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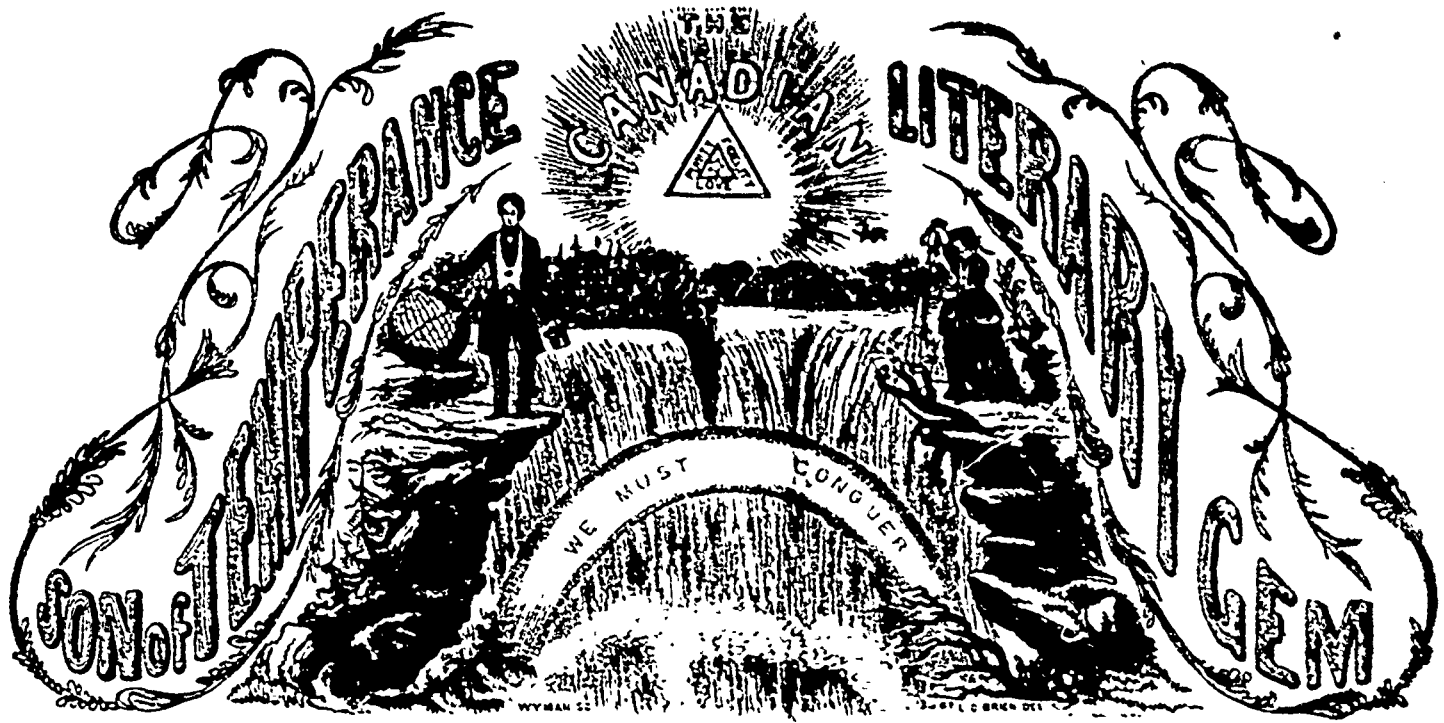
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

TO-MORROW.

Sweet day, from whose perpetual dawn  
Half of Life's little light we borrow;  
Veil of the future yet undrawn—  
Hope's own blue beautiful To-Morrow!  
Day ever rising—never n—  
Time ever coming—never come!  
Thou, who dost paint the soul's dim prison  
With landscapes of Elysium,  
Still peeps thy morning-star behind,  
Though sorrowful To-Day is glooming;  
And o'er the vexed, tempestuous mind,  
The thunder-peals of thought are booming!  
When th' heart to its black depths is stirred,  
Still, in each pause of raging sorrow,  
A voice—a soft, blest voice—is heard!  
'Tis thine—the sky-lark of Hope's heaven—To-Morrow!

What hoards of Happiness to be,  
Lie somewhere in thy secret keeping!  
Aye keeps, as keeps a sunny sea  
The rich wrecks in its bosom sleeping!  
Yet, blast in that expected pleasure,  
Earth's millions wait, and watch thy dawn,  
As well the owners of those treasures  
Might wait to see the deep gulf yawn,  
And give them back their gold! Oh! when  
That burial-vault of wealth shall ope,  
Shall the soul—and not till then,  
Unfold the landscape of thy dream, oh! Hope!

Like some bright host with untired powers,  
Bright, marching in the morning sun,  
Started To-Day, with all its hours,  
Prepared a bright career to run;  
Like that lost army, madly striding  
The battle field ere day is done,  
From all that field's dumb death and ruin,  
But one voice heard, and that a dying one:  
Tch this To-Day's last hours—now taking flight,  
With all their hopes and aims and prospects bright,  
And purposes sublime, to everlasting Night!

Then, wherefore hail a Day new-born,  
As though, upon its soundless wing,  
Some dove unto life's Ark forlorn  
The olive branch of Peace might bring!  
No Eden Bird this bosom's emblem!  
The stormy Peiret's mine might form,  
That binds no nest, but flutters—trembling,  
Lives out at sea, and fights the worm!  
Crawling its sad song o'er the abyss,  
Lead but by men distressed; as this,  
Lost on the world's dull ear, may reach lone misery's.

