law, making, we presume, some useful alterations in the Maine law, by a vote of 94 to 43. A law of a very stringent kind has passed in Delaware State.

The World's Temperance Convention, to take place in May next, at New York, is generally well received in the United States by the temperance press.....Rhode Island is to vote on the new Maine law In the S there are two anti-liquor Bills before that body, it is p obable that one of them will pass in some shape to be submitted to the people.

The April number of the Anglo-American Magazine is out. T. Maclear, Publisher: Toronto. It contains, as usual, much interesting matter, and a wood-cut representing the beautiful acenery of the Thousand Islands. This number also contains a short conversational account by Mr. St. Germain, of his journey to California. The enterprise displayed by Mr. Maclear, entitles him to general patronage.

The Western Literary Messenger for April, Buffalo, Jewett, Thomas & Co., Publishers, lies on our table. This is a very interesting Monthly Magazine, devoted to literature, art and science—price \$15 per annum. This number, and indeed every number we have seen, is filled with a variety of very entertaining mailer.



Che Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.] WHISTLE BLUE BIRD.

Whistle bise bird, pretty blue bird, Whistle in the April 1833, Merry blue bird, flying northward, Checring with thine elden cry.

Pretty blue bird oft in childhood, Have I listen'd to thy tay, In the blue sky—budding wildwood, In the lovely month of May.

Companion than of peoping flowrets, Biltheomic warbler with thine eye, Gazing on the bur-ting stolets, Then upon the clear blue sky.

In the forest little dristes,
Ilise (roin 'seath the autumn mast,
List'ning islue bird to th) profess,
As thou fijest whistling past.

Days of childhood long have perish'd, Then thy warbling told me sweetly,
Thou wast from a Southern clime.

| Days of childhood long have perish'd,
And no more can e'er reture,
| One bird yet, th's by is cherish'd,
| One bird yet, the bird yet, th

On the 25th of March, I saw the two first halle blue birds of the seaso . Bright, gay, lovely little creatures! They seemed as if they had just d opped from the clouds, bright messengers of happiness! How gay and bright looked their plamage-the sky-blue of the back and wings-the red of the breast-the little black eye-the trim shape—the joyous countenance and voice—all betokened and spoke of happiness. The favourite haunt of the previous year-a hole in the side of an old barn-was sought and examined as the future nest. Away in the south these little creatures had not forgotten their summer retreat-they sought the scene of their former loves and oures. How strange is this unerring instinct in birds!

THE CORNCRAIL, OR CRAIK.

This is a very rare and interesting bird in Canada. Although we have been a close observer of birds and animals, and their habits in Canada, since the year 1825, only one specimen of this bird has come under our notice; doubtless we have seen it, but it is so like the common woodcock, and withal is so shy, and rare too, our attention has never been called to it. Last summer Mr. Elgie of Yorkville, who owns a farm in the township of York; came suddenly on one in his wheat field, and as they fly clumsily he struck it and killed it with a whip. They run on the ground with great swifmess-are found in corn or wheatfields, near water. This specimen, killed by Mr. Elgie, is now at William Haycock's of Yorkville, stuffed. It is a beautiful bird, exceedingly agile and neat in its make; it resembles the quail or woodcock, but is much more nimble on foot. The color is a chesnut brown on the breast neck and abdomen, whitish on the throat, brownish black on the back and wing coverlets, dashed with varying stripes of deeper black; the bill is an inch and a quarter long and slender, a little curved at the point, of a yellowish color, made apparently for picking up snails and worms, but not for sucking in mud. The legs are two inches long, bare of feathers above the first joint; the toes in number are four, lengthy, armed with long claws, and the feet are not in any way webbed. It is evidently a bird adapted for dry land; it stands about seven inches high to the top of the head, the neck being rather long, and in length of body it is, including the bill, about nine inches; the tail is very short, usings short and round, the eyes black. Of the peculiar habits of the bird we know little. It is said to come to Canada, and is common in the American States in June, and makes a peculiar noise in the wheat fields. At first we thought it might be the smaller species of water hen, as there are two species, but this is not the case; it is found near water, and also great distances from water; the water hens are always found in marshes. This hird is of a plump make, about the size of a robin. Can any reader give further particulars of this

STRANGE AND UNACCOUNTABLE THINGS.

found embedded in the solul limestone rock, near St. Marys, a year er two ago; another, the fact of the finding of a nail in a solid tump of gold in Cilitoraix; a third, the finding of a frog in the deep solid limestone of Sciniand, a fourth, the great mastadon bones found in the sand gravel of Barlington heights thirty feet below the soil, and in the bank; a fifth, the skeleton of an ancient Indian warrior found under an aged pine tree in Nelson. In the following we have another most strange circumstance:

"CURIOUS FORMATIONS. - The St. Louis Intelligencer says, that in making some excavations on the sixteenth section of the Pacific Railroad, a day or two since, the workmen came upon some flint modules of a curious shape. They are rounded much like a melon, and may easily be supposed to be a petrilaction of that fruit. A spotimen having been broken with toterable smooth

cleavage, disclosed a series of what appeared to be rings, and in the centre the appearance of some ore looking like silver ore. From one of them in its natural state a portion of what might be mistaken for an outer cost, had been removed, much as if the stone had once been a melon and been pertilied after a part of its rind had been peeted away. The surfaces of these nodules exhibited numerous perfect impressions made by the leaves of plants are destinated and of the leaves o plants, so distinctly and so delicately traced as to produce a very beautiful effect. The specimens brought in were found in a ledge enutiful effect. of limestone, which abounds in stones of a similar kind."

One would be led to believe from all these facts that this continent was once submerged, and that in a vast antiquity persons in vessels sailing over our now dry land, then a bed of the escan, dropped articles, chisels, nails, tools, &cc., from the vessels, and that such things sank into and became embedded in the rock. Then again, that the ocean recede and dry land was visible; that then mastadons lived and finally disappeared; frogs egg's became embedded in the mud, which turned into stone, and thousands of years have since rolled away. How melons could become thus embedded it is not easy to see.