TINY—INCIDENTS IN NAPOLEON'S LIFE—THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.

no less strange than true that some of the greatest men  
ever lived have had a presentiment that a secret destiny  
their lives, and that they were intended, under Providence,  
to a peculiar and great end. It was the case with Napoleon  
Bonaparte—Alexander the Great—Pit—Charles the Twelfth  
—the present Emperor of France—Washington—  
—Moses—Julius Cæsar—King David—Mahomet—Crom-  
well—Wellington—Cyrus—Daniel the Prophet—Byron—Kos-  
and others. The Indians used to say that they could never  
Washington. He need for an object. The inquisition and  
machinations of Rome could not destroy Luther. Moses  
be torn, cast away child in the floating basket of bul-  
as found by Pharaoh's daughter, through an eventful life,  
the founder and leader of the mightiest of nations—the  
ator of the most transcendent influences and dogmas that  
ever saw or came under. How humble was his origin  
glorious his end! Napoleon need to say "there was but  
between the sublime and ridiculous," and it is true in  
world's history. See him the poor boy of Corsica, or "peas-  
boots," as he was called, and behold him master of the

world within twenty years after. Every nation trembled at his  
name—even Albion shook with terror at his contemplated ap-  
proach. The pyramids of Egypt bowed to his power. Again  
witness his flight in terror at Waterloo, crying "Sauré que peut"  
—"Save himself who can;" no friend to succour, no house in  
which to lay his head! In St. Helena, his once mighty heart  
was carried from its resting place, after his death, by a rat. Pitt  
of England, his great baffler, and the ruler of the destinies of  
Europe, died in an obscure house, without even a friend to see  
his spirit depart. Cæsar was stabbed with a hundred dirks, no  
hand being lifted to save him. The bones of Cromwell were  
dug up and exposed to the hated gaze of royalists. The present  
Emperor of France was a post-house boy of New York and  
London a few years ago. Louis Philippe was a Prince, then an  
American school teacher—then the ruler of France for near  
eighteen years—then a miserable exile—a picture of the sublime  
and ridiculous. A sort of destiny govern ed the life of Welling-  
ton. Human history declares that man's destiny is essentially a  
democratic one—the immediate result is democratic—same is so  
—the high are brought to the dust, and the humble elevated to  
the skies.—Ed. Sox.

In Montholon's history of the captivity of Napoleon at St.  
Helena, it is recorded that he twice attempted self-destruction,  
once early in his career, and again in 1815. On the first occa-  
sion his life was saved by Demasis, a former comrade in an arti-  
lery regiment. Napoleon was then in Paris, depressed and  
suffering from illness. His mother having fled from Corsica,  
was at Marseilles, without subsistence, and had written to him  
for aid. Napoleon had nothing but an assignat of an hundred  
sous. Relating this adventure to Montholon, Napoleon says:

"In a state of dejection I went out, as if urged to suicide by  
an animal instinct, and walked along the quays, feeling my weak-  
ness, but unable to conquer it. In a few more moments I should  
have thrown myself into the water, when I ran against an indiv-  
dual, dressed like a simple mercantile, and who recognized me.  
He put a handkerchief on my neck, and cried 'Is it you, Napoleon?'  
—what joy to see you again!" It was Demasis, a former comrade  
of mine in the artillery regiment. He had emigrated, and had  
returned to France in disguise to see his aged mother. He was  
about to go, when stopping, he said, 'What is the matter? You  
do not listen to me. You do not seem glad to see me. What  
misfortune threatens? You look to me like a madman about to  
kill yourself!'"

This direct appeal awoke Napoleon's feelings, and he told him  
every thing. "Is that all?" said he, opening his course waist-  
coat, and detaching a belt he added, "here are thirty thousand  
francs in gold; take them and save your mother." "I cannot,"  
said Napoleon, "to this day explain to myself my motive for so  
doing, but I seized the gold as it by a convulsive movement, and  
ran like a madman to send it to my mother. It was not until it  
was out of my hands that I thought of what I had done. I hast-  
ened back to the spot where I had left Demasis, but he was no  
longer there. For several days I went out in the morning, re-  
turned but until evening, searched every place where I hoped to  
find him."

The end of the romance is as eccentric as the beginning. For-  
fifteen years Napoleon saw no more of his creditor. At the end  
of the war he discovered him and asked "why he had not ap-  
plied to the Emperor?" The answer was that he had no neces-  
sary for the money, but was afraid of being compelled to quit his  
retirement, where he used happy, and peaceful horticulture.  
Napoleon now paid his debt, as may be presumed magnanimity-  
ly; made him accept three hundred thousand francs as a reim-  
bursement from the Emperor for the thirty thousand and lent to the  
subaltern of artillery; and besides, made him director-general of  
the gardens of the Crown, with a salary of thirty thousand francs.  
He also gave a government place to his brother.

In April, 1814, when Napoleon was at the head of his army,  
preparing to attack the allies, his marshals demanded a view with  
him. They were opposed to his plan of operations, and looked  
upon an attempt to re-enter Paris as hopeless. They proposed  
that he should abdicate in favor of his son. This was also the  
advice of the Emperor Alexander. Napoleon did as was pro-  
posed; but Marmont and his army had surrendered on that day.

After this the allies rejected all negotiation. The propositions  
and offers of Napoleon to his officers and soldiers were unheeded  
by them, and he at length signed an unequivocal abdication for  
himself and family. This led to the second attempt on his own  
life. He thus narrates it:

"From the time of the retreat from Russia," said he, "I had  
constantly carried round my neck, in a little silken bag, a portion  
of a poisonous powder which Ivan had prepared by my orders,  
when I was in fear of being carried off by the Cossacks. My  
life no longer belonged to my country; the events of the last few  
days again rendered me master of it. Why should I endure so  
much suffering? and who knows that my death may not place  
the Crown upon the head of my son. Franco was saved.

"I hesitated no longer, but leaping from my bed, mixed the  
poison in a little water, and drank it with a sort of happiness.  
But time had taken away my strength; fearful pains drew forth  
some groans from me; they were heard, and medical assistance  
arrived. It was not Heaven's will that I should die so soon. St.  
Helena was my destiny!"

THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON IN 1812.

The Anglo American Magazine for July, among a variety of  
useful reading matter, contains a thrilling account of the Battle  
of Queenston. We feel, as an individual, more interested in this  
battle than any other during the last war, because our father  
took an active part in it, especially in the afternoon battle, he  
having had a large company of the excellent people of the vicini-  
ty of Hamilton under his command. We have frequently heard  
him give a thrilling account of it. One of his company, the  
venerable Daniel Crossway, who has just gone to England after  
a residence in Canada of over 50 years, was conversing with us  
on the subject a few days since. The British on the occasion  
of this battle, which in respect of the loss of the brave General  
Brock and Colonel McDonnell early in the day, was a disastrous  
one, behaved with great tact and courage. On the other hand  
the Americans, who in the morning behaved gallantly under  
Scott and other leaders, in the afternoon behaved with great fear  
and cowardice. Not so much those then on the British side, as  
thousands who with arms and ammunition in abundance, looked  
from Lewistown on the slaughter and defeat of their companions  
in arms. At the afternoon battle the Americans were as numerous  
as the British, who had been reinforced; and in the morning they  
were three times their number. In the afternoon battle each  
army consisted of about 1100 men. At the same time there  
were perhaps over 2000 cowardly militia at Lewistown looking  
on, and over 2000 American regular soldiers under General  
Smith at Buffalo, not brought down at all. The British could  
not have mustered over 2000 men within a hundred miles of the  
battle, and had on the whole Niagara frontier only about 1200.  
Nothing in the history of the two American wars with the  
British exhibits on the part of the Americans more want of fore-  
sight and cowardice than the results of this battle, except it be the  
surrender of Hull at Detroit shortly before. Had the Americans  
used proper precautions and brought down from Buffalo their  
regulars, they could not only have taken possession of all Canada  
west of, and including Hamilton, but they could have sent 2000  
men on to Toronto, then York. Harrison was then invading the  
western part of Canada with a large army of Kentuckians, and  
would have formed a junction with the eastern armies. He  
fought on his way down the battle of the Thames, in which the  
brave Tecumseh fell, about whose death we will give an account  
in our next.—[Ed. Sox.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The position of the parties was now thus: The Americans  
occupied the heights at Queenston, with a force, certainly, ex-  
ceeding eight hundred, and General Van Rensselaer advised, ac-  
cording to his letter to General Dearborn, that "a num-  
ber

no. crossed over, annoyed, except by the one undisciplined gun consequently more troops were hourly arriving. In the afternoon, a body of about fifty Mohawks, under the young Brant, advanced through the woods, took up position in front, and a very sharp skirmish ensued, which was the Indians' first attack on the reinforcements which now were to arrive from Fort George. This reinforcement consisted of three hundred and eighty rank and file of the 41st regiment, Captains James Crooks and M. Ewen's flank companies of the 5th Lincoln; Captains Noyes and W. Crook's flank companies of the 5th Lincoln; Halls, Durand's and Applegarth's companies of the 5th Lincoln; Cameron's, Howard's and Chisholm's companies of the York Militia; Major Merritt's company and a body of Switzer's militia artillery numbering in all three and four hundred men. A short time afterwards, Clark of the Militia, arrived from Chippewa, with Captain's company of the 41st; Captains R. Hamilton's and flank companies of the 2nd Lincoln, and volunteer Seder-Militia.

The whole British and Indian force thus assembled, did not amount to more than one thousand rank and file, of whom barely five hundred and sixty were regulars. The artillery consisted of three-pounders, under the command of Lieut. Crowther of the 41st. The Indians now mustered, perhaps, one hundred

#### AMERICAN ACCOUNT

General Van Rensselaer, to the American Secretary of War  
Head Quarters, Lewiston, Oct. 14th, 1813

Sir.—As the movements of this Army under my command, which I had the honor to address you on the 8th, have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to the individual, establishing facts actually connected with the safety and the safety of the army; and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, Sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that you have been wishing, it is when that, when the whole ground is viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

On the 8th instant, I apprised you that the crisis of the campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repel the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and expense of the campaign will go for nothing, for the whole will be judged dishonored.)

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th instant, written to General Smyth, of the United States forces, requesting an interview with him, Major General Hall, and the commandants of the regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of the operations. I wrote Major General Hall to the same purpose. On the 11th I had received no answer from Gen. Smyth; but on a note to me of the 10th, Gen. Hall mentioned that Gen. Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation. In the mean time, the partial success of Lieutenant Elliot at Black Rock (of which, however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to retreat. This was expressed to me through various channels, in the shape of an alternative; that they must have orders to act, or at least to go home. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences, to me personally, of longer than waiting my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with ———, as to the possibility of getting one person to pass over into Canada, and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had secured the man, who bore his letter to go over. Instructions were given him; he passed over, and obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal; more especially as it might have a controlling effect upon the movement at Detroit, where it was supposed that General Brock had gone with all the force he dared to spare from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Queenston, and to possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be protected from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieutenant Colonel Fleming's flying artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up the river from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent General Sim to send down from Buffalo such detachments of his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to be made at three o'clock on the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the old ferry opposite the heights. To avoid any embarrassment in crossing the river, (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below the place of embarkation. Lieutenant Sim was considered the man of the greatest skill for this service; he went ahead, and, in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place far up the river; and there, in the most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In this frigate boat he had carried nearly all the arms, which were prepared for the boats. In this surprising dilemma stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night, to one of the most tremendous north-east storms, which continued unabated for twenty-four hours, and deluged the whole camp. Colonel Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

For this result I had hoped that the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under, and in conformity with the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hopes were as idle; the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage; the brave men were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels would be by the attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion, and the service in disgrace.

Lieutenant Colonel Christie, who had just arrived at the Four-Mile Creek, and had, late in the night of the 1st, contemplated an attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's services; but I gave my permission too late. He now again came forward. At a conference with Colonel Van Rensselaer, and begged that I might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made, Colonel Van Rensselaer was to command the column of 300 militia; and Lieutenant Colonel Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, Lieutenant Colonel Christie marched his detachment by the rear road to the camp. At seven in the evening Lieutenant Colonel Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls; at eight o'clock Mead's, and at nine o'clock Lieutenant Colonel Bland's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders, issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; as soon as the heights should be carried, Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then Major Mullany's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