[JARIDIRO] MY GRANDMOTHER'S PICTURE.

The the same gentle eye, the same fair, open brow, That my childhood remembers, I gaze upon now. Time's wrinkles are written upon the lov's chick, And the hair's anowy whiteness decay seem, speak, litt though the earth cashe is fulling away, I've seen the saind jewel grow brighter each day.

That pule check is whitening to sleep is the tomb, har back in the distance you see its iresh bloom. But does memory lead you to breathe the deep sigh, That the bright days of childhood have long slace passed by; And would you tread o'er again life's long-tried way? No! you juy that your life is fast passing away.

You have witness'd the trists, you have passed thro' the strife, I on have known the few contoris, the bright spots of life. But they are all passing and soon they will cease, And soon, aged friend, your tried spirit fird peace: As an anget 'twill soor, a bright harp in its hand, And a crown on its least, to the "far better land."

And when your worn hody sleeps low in the tomb, When the Siviour has led you, unharm'd, through its glot We shall gaze on these features, and think of the owe, Who was with us on earth, but whose journey is done; We shall pray, that while on this earth plala we awan, We may walk in your footsteps and follow you "Home."

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE ALONG THE LINE OF QUEENSTON MOUNTAIN.

It seems from observation that the late shock of an earthquake was felt at Hamilton, St. Catherines, Queenston, Lewiston, Lockport, and Rochester; that it followed the line of the high range of hills or mountains which commence south of Dundas and ran towards Rochester, by Hamilton and St. Catharines. The shock at many of these places was quite visible-houses vibrating visibly. Captain Lefroy by the derangement of the needle foretold the event. The event of this slight earthquake goes to confirm the fact that Canada is yet a volcanic country. and that the lakes have probably been shifted and sunk in a great antiquity by volcanic action. Lake Ontario was once over a hundred feet higher than it is, covering the sites of Hamilton Turonto and Queenston; the immense recession of water that has taken place could not have been caused by the drying powers of the Sun. Some sudden cartiquake has lowered the level of Lake Ontario towards the sea at least one hundred and twenty feet, causing it to burst through mountains towards Kingston, Bytown and Montreal.

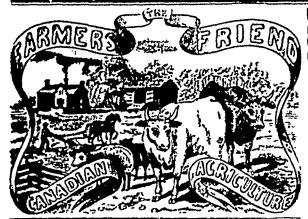
To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance. RESPECTED SIR,-In the Literary Gem of the 15th instant, I see

some carious strictures, signed J. W. Fergusson, on my solution of the Glanford problem of the 4th of January last. He makes a witticism on the inconsistency or my use of the symbol (+) in the operation alluded to , says he has never seen nor heard of such a character—, ra her strange, —that its introduction is both new and fereign; that the whole operation is a mystery to him—, probably true)—because, forecoth, it was a colution in answer to the problem which did actually appear, and not one in anticipation to that which did not appear I beg to inform this gentleman, and prolege, that I laboured under the impression, and do still, that Algebra is a symbolic science—is nothing more nor less than a scientific arrangement of signs. symbols, or characters, used as the representatives of sdras, and it to, I ask, am I not warraged in attaching a certain meaning to the character : in an algebraic sense, as well as to the symbols (z and y). But probably these, too, in their estimation, are both new foreign, and inadmissible. Now, to obviate any faither newspaper discussions on these trifles, let it suffice to say, that I am prepared to prove (if called on) the legitimacy of the problem, as it appeared, and to sustain the solution alluded to, as consistent, genuine, and purely A number of such have been referred to and particularized in this paper during the past year. One was the fact of a chizel in this paper during the past year. One was the fact of a chizel at its new-modelled substitute, as it appears in your last sever, and for a chizel at its new-modelled substitute, as it appears in your last sever, and for a chizel in possesses even the ment of originality. I say not, and for the proof, I refer any school boy conversant with the science, to the 11th equation (quadratics) in Tyson's Edition of Bonnycastic's Afge-bra, in which will be found both the problem and its solution in Itali within the required limits ions. Hence if there gentlemen intended this last as a pocket-pistol for the County of York, it is explent they I hope I am not guilty of plagariem in direcing them to where the problem and a sommon may be seen, that they may have an opportunity of exercising their criticism if they feel to depend. In coscinsion, let me ask, would it not be more meritorious in these geniemen to grapple with the questions hereto-fore proposed for their intellectual anuscinent, than to be displaying their tact to imaginary dogunttions about signs and seems & dec. Now let them even grapple with the train a innited manuar, viz .--

x2 + \x =18 To be soored by Quantucs.

King, March 19th, 1853.

J. Keykedy.



Agricultural.

FARMER'S LIFE

For instance digging gold will do Till one gets there

In summer planting, weeding, hooing, And procising "Knick's Lanck at mon

Of what's called hell.

In winter turging with the field,
Or sledding in a cutting gold,
Such as would send a gallant sail
In b-re poles seaward,
And blows your fore-angle lusty tall
Straight out to leeward.

lo place of literary talk
With compects in your daily walk,
It's "Shall you top, or cut the stalk
Of that 'ore crop"
On, 'Sold yer cattle 1—how by chalk
To sell, or swop!"

And precising *Kusck's Anock at mon log, the first science which you boast of knowing So very well,)

The ecorching sun no mean type show ing To the ideal.