Colonel Van Rensselaer, with great presence of mind, ordered his officers to proceed with alacrity, and storm the fort. This service was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this, both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places. Many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard-house, where a piece of ordnance was now briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery to be directed on the guard-house; and it was so effectually done, that with eight or ten shots the fire was silenced. The enemy, then retreated behind a large stone house; but in a short time the route became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced, except from a one-gun battery, so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance; and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unannoyed, except by the one unsilenced gun. For some time after I had passed over the victory appeared complete, but in expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my camp immediately; the direction of this service I committed to Lieutenant Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chippewa; they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but, to my utter astonishment, I found that, at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions; urged the men by every consideration to pass over, but in vain; Lieutenant Colonel Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horse and rode through the camp; as did also Judge Peck, who happened to be here, exhorting the companions to proceed, but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George was discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as we learnt there were only left twenty shot for the eighteen-pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcements would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; and knowing that the brave men at the heights were quite exhausted, and nearly out of ammunition; all I could do, was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I despatched a note to Gen. Wadsworth acquainting him with our situation; leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment; with the assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavor to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed; many of the boatmen had fled panic-struck; and but few got off. My note, however, could but little more than have reached Gen. W., about four o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced, and continued for about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in re-possessing their battery, and gaining advantage on every side; the brave men who had gained the victory being exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add, that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement; one-third part of the idle men might have saved all.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

STEPHEN VAN RANSELAER.

Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,

Secretary of War.

From Major General Sheaffe to Sir George Prevost.

Fort George, Oct. 13, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack with considerable force, this morning, before daylight, on the position of Queenston. On receiving intelligence of it, Major General Brock immediately proceeded to that post, and I am excessively grieved to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion to maintain it. With him the position was lost; but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long, reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia and Indians; a movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This direction was aided, too, by the judicious position which Norton, and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow of the high ground above Queenston.

A communication being thus opened with Chippewa, a junction was formed of success that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short, but spirited conflict, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander, Brigadier General Wadsworth, on the field of battle, and many officers, with one hundred men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A band of colors and one six-pounder, were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss, in killed and wounded, must have been considerable. Ours I believe to be comparatively small in numbers; no officers were killed besides Major General Brock, one of the gallant and valiant officers in His Majesty's service, whose loss cannot be too much deplored, and Lieutenant Colonel M'Donnell, provincial aide-camp, whose gallantry and merit render him worthy of his chief. Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 48th regiment, who were stationed

at Queenston, were wounded, bravely contending at the head of their men against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis was fortunately able to keep the field, though it was with pain and difficulty, and Capt. Williams' wound is not likely to deprive me of his service.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft, of the royal artillery, for his gallant and skilful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendance; their well directed fire contributed materially to the fortunate result of the day.

Captain Derenzy, of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George, and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chippewa; and under their commands those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner as to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenston, had sent down orders for battering the American fort at Niagara. Brigade-Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect, as to silence its fire, and to force the troops to abandon it; and, by his prudent precautions, he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected—the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George.

In these services he was most effectually aided by Col. Claus, who remained in the Fort at my desire, and by Capt. Vigoureaux of the Royal Engineers. Brigade-Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron of the Militia Artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieutenant Crowther, of the 41st Regiment, had charge of two three-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with good effect.

Captain Glegg, of the 49th Regiment, aide-de-camp to our lamented friend and General, afforded me most essential assistance; and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler, of the 41st Regiment, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, very useful. I have derived much aid, too, from the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant Kezz, of the Giengarry Fencibles, whom I employed in communicating with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid of the experience and ability of Lieutenant Colonel Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, who had been sent up to Fort Erie, a few days before, on duty, which detained him there.

Lieutenant Colonels Butler and Clark of the Militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, McEwen, and Duncan Cameron; and Lieutenants Robinson\* and Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia, led their men into action with great spirit. Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied me, and gave much assistance with his corps. Capt. A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns, under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add, that volunteers Shaw, Thomson and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th Regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first having been wounded, and the last having been taken prisoner. I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's notice.

Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves, and I have very great satisfaction in ascribing your Excellency that the spirit and good conduct of His Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain as yet the number of our troops, or of those of the enemy engaged; ours did not, I believe, exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to thirteen or fourteen hundred men.

I shall do myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency further details, when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,  
Major-General.

#### PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF GENERAL BROCK

As we are unacquainted with the preservation of any portrait, public or private, of General Brock in this country, it may not be uninteresting to give here a slight sketch. In person he was tall and stout, even inclining to corpulency; of fair and florid complexion, with a large forehead and full face, though the features were not prominent. His eyes were rather small, of a greyish blue, with a slight cast in one of them. His mouth was small, with fine teeth, and when his countenance was lighted by a smile the expression was particularly pleasing. In manner he was exceedingly affable and gentlemanlike, of a cheerful and social habit, partial to dancing, and, though never married, he was extremely partial to female society.

Of the soundness of his judgment and bravery we have already adduced sufficient evidence to render any further comment superfluous, especially as our noses will show the men inimitable of the Province on the occasion of his death.—*Anglo-American Mag.*

\* Now Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

LITERARY LABOUR.—The last number of Dickens' *Household Words* says:—In the last year we have read nine hundred manuscripts, of which eleven were available for this journal, after being carefully re-written. In the same period we received and answered two thousand letters, and made appointments with an odd two or three hundred more of our fellow-creatures than there were pounds to pay for the celebrated tails in the horse's shoes, which will go down to posterity rusty with the tears of school-brothers. On the other hand it is delightful to state that five of our very best regular fellow-laborers first became known to us as volunteers, at various periods within the three years and upwards of our existence; and that some rewardable descriptions in this journal have come to us from wholly unaccustomed writers, who have faithfully and in thorough earnest put down what they have undergone or seen.

Ladies' Department.

THE FAIR FACED LOVER'S PERJURY

Original. She met the pale brow, but his eyes... Her senses rapt in thought... When guided by love's lucid chart...

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE.

How vast and unbounded is the influence of women! It is she who shapes the characters of all men, as the potter does his vessels. The mother receives her child, when its mind is as a blank sheet...

But the influence of woman is not confined only to the child in the cradle. The tears and entreaties of a mother, a wife, or a sister, will often melt the hardest hearts of the most stubborn men.

MRS. ZEBEDEE SMITH'S PHILOSOPHY.

Dear me! how expensive it is to be poor. Every time I go out my best bib and tucker has to go on. If Zeb-dee was worth a cool million, I might wear a cool-hood on my head, if I chose, with perfect impunity.

REV. MR. GOLDSMITH—FIRST SABBATH TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—On last Sabbath, the experiment was tried in this city, to see if a good public audience could be gathered for a Temperance Lecture.

A telegraph report, on Saturday evening last, brought the news to this city that the steamer Queen of the West and Brown a wharf, to which she was moored at Hamilton, were burnt on that evening, soon after arriving at the port.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—This neat and well conducted monthly comes to hand regularly and is well worthy of patronage at the hands of Canadian Cadets, and the young generally.

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Address, J. C. RICHARDSON & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Youths' Department.

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

THE LITTLE FLOWER-BUD.

"Do, Mama, come down in the garden and I see The flower-bud I've found in my little rose-tree. Now, isn't it pretty? Mama!" "Oh yes, But my little flower-bud is sweeter than this."

SNOW DROP SECTION CADETS—LAKE ERIE.

SIX AND BROTHER.—The celebration of the anniversary of Snow Drop Section No. 93, Cadets of Temperance of Morpeth, came off on the 22nd ult.

with banner, Snow Drop Section, Morpeth, Forest, Ontario, Bridgetown, and Erie Divisions of Sons of Temperance.

About 20 persons sat down to tea. By seven o'clock the apartment was filled to almost overflowing, by the ladies and friends of the Order, among whom were a large number of ladies, for whose beauty Canada is so much celebrated, and whose zeal for the cause of Temperance in this village was amply testified by the superior refreshments prepared by them for the occasion.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the evening. Br. William Davis, of Oxford Division, took the Chair. Mr. John McLeod, Cadet, delivered a "Tract" against tobacco, which was highly applauded by the audience.

The Morpeth Choir added to the zest of the occasion, by performance of a number of appropriate and excellent tunes.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the Ladies, the Speaker and Cadets, and the Choir, the proceedings closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Phelps; the people retiring and the Choir singing—

To your just, and constant consideration, up now, Till the chains of the tyrant be red-died. And the banners that wave in the wind, Will be trampled in dust by the feet of the brave.

Yours in Virtue, Love and Temperance, JACOB SMITH, Worthy Patron.

Howard, June 25th, 1853.

FLORIDA

ITS DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The discovery, exploration and settlement of Florida is as pregnant with the romantic, adventurous and tragical as any other portion of the United States, and while the history of the exploration and colonization of the "Old Thirteen" is as familiar as household words, even to the school children of the North, the thrilling incidents and events connected with Florida are quite unknown.

In 1492 Columbus discovered San Salvador, San Domingo, Cuba and other West India Islands. In 1497 Americus Vesputius discovered the continent of South America. In 1498 Columbus discovered the South American continent, and 1498 Sebastian Cabot discovered and coasted along the North American continent from Labrador to Albemarle Sound.

The discovery of Columbus was not the result of an accident, but it was the incident of a voyage undertaken to test the truth of geographical theories and speculations.

But there is a portion of this New World which was first visited and explored, neither by the promptings or suggestions of science, the love of gold, or of adventure, of liberty, of religion, or any other of the ordinary motives to discovery, exploration, conquest and colonization—and that portion is now partly within the limits of Florida; and the motive or incentive to its first exploration and exploration was to find the "Fountain of Youth."

In March, 1512, Juan Ponce de Leon, Governor of Puerto Rico, sailed with three ships in search of the Fountain of Youth in the unexplored regions of the Northwest. He sailed across Bahama Islands, inquiring for the rejuvenating waters, and then north-westwardly, he discovered Santa Fe, March 30th, and landed a little south of Santa Fe, August 8th, 1512.

it the name of Florida. After diligent search for the Fountain, and bathing in all the springs and brooks he found, he proceeded south, touching and exploring the coast, and the islands or keys, to the Tortugas, where he caught 117 turtles in one night, and named the group of islands Tortugas—i. e. turtles. Finding in the object of his voyage, he returned, disappointed, to Porto Rico. Age and its infirmities still increasing upon him, in 1521 he again sailed, in two ships, to the Florida coast, in search of the "Fountain of Youth." He chilled his aged frame by bathing in all the springs and streams, fought a bloody battle with the Indians, and was wounded by an arrow in the thigh. Sick and dejected, he returned as far as Cuba and died. And although Juan Ponce failed in discovering the Fountain and acquiring immortal youth by bathing in its rejuvenating waters, he acquired a world-wide fame by discovering and naming that portion of the American continent, a part whereof is now known as Florida.

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

## The Canadian Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1853.

### THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

Oh! my clothes are all ragged and tattered and torn,  
I wander about quite unfriendly—forlorn;  
On my shelterless head the bleak winter winds blow,  
And my poor naked feet are benumb'd in the snow;  
No bright-blazing fire, with its comforts, I see,  
Surrounded with faces all shining with glee.  
Ah! no, the cold street, now deserted and wild,  
Is the only home left for the drunkard's poor child!

My mother—she died in the work-house, hard by,  
And I, her poor orphan, received her last sigh;  
For her heart, it was broken with anguish and pain—  
And I weep, for I never shall see her again;  
My father spent all that he earn'd at the inn,  
And drink cut him short in the midst of his sin;  
His last words were curses—his death-bed was wild—  
O! friends of humanity, pity his child!

I see happy children, all smiling and gay,  
And I sigh, for I once was as happy as they;  
Their light merry laugh falls sad on my ear—  
For, ah! they all shun me where'er I draw near!  
The smiles leave their faces—they treat me with scorn,  
And it makes me regret that I ever was born;  
No voice of compassion so soothing and mild,  
E'er cheers the lone heart of the drunkard's poor child.

Oh; still must I wander this wild world alone,  
Unfed and unsheltered—drown'd and unknown;  
Amongst the millions of earth not a friend can I claim  
To wipe off my tears and call me by name.  
On my cold bed of straw I will lie down and die,  
And my prison-freed soul shall ascend upon high;  
Where Jesus, with accents of mercy, so mild,  
Shall comfort, forever, the poor drunkard's child.

—Ohio Organ.