The pletures in the book of June:
The glorious dawe, the balmy moon;
The dewy eve, the rising moon
All these are ours,

Cure for Croup.—Croup is a very dangerous disease for children, in as much as a trequently cuts off as vicini very rapidly and ero proper medical and can be procured. The tollowing remedy is given for it in the Ohio Cultivator, as one that has been often met with success. As soon as the first symptoms are discovered, apply cold water suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge, then lay a cloth wet in cold water on the chest and cover closely with cotton batting, mothing else will do as well) and the breath with be instantly relieved. Give the patient plenty of cold water to drink and cover it warm in bed, and it will sleep sweetly.—There is no danger of taking cold by the comming. the operation.

REMEDY FOR SCAPLET FEVER.—The Rochester Democrat states that it has been discovered in recent medical practice that the English extract of belladon in is a sovereign remedy for scar-let fever. The homeopathists use it in their practice with success, and it has been adopted by some of the allopathists.

The Cleveland Herald says, an intelligent buyer informs us that three quarters of the Wool in Northern Onto has already been contracted for, at prices ranging from 45 to 55c. per lb. In one instance a lot of wool which was offered and refused at 40c. was since sold at 50c.

ALLIGATOR LEATHER .- Mr. James W. Benedict, of Galveston, has manufactured some most beautiful boots and shoes with leather made from alligator skins. These skins are tanned and prepared so that they resemble the finest calf-skins in pliability, and are beautifully motled, like tortoise shell. He intends to send a pair of boots to the World's Fair at New York.

Sworler Mourn is a malady which sometimes attacks whole locks of sheep, and becomes quite fatal. Mr. Morral states that he has had the disease in his flock, and cured it immediately by smearing the diseased hips with tar.

The Bristol Mercury asserts that there is a hen in a neighbouring village which has laid muc hundred and twenty-seven eggs in six years.

STAINS UPON LINEN, CAMBRIC, COTTON, OR MUSLIN. nearly all cases, stains may be removed my means of chloride of lime; which substance is sufficiently common to be had of every lime; which substance is sufficiently common to be had of every druggist. It is applied thus:—Dissolve about two tea spoonfuls of the chloride of lime in a quart of water, take another portion of water and make it perceptibly sour, by the addition of white vinegar, (the ordinary brown vinegar will do nearly as well;) now wet the stained or discolored articles with the sour water then put them into the solution of lime; perfect bleaching will take place in from ten to twenty minutes, in some instances the take place in from ten to twenty minutes, in some instances the control of the solution of the solution of lime; perfect bleaching will take place in from ten to twenty minutes, in some instances the control of the solution operation must be repeated once or twice; finally well rinso in don-plenty of clean water. The omission of vinegar is the chief a dor reason why so many persons fail in their attempt to bleach with have

shorter a time as the nurse may desire. All who have seen it pronounce it to be a most beautiful specimen of American ingenuity. The inventor will exhibit it at the World's Fair. ingenuity. The inventor will exhibit it at the World's Fair.— The cost of the cradle is from six to one hundred dottars, according to style and workmanship.

BUCKWIELT CAKES —The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, it a cooking stove be used if fills the kuchen if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt If his the accient a not the winde noise, with the smell of burst greate—to say nothing of the parace and beating to one's neighbours by betraying what we are to have for breakfast.—Wash the griddly with hot soap suds, about with dry axid, and when heated for use, tub it well with a spoonf d of the salt and a course cloth; it will then be ready to receive the cakes. After

cach cake is removed, the salt rubbing must be repeated. If the first did not succeed, try it again, and you will afterwards follow the advice of an old housekeeper.

Annival of a Huge Boa Constructor and its young Oves.—On Sunday last there arrived at this port, in the ship Arrow, Captain Wyan, from Para, a huge serpent of a boa genus. The repute is at least 18 feet in length, and was caught by some of the natives on the banks of the "mighty Amazon" Before it cam into the possession of Captam Wyan, it had satisfied its appetite by swallowing a full-grown goat. On the day the vessel left Para the captain and crow were surprised to find that the serpent had given both to 36 young ones. The "snakelets" were about two feet each in length, and in six weeks they have only grown about an inch in length. The report of this "birth extraordinary" soon spread at Para, and about 150 of the leading gentlemen of the piace went on board the Arrow to see the niother and her interesting off-pring. In about six days after the birth the mamma devoured 29 pigeons, being the first food she had tasted from the time she had feasted on the goat—a period of about three months. Captain Wyant, since his arrival in Liverpool has disposed of the Boa Constrictor and its progeny to Mr. Edmonds, now the proprietor of one of the travelling menageries of the late M. Wombwell, which is at present being exhibited in Manchester. The mother and three of the young ones have been conveyed to that town, but 33 of the snakelets have yet to be delivered dead or alive, to the purchaser. They are at present, in conveyed to that town, but 33 of the snakelets have yet to be delivered dead or alive, to the purchaser. They are at present, in seaman's phrase, adrift in the ship's hold, but will no doubt be recovered as the eargo is discharged. The bite of this snake is not venomous, so that the young wrigglers may easily be captured. The Arrow is now lying in the George's Dock.—English Paper.

THE CANADIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

We stated that this Body had a meeting on the 22nd March 1853, about thirty persons being in attendance as delegates, emely from the vicinity of London-two from Hamilton: the Grand Scribe, H. W. Jackson, and Mr. Vanorman-one from Dundas-one from Gwelph, and two from Fingall. A constitution was adopted, something similar to that of the old Temperance Society, and the session adjourned after one day's business, to meet in St. Catherines on the 4th Tuesday in May, the day previous to the meeting of the Grand Division of Canada. Nearly every person in attendance at London was a Son of Temperance. A few Knights of Temperance attended, among the rest the correspondent of the Spirit and our libeller " D. G. H ," least we presume so from the full name corresponding with the initials. A short address has been issued by the body, giving the public to understand what the intentions and objects of the League are. The manifesto says-" The League is no. intended to do away with, or act in lieu of existing organizations; on the contrary the success of the League will in a great measure depend on their success and efficiency; but unlike them, the Longue requires no Pledge, no initiatory service, no Badges, of distinction. It is confidenly believed that there are many of the most worthy members of society, who from the nature of their BUSINESS and its customary branches, are engaged in the EARUFACTURE and SALE of ARDEST LIQUORS, who would withingly withdraw therefrom could they do so without a sacrifice bordering on ruin!!" This last is a most strange and unaccountable assertion! Where is the man that would be ruined by giving up the sale of ardent Spirits? Where is the man who indulges m it we ask, who does not injure lanself and murder indirectly his fellow men? John Wilson of London has been appointed President of the Society, and a number of gentlemen in various parts of Canada, have been appointed Vice Presidents, we presume merely as honorary officers, as they were not present to consent. With the exception of adopting a constitution and issuing a manifeste, the only thing the Convention did was adopt a resolution appointing the Spirit of the Age (a paper having a small circulation, chiefly local, of a few hundreds,) as its paid