"THE DAILY LEADER" made its appearance yesterday in this city, and one of its principal and decidedly most laudable articles is an attack on the lecture of Neal Dow, given on Friday evening last, in this city. The style of the writer is decidedly captious and unfair, and takes the most extreme view of the arguments used. Such an introduction to the community CREEDS AS IT IS AND HAS EVER BEEN BY THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, is a poor recommendation for support to a liberal public. This paper too, asks for support from the reformers of this city, most of whom are favorably disposed to the Maine Law. Now it happens that we listened to the lecture in question, and whilst neither we nor Neal Dow would justify a majority in doing what was morally wrong, yet every one knows that the majority of the community have the power to pass laws which may be unjust to a minority or even to that majority itself. Vox populi vox Dei has been the principle of the British constitution since 1688. We will enlarge on this next week.

### VISIT TO TORONTO OF THE HON. NEAL DOW.

In our last we alluded to the fact of the intended visit to our city of this distinguished temperance man. Certain information was then in the possession of Mr. Ure as secretary of the prohibitory league, which had not been communicated to us, or indeed to the large Division of Ontario, until it was too late to mention the fact of the intended lecture otherwise than as a standing rumour. Had time and proper notice been given a fine

procession might have been got up. This half-way and silent manner of doing business is what we dislike. The only way in which anything can be done effectually in the city is through the Divisions, and if they are kept in the dark there will be little done. Many in the country would have been pleased to have seen Neal Dow. He was received by a deputation of Sons and Temperance men at the wharf on his arrival from Hamilton, where he lectured on Thursday last. He lectured in this city on Friday evening last to a tolerably full and attentive house. We have time only to allude to the fact in this number, suffice it to say, that the Hon. Gentleman gave his audience a sensible and manly discourse, full of argument and benevolence, of an hour and half duration.

On the following morning, Saturday, a pleasant party of about fifty prominent Temperance men, sat down to breakfast at the new American Hotel given in honor of Neal Dow, who was the guest. At this meeting several toasts were given, and some interesting and useful speeches made by Toronto gentlemen. Neal Dow also addressed the company. He was then escorted to the steamer and a farewell taken of him. Reserving fuller remarks for our next, we would here say, that the effect produced by Neal Dow in this community is very favorable. He appears to be a very sensible and benevolent man, WORTHY OF THE CAUSE HE ADVOCATES. He left us followed by the blessings of a few friends who saw him for a few hours, and made his brief acquaintance. Honor say we to this noble hearted man. He goes from this to Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec.

### THE SUPPORT OF TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

In many parts of Canada local political papers are springing up, and the residents are asked to take them. They wish to do so, and in order to do it and have a good excuse, the first paper dropped is THE ONE DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE. We publish a paper of a mixed character, one better arranged in departments than any in Canada, and partaking of a literary character; yet we find many excuses made to discontinue of late. This is an evidence of a declension in the temperance cause, which we regret to see. Residents will pay \$3 and \$2½ for a poorly got up local paper, containing little news, nothing on temperance, with three sides filled with advertisements, and drop a temperance paper, which they might obtain at \$1 a year in advance, in order to patronize this new one, or perhaps two political papers from Toronto or elsewhere. Yet the one discontinued is worth double the one continued to their families. Anything however now a-days to escape from patronizing temperance papers. Anything now a-days to get rid of paying dues or being a Son. One pound a year is a great sum to pay for Sonship—one dollar is a mighty sum to pay for a paper devoted to Temperance!! We have a gentle hint to give all such niggardly Temperance men, and that is, to take care they don't cause the discontinuance of every temperance paper in Canada. The Maine Law has been carried in the neighboring States chiefly by Temperance papers and tracts, and by lectures. Below we give the remarks on this subject of two men of eminent experience. Persons living in localities which wish the proceedings of Soirees published, should induce their communities to patronize papers more before they complain of neglect in editors.—[Ed. Sox.

### TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

BY DR. JEWETT.

We are grieved, and sometimes not a little vexed, to hear Temperance men, when asked to subscribe to a Temperance paper, excuse themselves: "Why, I take so many papers now that I cannot find time to read half they contain; and besides, it is no use for me to read them, for I am a Temperance man already." Yet the gentleman must have his religious paper, and that, too, of his own sect, and perhaps his political paper, and will scold lustily if they do not reach him at the very hour he has a right to expect them. Ask, now, why he wishes to take the paper which is the organ of the Baptist or Congregationalist—or, if politician, why he takes the whig or democratic paper, and he answers promptly that he is a Baptist or a Congregationalist: or if a politician, that he is a Whig or Democrat, and, of course, wishes to know what is going forward that may interest his sect or political party. Now, for the same reason, every temperance man should take and read a Temperance paper, that may keep him informed of whatever is going on of interest to the cause. This great cause is now presenting itself in a new aspect. Should not a Temperance man view it in this aspect.

The determination to use or not to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is a simple act of the will; yet upon that act hang immense consequences for good or evil. The Temperance question has to do with all the great interests of society, pecuniary, social, moral, and religious. Is it likely that an individual will be capable of pressing upon the consideration of his fellow citizens, as he comes in contact with them, all the motives which might contribute to lead them to a right decision on this subject, who himself has no interest enough in the cause to subscribe for a temperance paper? We have been acquainted with a great many Temperance men, and we never knew a thorough-working Temperance man to complain that he could not get time to read a Temperance paper. Besides we have at present heart cheering intelligence to communicate. Should not every Temperance man wish to obtain the good news as early as possible?

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.—The New York Tribune makes these judicious remarks:—"We cannot close without urging the friends of temperance in all sections to give a liberal support to their local temperance papers. They have greatly improved in character within a few years, and are now among our best periodicals. Better bring up a son in the weekly perusal of such a paper and leave him no property, than to bequeath him a farm coupled with a habit of drinking alcohol, however moderate intemperate."

### THE DRUNKARD

I saw him at the close of day	The glass [was given, his purple
Before the fog she passed,	lips,
His eyes were sunk, his lips were	Now press the poisonous bowl
parted,	If drink's while wife at 4 children
I view'd him o'er and o'er	strive,
His infant boy stood by his side,	And ruin his poor soul
And heaving to him said,	
"Come, father, mother's sick at	One year elapsed, I pass'd that way
home,	A crowd stood at the door.
And at her cries for bread"	Look'd the cure some one replied,
	The drunkard is no more!
He trembling rose and staggered in,	I saw his funeral pass along,
As oft he'd done before,	No wife nor child was there.
And to the landlord filtering said,	They too had plied their mother
"Do give me one drop more"	earth,
	And left this world of care!