don. His appointment, as organ, may have been carried by a caderen in a caucus, or otherwise. An act of this kind should have been left to a full general meeting of the Association. It will be remembered that the constitution of the Association allows the funds of the treasury to be paid out for some one or more organs. Also, that the Branch Associations are obliged to send A PATENT GRADLE.—Mr. Alexander Edmonds, of Mt. Pulsaki, Logan county, Ill., has just obtained a patent upon a maki, Logan county, Ill., has just obtained a patent upon a makingenous and beautiful invention—' Horitogical Cradle'—which particularly recommends itself to mothers. The cradle is a handsome piece of furniture, and moves upon two upright columns placed upon a moveable base, upon the principle of the pendulum of a clock. It runs by means of a weight in one of the columns and when wound up will run twenty-toor lone's, of as mach placeters a time as the page may desire. All who lave seem it. don. Our Canadian Grand Division has been in existence four years and has never, as yet, thought proper to appoint an organ. The National Division of America has teen in existence overten years, and have got along very well, with a full treasury too, without any paid organs. There is too - t clidesire among some men to suck in, as organs, the money of the temperance public. In the Spirit of the 1st Auril instant, acting as the ORGAN we presume of that Body, we find the following gross and wanton attack on the Order of the Sons, and their Institutions and Cerestian. monies, by a man calling himself a Son. Where would the temperance cause be? What would it be? What could be done without these thousands of MYSTICAL BROTHER-HOODS, with their rasswords, in America? These little rar-now minden mystical enothermoons, as they are called by this NEW ORGAN, number nearly 300,000 men; and are now the life, boxe, sixew and bulware, of the temberage more-

ment, and the Grand Defenders of the Maine Law in America

ment, and the (1724) Properties of the Status Div in America and Contda:—

"We direct particular attention to the minutes, and more especially to the manifosto, of the Canadian Temperance League," which we publish o day. We said, on the first glance of the proposition to form the League, that it was the most rational, the most important, and would be the most efficient in wearing, that had yet be in mode in the Temperance retornation, and we are glad to tearn that the in the Temperance retormation, and we are glad to tearn that the same opinion is at the air neat enertianed by every temperance man of talent and influence in Upper Canata. Nay, those and of the best men in the country was never would be influed to become Sons, nor to sign the total abstrance pledge, are willing and ready to join in a rational row ment for obtaining a prohibitory law. The present temperance or anizations have achieved winders, but they have now in afty excluded their influence, told they assume a new position. There is, in fact, in extrivaging in saying that these organizations never would in their present position and by their present mode of action, secure the suppression of the liquor traffic. organizations neer whald in their present position and by their present mide of action, secure the suppression of the liquor treffic; and aniess we are to be guided by the inthe, n irrow, exclusive, snadshell principles of the gentleman of the Gem, we must make a new more. These little shut-up snad-box principles may do well enough to keep up, in perpetuity, a number of small, seeluded, mystical fraternities, and may faints the gentleman of the Gem with a scanly annulty for life, by affording him imployment in publishing the proceedings of these little fraternities. But it never was contemplated that the Temperance reformation was to end in the establishment of a hist of little, mystical, isolated brotherhoods, to be kept up with signs and cremounes, and bidges and passwords, from generation to generation! This would be mere children's work, and worthy only of such minds as that which pervades the pages of the Gem. But if we are men—if we are in earnest—if we really wish to banish drunkenness and the cause of it from amongst us, we must leave childs play to children, and make a bold, broad, manly more, comprehensive as the evit we combat, and equal to the object we seek to accomplish."

In our next we intend to make further remarks on this subject. Let it not be understood that we are opposed to the League; but if a superior and better organization is to be wantonly injured by its acts or advocates, then we are opposed to it. We could never consent to have a mushroom movement that might, like a bubble, burst in one year, injure the efficiency of a Body that has done so much good as that of the Order of the Sons in Canada.

done so much good as that of the Order of the Sons in Canada.

The Watchman of last Saturday has occupied nearly the whole of one page in a mess of the most ungrammanical halderdash that ever disgraced any paper, in trying to make people believe that we are rery naughty. The whole Editorial struggle in this instance, (a two weeks job, by the way) reminds one of the story of the monse in the mire, the more he struggled—out readers know the rest. That article is a true picture of the mind of the little priest—illuerate, incapable of spelling the commonest English words, uncharitable in the extreme, and spending a wonderful amount of breath about nothing. No allusion would have been made to his attack before, if he had not alluded to two things which he cannot prove. If he wishes to dabble in private matters, he will find two can play at that game, and that we can tell him publicly of things he might not wish to hear. Scriously we advise him either to change places with his foreman, who is a clever writer, or to recal the gentleman who helped him to write his editorials of January and part of February, first paying him. He need not make so much noise; the public know him, and have long since found out, that it is quite possible to be a decent man and not be a priest either. In that profession as in others, there are some very good and some very mean little men. As to large piles of this paper remaining in the country post offices, we are ignorant, and in "ignorance there is blist." Perhaps he gets this information from his travelling agent Tindall, who is in the habit we hear, of using low means to more there is blist." Perhaps he gets this information from his travelling agent Tindall, who is in the habit we hear, of using low means to more there is blist." Perhaps he gets this information from his travelling agent Tindall, who is in the habit we hear, of using low means to more this paper. Our circulation has always exceeded that of the Watchman by nearly a thousand, and is like to, so long as the latter is in s

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Hearthstone." That of Frederick Wright is also very good.

If a the second is a few of the second is a copy of the San Francisco III age. I the 19th February.

If The Lamin, Herand 2nd soutine has been resived after a suspension of a few months by A II ST German. It contains eitheren pages, is published semi-monthly, for one donor a year. The first number presents a very nost appearance, and is filled with a variety of useful and contentialing motor. We would much rather see such publications justiced than many of our inferior pointers [up 18]. It is the opinion of the House that the list of February would be the most suitable time for Parliament to meet have been carried. Mr Smith of Frontenac, Hill to recurred the dependence of Parliament has been read a second time.

A drunken and nurderous aftray has just occurred at the Peacock Tavera, between Catholics and Protestants. One men is diagerously wounded.

The body of a man named O'Neil has just been found in the Bon River. He has been missing for over a year.

year

Late European news state that the Madial are libernied by the Tu-can Government, upon condition of selfbanishment from Italy

builshment from Italy

THE TERPERANCE CHALLENGE is omitted this week, but will be inserted next week again. We would mention that the Hes Mr. Ward, coloured minister, one of the ablest de latters in Canada, will be the eighth speaker on the side of true consistency. He agrees with us fully on this question.

THE WEATHER.—On Thesday and Wednesday has tweek the weather was very line. Thursday and Friday were cooler—it having ramed, accompanied by sleet and show, on Thursday. On Wednesday the Thermometer stood at 20 degrees falterinhelt most of the day. Siturday was a fine sun ay day. Agan came in middly Many persons on sainly had have commoneted gardening. Roads are very bod in the country. Eggs are coming into market very plentifully, and sell now at ed. to 91, per dozen. We observe from the market prices that provisions are lower in Hamilton. The English news of 1ste dates, state the provision markets are firm. Wheat in Liverpool had advanced Id, per bushel, flour Cd.

NOTICE—Agents and Priends—With this number we enter on a new quarter. In order to increase our circulation we would ask agents and friends to endeavor to obtain nine months and six no othes subscribers, ending with this year. This paper is published weekly—gives a great variety of matter, and there are very few who could not pay 34, 9d of January next—nine months—34, 9d, will pay for the of January next—nine months—35, 9d, will pay for the omenths—25. 6d, for six months—35 for the volume of 2803, analysis and underse of within one month. There wishing the brick numbers of the whole year can have them. \$3 will pay for four copies, nine months.

Receipts since our last Issue.

R. W., for Mrs. L., Bowmanville, \$1-1853. Rev. L. K., Chpay's Bay \$2 for :852-3 in full. We are happy to he r from this old friend. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of Mr Turner, of Reed's Corner, which pays for 1850, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on 833, leaving the balance duc. Waterdown, from R. B., \$\frac{1}{2}\$, env and old subscribers. Mrs. C. B., Ancaster, \$.-1853. H. D. L., Pelham, for himself and B. in full of back monics and the present year \$7. W. M., \$1 Mary's, \$1-1853.

Communications.

Account of monies received from various Divisions by Br Thos. Quinlin, will be published to our next. Several contributors have sent us accounts of the manner in which the perinder drains. We will give the substance of their remarks in our next. An excellent letter styled "Temper remarks in our next. An excellent letter styled "Temper ance Review," from Mrs. Thomas will appear in our next number. Letter from St. Mary's, abdidged will appear Poetry from Euphrasis, requires too much alteration to appear. The communications from Fergus and Crowland are unavoidably postponed. The problem from a Cudet is received. Poetry from Foothill is very good and will appear in our next. Poetry by M. R. S., is very good and will be inserted in our next if room permit. Letter from Otterville about animals is received.

MARKETS.

Toronts, April 4th 1853.

TORONTS, April 4th 1833.
Wheat per bushel 4s to 4s, 4d., Oats 1s, 91., Barley 's
61 to 3s; Patrices 1s, 10d to 2s, 3d.; Peas 2s, 6d to 3s,
Marafats 5s., Hay per ton \$9 to \$3., Wood 12s, 6d to 15s,
dull; Flour best millers 22s, 6d, per barrel; Egr. 8d, to 9d
per doz., Butter 10d, to 1s, still scarce and high, Wood
1s, 3d, per lb, in good demand, decilining a little in American
markets. The meat market is at present stationary—no difference in prices from list week. Beef, calves and ismb- in
good demand. Very little wheat coming in. Poultry very
scarce and high. Vegetables of all kinds firing good prices
Weather on Monday mild—wind south east—prospect of
rain.

BIRUS—NATURALISTS—LOVERS OF MUSEUMS

Those desirous of having Birds and Animals stuffed in an arisatical and superior style for decorating Museums, Boxes, Libraries, &c., will please coll on MR. HAYCOCK of York ville, who will attend to anything of the kind in a cheap and next manner.

April 2nd 1833.

NOTICE.

Waterdown Temperance House

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

April 2nd, 1833.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

RARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN CERY, respectfully laforms all destrous of employing hom professionally, that he has removed his office from Youge Surer near his private residence, to his new order, over the store of B. M. Clark, better, near the conter of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's

He is non prepared to attend to business in all of the courts of the Province, or to Conceptuality and Agency Toronto, Pebrusey 22nd 1852.

Bound lolumes of the Son of Temperance for | Townstreetions of our in all its branches on reasonable terms (P. 1833 1852.