The following movement of the Committee for carrying out the objects of the League, is very prompt and praiseworthy, and we hope it may call out the latent temperance talent in Canada—[EDITOR SOX.

### PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League offer a Prize of £25 for the best Essay, and £12 10s. for the second best Essay on "The Nature and Objects of the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League; embracing also, full and reliable Statistical information upon the Extent, Expense, and Results, of the Liquor Traffic in Canada." The Essays not to contain more than from 64 to 96 pages octavo, letter-press; to be written in a fair, legible hand, and sent in to the Secretary (post-paid) on or before the 15th day of October next.

Each Essay must have a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the address of the writer, and also the motto by which the Essay is distinguished.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Dr. RYERSON Superintendent of Common Schools for Canada the Rev. Professor LITTLE, and the Rev. Professor TAYLOR, have kindly consented to become adjudicators. The Committee feel assured that these names will be a sufficient guarantee to the public, of ability, probity, and discrimination; and they leave it with them to determine whether any of the Essays sent in are worth the Prizes offered.

Your friendly notice of this will oblige,  
Respectfully yours,  
G. P. URE, &c.

### TEMPERANCE IN PERTH AND HURON COUNTIES

A Temperance Soiree of a very enthusiastic description was held at Stratford on Monday the 27th June, in the court room, which had been kindly granted for the purpose by the Sheriff. It was originally intended to have held the soiree in the open air, and a beautiful spot on the banks of the Avon, in the rear of Mr. A. B. Orr's residence, had been selected for the purpose (by permission of Mr. McCulloch) and booths and platforms had been fixed up,—but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, this scheme had to be abandoned. A procession, consisting of Sons of Temperance of Stratford, St. Mary's, and Mitchell, marched through the town, with flying flags, and headed by the Stratford band. The assemblage in the court house was very large, and after refreshments had been served, the proceedings were varied with addresses and music, until the close. The ladies of Stratford deserve great credit for their catering to the material wants of those present, and the Sons, for the successful manner in which they managed this, one of the most entertaining and enlivening meetings ever held in the town.

During the day a Stratford Branch of the Anti-Liquor Law League was formed with its officers.

On Wednesday the 29th June a Temperance Soiree was held at Mitchell's in Huron—a procession was formed, and a meeting held in a pleasant place in the forest. A Branch of the League was formed also at this place. At these two meetings we saw some of the principal inhabitants, Ministers, and Magistrates, attended and addressed the audience in favor of the Maine Law. The Rev. Mr. Boyd of London, spoke at the latter meeting a great length.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

### THE COLORED QUESTION.

Sir,—In a recent number of your journal, I observed that the G. D., or at least a great majority of Delegates, were in favor of prohibiting colored persons from joining the Order, and upon enquiry found that not only the G. D. of Canada, but also the N.D. of the United States have been, and still are opposed to their admission into the Order.

With all due deference to the superior amount of moral calibre manifested by those honourable bodies, I must say that in this particular they have strangely outraged one of the first principles of human freedom—one so emphatically expressed in the Constitution of the United States. "All men are born free and equal"—how striking the contrast! I am persuaded that the majority of Sons do not realize their position, or they would never send such delegates to the G. D., and thereby place in the hands of the enemy of humanity ONE OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST TELLING ARGUMENTS they are in possession of. How fine it would sound to a true abolitionist of this country to be told by a southerner that "the Canadians do support slavery." He will at once point to the proceeding of the G. D. "There," says he, "is one of the most respectable and influential Orders in Canada, not willing to allow a colored person to sit in the same room with its members, and enjoy the same blessing!" This is not the worst of it; if the wrong extended no further we might overlook their cool impertinence, and let the matter rest; but it is doing a gross injustice to a portion of the human family—a portion, by the way, to whom we owe much in science and literature. Yet they, with cold inhumanity—

"Fled a fellow mortal guilty of a sin  
Not colored like their own,"

and deprive him of those influences which they admit are indispensably necessary to the preservation of mankind from the debasing cup and poisoning bowl. This evil must be removed. In scanning over the history of institutions and nations, we see that God has prospered them just in proportion as they were pure and had truth for their foundation; so it will be with this organization. True, we have accomplished much, but we have not yet

triumphed, nor need we expect to do so, so long as we pull down the strongholds of intemperance. On one hand, and with the other help to raise the superstructure of the Hydra-headed monster Slavery. We may say, in the language of another, "Alas for poor humanity when men play such fantastic tricks before high heaven."

The question naturally recurs, how can the evil be remedied? We reply it must be done by bringing the matter before every subordinate wisdom in the country, and letting it be more discussed. No think I hear some one say, that this may afflict the G. D.; but what can two delegates do in the N. D.? It we are to be dictated to by the Americans, as to what our conduct shall be towards colored people in this country, it is high time our connexion should cease. We are quite willing to cooperate and reciprocate with the Americans so far as we can do so without violating principle; but by requiring us to submit to their dogmas, is virtually prohibiting the most respectable portion of the community from remaining in connexion with the Order.

Yours in the bonds of the Order,

J. B. DREWRY.

Bowmanville, June 30th, 1853.

The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.]

TWINE ME A WREATH

BY THE FOREST BARD.