Tross wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obete them upon ngdying at this office. Volumes bound in bounds containing i of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well-hound 31, can be forwarded to any just of Guada at the expense of the purchases, at a triding cost. Volumes of 1852 hound in boards plainly can be had for 3s, 9d, cy. Histfofthe volume of 1851 bound jubic cost is ind for 2s, 6d, cy. Apply by letter of in person at this office

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agests would greatly oblige by conversing their religible hoods. There are meny who only require to be relicted subscribe. To pay even a moderate compensation to the regain at least 80 more subscriber. This can LLI MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS. LE

ler could be obtained for this paper is one month were our signate scales.

J Q Brood, Brantford—John Steet, Paris—John Tyner, Cummans the Robert Balmar, Oskville—J H Sanders, Wedington Square—John Bunkon—Brandav—Theana Durtant, West Lambaro—Breed Baker, Waterdown—John Chuton, Percevance Butshon, Bienbeim—J. W Tergueen, Chanford—H A Graham, Central Traftigar Bud-lon—Johnes Bougha, St. Calharines—The mas Lande, Smithville—J B 1 rowe, Perlam—J Rapeigee, Chappewa 4. D Prest Queenston Robert Fromer, Nagara Accurge Calmar & Anna Lincoln—B Smith, Cambaro—Watter Bradelman, Ancauser—Accurge Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Power, Co-bougt James Chut, Cormwall—4 Lergo, Brockville—J. mrs. Praser, Byton n—William Hargraft, Ournabee—R. M. Stephens, Druggist, Port Dover—Wm. McCleitan, Middleton—William Michael, Lergo—Wm. H. Carney, Coven Sound—Aleana Suc. W. Supides. S. Lameasier, Lobo. J. An Mardock, Aylmer, Elgin—S. Neucombe, Victura—Alpheus Polky, and Altired Owen, Simcoco—J. Russel, North Gower—L. D. Marke, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Scribs—C. J. Johnson, Otterville—J. W. Coulson, Gueiph—Richmondhalt, George Graham and Henry Sinder-son—Now myrket, Lit Lewin and John C. Moulice—Bradned, William Lawie Inmicht, D. D. Hay—Noldeton, Wm. Hamiler—Alaske Division, J. Bowman—Kiembergh, E. B. Butter—Port Credit, James Shaw—Horaby, J. H. Wattin—George Low, Joshux Vanallen—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—South file Moxam Jones—Daffins Creek J Campbell—Obhawa John Boyd—Newton, Elizur Hurd—Prince Ansera, John Nott—Bowmanthie, Rev. Mr. Climic—Newcastie, C. S. Powers—Coona, F. B. Rohlph-Port Heige, R. Shefin,—Peterborn, Lawie Bunkon, Francis Finn and Jordan Powt—Thernhalt, Joodah Purkins—Collorne, Leonard Tuttle and Wm. H. Finner—Weston, David McGinia—Staron, John Terry—Suttor, W. Giriston—Chilam, George Smith—Campbellie, Wheeler Torrey and Mr. Mann—Port Roldinson, J. D. Prington—Crowt and Moce. Hill — Necland, Curler — Tyrase, A. Yound—Checkman, George Smith—Campbellie, Wheeler Torrey and Mr. Mann—Port Roldinson, J. D. Prington—Crowtanh, G. The article on Recoon Hunting is omitted until our next. Also an article on the proceedings of the late Sessian of the Grand Distaion.

The We refer our readers to several sers superior pieces of original pactry in this number, upon "Spring," b) the Pirest Bard—"My Grandmonther's Picture," and the Hearth-stone" That of Frederick Wright is also very conducted.

NEW FLOUR STORE.

Tur Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at his Store, Queen St. West, between Peter and Brock Sts.,

Queen St. West, deliver a decount.

FINE SUPERFINE, AND ENTRA FLOUR, OATMEAL, INDIAN MEAL, BUGKWEAT FLOUR, POT BARLEY, SPLIT PEAS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

All of which he will sell at the Lowest Market Prices.

To Cash pild at all three for Merchantable Oats
Flour delivered to any part of the City.

J D OLIVER

Toronto, 28th March, 1853.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

Triz undersigned, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, begate lutimate to the country conceally that they have The indereighed, at No. 3, Figur Dimaings, tonge Sacra, begs to lutimate to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Mesors Respite and Co of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c &c_similar to those which demanded so many Premiums at our Processor Fixibities also, for their Gannes, Field and Flower Sheds, all of which are

of the latest production.

Farmers wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, red at the same time save some of the unnecessary isbour they have beretoforo had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

The unbertiers will also have on hand—as usual—a sup-ply of Cooking Steres, Parler and Bry Stores, Cov. Grates, &c., together with an assorment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other home

in the city.

Itomember the pixe of T No 3, Figin Buildings, Youge Street, General Agricultural Watertoom, under Mukenzie's "Weelly Message Office"

McINTOSH & WALTON.

Toronte, 28th March, 1853.

Toronte, Stil March, 1853.

1, Jakes Calhours, at present and for twelve months and unwards past, residing in the Township of York, in the County of York, one of the United Counties of York, One trito and Peel, Cinada, Isto a teacher, now following the business of a clerk, do hereby give usince, that I intend to present a prution to the Judge of the Caunay Court of the said United Counties, praying to be examined touching my debts, estate, and effects, and to be protected from an parecess, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estates and effects for the payment of my just and tawful debts. And I hereby give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard, is to be ansertized in the Caseda Gairette at d in the Casedan Son of Temprane newspaper, one month at least after the date hereof.

As witness my hand, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1853.

HIGHLAND CREEK DIVISION—POSTAGE NOTICE.

This Division gives notice that they will in future pev no postage on letter sent to them unless from the Grand Division or on their corn business.

March 18th, 1853

F. E. WYMAN.



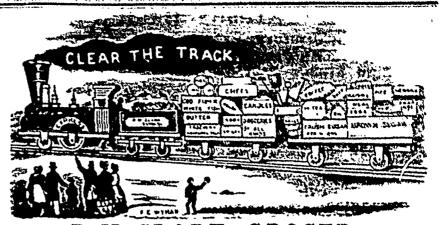
Office - No. 3 Still Talk & IRLLI, second down from 3 on

Drawings, Views of Buildings taken, and Original Designs made to order. Allerdon from telephonetring towns. promptly attenued to on the most reasonable terms

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

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

DENTISTRY



B. M. CLARK, GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surm

GHE CO CO NO NE N N NO PE

COMPRISING

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

Prices Low-Goods New.

Fries Low-Goods New.

For REMEMBER the stand B. M. CLARK, Yorge Street, near Temperance Street, in the Heuse formerly occupied by Mr. Gornos, Szelskan.

For Panners Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS WIVES supplied with the best TEAB and SUGARS in Counds. Laurds T. H. M. Clark continues to invinues to invinue the celebrated NONPAREIL LABOR SAVING and ERABIVE SOAP at his Stand, 87 Young Street.——N. B. Grand Stand of all kinds bought and sold.

January 1853

NOTICE .- BAD NOTE.

This is so forbid all persons significating purchasing a note of hand in lever of Thomas Haysted, Weston, for £ 2 00 ergs, able in furnitum, for which I received no value, and will not jet the sold note.

Dated, Weston, February 3, 1833.

CHARLES ETECHMANN

J. McNAB,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Court Honey, Church Street Toronto Toronto, January 1855

T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, near the Wharf COROL'Re-associated Stabling attached Cohenry, Samery 19

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 BH BHEELS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give sati-faction to those who may layor him with a con ... Ait orders promptly attended to Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of a our Street, Toronto. Toronto, Jonusty 833.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

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

Thankful for just favors, he would again instituted when a quety comfortable and cheep house, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located

No. 25 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Sicamboats and Rallroads FIRAD TAYLOR

New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging

GILBERT PEARCY Beas to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal pa-tromage lessowed on him for many years post, and indimates that he has opened that targe and commodifies stop on

Richmond St , 3 doors East of Yonge St., Where he can execute an the various branches of his bus-liness with that well known mastness and describe which heretotore has secured its min a consistence taker in treat-GILBERT PEARCY.

eronte, March 11th, 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

B. M. CLARK.

HIBBARD & Co. Design in will kinds of

M. WH MP 968 9

Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Wick, Lanterns, Girandoles, Chandeliers, &c.

FANDY GOODS,

Basket, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfamers, Faces Sospe, Workbuses, Portugueers, Card Coses, Sicel Beads, Sicel Clasps, &c.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

PAPER MINEGINGS,
Paper Michite Trips. Was and Kid Dulla, Roby Machinery,
and Pale Saal Oila, Bersing recis and Cantures
Agents for Bission Belling to. Belling Packing, Cement,
Riveri, Lealing, Leasher, &c. Aug. Agents for Osal-tames
Stretched Leather Belling Destero in Tranks, Values,
Carpet Hage, and Ladies Reticetes.

A. HIBBARD & Co
Corner King and Yonge St., Toronto, 1833.

WANTED A PAINTER,

GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER That theroughly understands his business. Application personally or by Post to

C. P. HALL, Markham Village, C. W.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Oreitz, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets
Themno, January 1833.

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

A. BROWN & CHILDS,

Re, King St., Toronto 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal,

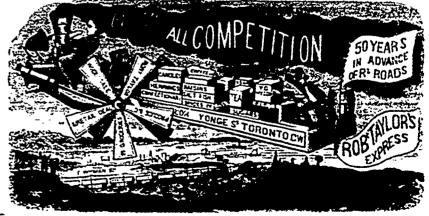
Their Shaunfacturies produce 1000 pairs daily. Their
prices dely all competition. Every attention given to the
restly patron in Down or Camary. Literal credits given on
purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash
rold for all kinds of Leather 2000 sides best Spanish Sole
for Site. Alea, 400 lets. Cod Oil.

27 Would you make the most of your money, don't
most those place.

Toronto, Jan. 1st. 1823

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Held STREET, Norm of Prespirate Arcine, and sear the Estimated Delect WASHINGTON CITY.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, (8, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street,

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his premises to now selling off the whole of his extensive stock of Sisple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As he expects large importations of spring Goods, he has reduced his present stack to such prices as well ensure a speedy sais, and meet the approbation of the most econo-mical purchaser.

NOTICE.-Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at

COST PRICE AND UNDER!

rather than keep them till next fett, or have them on hand to be destroyed by plaster, &c., in time of alto, og the shop.

Hix Bonnels & Lloaks, Ribbons, Flowers,

HIS BOHHELS & UCLKE, KINDORS, FIOWERS, Blankets, Clothes, Looskins, Shawis, Scarfs, Hose, Plannels, Gloves, Orleans, Cobolings Stuff Goods, Plaids, Prints, &c. &c., he will sell on these terms for cash. J. C. has also on hand achords selection of Jewellery and Pancy Goods, Broachest Er drops Wristlets, Gold Pencils, Lockets, Shi wi Pins, Rings, Watch Keys. &c. &c., Waste and Itetat.

January 1653.

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

31 F. B. C. H. A. N. F. L. A. L. O. K.,
No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, begs leave to
inform the public, that in addition to the above haviness, he
has on hand, or will make to order, all gives or Sure
Place, Pressuance's Argones or Hard. Agency for P.
31 that's Paris and New York Plates of Fashions, abus, for
J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and
System of Cutting
Toronto, January 1853

J. H. GOWAN.

Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75, Yange Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectfully informs the Fride in general,
that he has on fund a large association of Per, Chimney,
Toilet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery he is pre-pared to sell at New York Prices Wholksale and

pared to sell at New Yerk cross-ligrant.

N B. Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by call-ing before here purchasing elsewhere.

Loronto, January, 1833.

JOHN PARKIN. Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. East, 2 Diors from Victoria St.

Capper, Brais, Lead, Iron, or Gutts Percha Pumps fitted up and repaired.

Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus. Baths. Water Closets. &c., &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most observations.

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January, 1853.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,

Instrument and Music Establishment.

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Beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that
besides their large lock of Plasors of the best insters end

Messir, which they keep constantly on hand, they have
received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANIS,
both Brass and Word, which they are enabled to sell at a
lower price than any other Futabl threat on the Continent.

Particularly they would recommend their new Sax Horas,
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by the celebrated maker Currons of Paris.

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

A & S NORDHEIMER.

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Ningara Temperance tiouse, MEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY.

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors

C.E. HAYLEY (
tood accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges
BOARD OVER DOLLAR PER DAT

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Reguleave to announce to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the Sons is particular, that he has opened a convenient House in the village of Newmarket, C.W., a few doors south of Mr. Devic's Store, for the Accommedation of Travellers, &c., strictly on Temperance Phintiples.

Principles
Good Stabling is attached to the premises.
Newmarket, Jan., 1833

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons and Literatians of the Honorable Society of Apothecures, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liver pool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to tractice Medicine, Surgey, and Medicine, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1822. Bradford, January, 1832.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

BEGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Fablic generally, and to acquaint them that he has re-moved to the Premises late in the occuration of Mr. C. Fish-er, 120 Young Street, NEXT Elected HOTEL, —OPPO envisor is successful to the recognition of M. C. F161-er, 120 Yough Street NEXT ELG-IES HOTEL, -OPPO SITE HIS OILD STAND (recently destroyed by fire), where he intends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AY YEST REDITED FRICES."

FIG. B. colleits an earlic coll from purchasers, as he is
seteratived to self CHEAP FOR CASH

N. B. -All conten promptly attended to at the sign of the
RED AND BLACK BOOT, 120 Youge Street, next to Exent's Hottel.

Thresid Jan 2th 1229 Toronto Jan. Sik. 1812.

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We have on hand a complete assortment of New Lut and Wister (2004), which, upon inspection, our existences will find use composed of the newest and most fasht-mable materials, and in great variety

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READY MADE CLOTHING.

		8. d				8 d					41
Men's Brown Holland	Costs, froi	u 4 4	1 Met	's Black Cloth	Vests.	from ? 6	, Mon'	a Moleskin '	Trousers,	from 7	Ü
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do Black Alpica	do	to 0	4.	Procy Satin	da	H 9	do	check'd do	da	5	Ü
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Men's Paris Sat	art.	and Death	New Stule B remove Code in all materials								

Men's Paris Salin Hils—Biack and Drab. New Style Business Couls—in all malerials

Mustin dellatines, yard wide, from 1s. Public linens, quits, con sterpunes, logd tick and tow 1s. Plents fact colors, do from 71 Crops and interests or mourning, lifetals robes, caps, and frock Splendid bonnets Ribbons 71 Bodies, Straw bonnets. Straw bonnets. Change in the straw bonnets bonnets ribbons, laces. Husto del'atnes, yard wide, to 1040
Prints first colors, do front Heavy glughrous, do "Splendid bonner Ribbons "Straw bonners "Gloves, howery tibbons, brees, Edgings, artificial flowers, Shot, clieck'd and plain alpaces.

Cap troots, musters, netts,
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BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

GOODS. Fictory cotton, White do from 214 White do Straped shirting, Cotton worp Lodies' strys, Frances, gamps, trimmings, Silk warp alpacas.

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FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY 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 circussian cloths, gala plaids, prints, indies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes, ribbons &c

A init assortment of Staple Goods, viz. Grey cottons, whits cottons, heavy stape startings, red, white, hine, and plak fixanels platings, dec. a ticks, flungarina cloths, Bloomer cloths, Bloomer, Elephant, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, dieskins, cassimers, tweeds southerets, transition grey cloths, Etoflos, &c. &c. Burkskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wood sleves Bans, cravate, &c &c.

This stock win be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surjusted in the city of surpassed in the city

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect this stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos , a prime article in Conton Batting, ill. k and White Wadding, &c.

WILLIAM POLIFY,

Third door west of Church Street.

1853.

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan 1853

WINTER.

1853.

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AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

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STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

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will be found well furnished, and oftening great Bargana, houng been bought within the list two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and I languals sire of a mentioned. Partners and the statement is called to the Blenched Sheetings, Grey Factory Cutton and Sheetings, Singed Santungs, Plants, Iterries and Beams, Drills, Rough Blothands, Dispers and Hurchbacks for Towels, terry Cutton and Stitucts. &c. His 'tallature's hope sentings will be found replete with all that can be requisite for the season, in Clarks, Cap. Hend-dresses, Bonnetz, in Silk, Silin, Plush. Silk and Cotton Velveis, Terries, &c.; and for price and quality Le lavan on heuristion in assying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Provinge of Canada can underson him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparison whatever. The whole Millinery Silick being insanifactured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making its less calculated for giring as tarfaction to huyers.

J. Chas a few maximus is 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 in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present itself. Desling with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A nimible sixpence is better than a slew shilling. Small provide and quick returns make a heavy purse.

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Vestings of the richest style, positing of Plain and Eggerd Velocit wilk and Colon leader. Battn and Figured Material of atmost evers do READY-MADE GARMENTS

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

A vatiety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for safe.

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

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Manufactures 2 500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

These Potterles excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three pieces at our 1 arouto Provincial Show, and have done and other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpsessable Brown.

Tops out notice. It does not be promptly supplied with our unsurpsessable Brown.

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

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