<p>Oh twine me a wreath from the ivy green, And cast it around my brow, For I love its dark and its sombre sheen When to thought my spirit bows. Oh the ivy, the ivy, the green old ivy tree, Of all the plants that deck the wood, The ivy green's for me.</p> <p>And wreath me a crown from the myrtle's leaves, That upon my head I'll wear, To cover the web that destiny weaves, Of sorrow, and thought, and care But the ivy, &amp;c.</p> <p>And link me a robe from the green old bay, That I'll cast around my form, It may charm care's dark dark cloud away, While the life tide yet is warm Yet the ivy, &amp;c.</p> <p>Ora girl and twine from the sacred yew, That over my tomb may wave, Cobourg, 9th July, 1853</p>	<p>Let it fill o'er my turf when death's cold dew, Drops the lonely in the grave Still the ivy, &amp;c.</p> <p>Have a chaplet for me of laurel twined That I'll fold my brows above, For ambition's hope in its leaf is shrouded, And its green green branch I love Still the ivy, &amp;c.</p> <p>And the myrtle and bay, and yew's dark sheen, In a wreath oh let me wear, With the laurel and the ivy green, And I'll twine it around my harp. Oh the ivy, &amp;c.</p> <p>Round its chords I'll twine them all along, For they are the plants of my choice, And their leaves I'll fan with my sweetest song, When my harp awakes its voice The myrtle, laurel, bay, and old yew tree, I love them all but yet the first, The ivy, ivy green's for me.</p>
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DOES THE MIND OF MAN ARRIVE AT THE IDEA OF A GOD BY ITS OWN INTERNAL REASONINGS AND CONVICTIONS? This is questioned by some learned men, and by others the affirmative is believed. Some philosophers have believed that the mind has intuitive ideas, one of which is that of the Being of a God. Others, like Locke, believe that man's soul is like a piece of wax, figuratively speaking, liable to such impressions as surrounding circumstances may impress upon it in its earlier years; thus in effect being the creature of surrounding incidents and customs. As to the innate idea theory, there may be room for doubt, but I have always been inclined to its belief, for the reason, that if we place man in any part of the world, he will always arrive at nearly the same results or states of civilization and modes of religious belief. Take for instance the four or five extreme portions of the earth. Mexico and Peru with their Emperors and civilization, as found by Cortes and Pizarro; then look at India and her empires, priests, and customs; then at Egypt and her mighty cities and wise men. Then at the customs and beliefs of Scandinavia and ancient Britain. Again look at Chaldea, Judea, and Babylon. In all these localities so widely separated, some of them for thousands of years and by thousands of miles, man's customs and beliefs will be found to be essentially the same; the wiser believing in the existence of some unknown and mighty Being, and the more ignorant believing in the same thing, seen through minor spirits—demigods, idols, saints, and other representations of Deity. The learned priests of Egypt believed in one God as firmly as did Moses. The Hindoo priests in common with Confucius of China, and the learned men of all eastern nations, in common with the philosophers of Greece and Rome, secretly discarded the low idolatry of their respective countries, and believed in the existence of an unknown but apparently self evident Deity.

The idea of religion or the worship of a superior power is certainly innate. At Mexico and Peru it was manifested in their stone temples to the sun—on which human beings were sacrificed. In India it was shown in fasts—Juggernauts—the mournings and pains of the Brahmins. China had her priests. All civilized and semi-civilized nations have their priesthoods. Sacrificing to some superior Being seems to be an innate idea with man, so does the burial or destruction of the dead. As to the idea of a God, wise and reasoning men seem to arrive at about the same conclusion and by the same mental process. First, the belief is suggested by beholding the wonders of the heavens—the wisdom, goodness, and power visible there. Secondly, it is suggested by the fact of man's conscience, moral aspirations, and sense, when associated in society. The moral bearing of society, and the world in its natural appearances, suggest the idea of a God. These sources of belief exist in all countries, hence wise thoughtful men have always arrived at this belief. As examples take Confucius in China—the Brahmin priests in India—the Egyptian priests in Moses's time—the wise men of Mexico and Peru—

Socrates, Pythagoras, Thales, Solon, Plato, Brutus—Cato, and Cicero of Greece and Rome. The Jews, Mahomedans, and Christians, worship God in a different manner from all other nations. They believe in but one God. Christians and Jews worship Him as a Living Spirit. The moment we believe that God exists there can be no impropriety in worshipping Him, nor can it be possible that he would not be pleased at the act. He seems to have made the desire natural in the human soul. He has surrounded us on all sides with wonders—every stone we see—each tree, bird, insect, fish, cloud; the expansive sky—its floods of light—its countless stars and multitude, all are miracles, a proof of something superior. But the greatest of all proofs of Divinity, and what has made man believe in God more than all others, is man's own mind. Man sees himself, a reasoning, conscious spirit—he knows he lives. Who made him so? Who ordered this thing? The fact of man's arriving at the belief of a God by the light of nature, does not by any means disprove the fact of a special revelation. When we believe in God, no wonder that he should reveal Himself to man in some way.

MORE OF THE INDIANS—THE MASTODON.

Nothing is more certain than that this continent was once inhabited by the animals, now extinct, called Mastodons; but to fix the period at which they became extinct is very difficult. It is, however, certain that it was since the continent assumed its present shape. The only alterations that have taken place are in the gradual lowering of lakes and rivers, and the filling up of valleys and rivers. The Mastodon bones are generally found in river banks, deeply embedded, or in made earth in valleys, salt-licks, and near the lakes. Burlington Heights are made earth, and deeply embedded in them the bones and tusks were found, where they have laid, perhaps, over ten thousand years. They are generally found in positions equally ancient in the United States. The lake once covered the top of the heights and washed the foot of the mountain at Hamilton; it also extended on the same level over Scarboro' heights and Streetsville, making the pebble banks there formed, and washed the foot of the highlands called the Oakridges, or the mountain extending north-east from Dundas. When the lake was that height, that is at least two hundred feet higher than it now is, the Mammoth lived in Canada, and their bones were deposited in the gravel of Burlington Heights. The time that has elapsed since the falling of lake Ontario from that to its present level, and the cause thereof, are problems. Some idea may be formed of the time it takes to make such changes by looking at the position of Asia—say Syria and Palestine. The rivers Nile, Jordan, and the Dead Sea have been known and watched by man, according to history, for about four thousand years, or since Noah's time. Very little change in that time has taken place in their position, not the twentieth part of that which has taken place in the relative position of the Canadian lake Ontario. But Ontario may have been changed by an earthquake. An immense antiquity has intervened between our time and that when the lake washed Scarboro' heights, and the sites of Rochester and Lewiston. Yet the Mastodon certainly lived in that day in this land. We subjoin an account of a curious Indian mound lately found near the Mississippi river which would go to prove that the Indian race have seen the mammoth, and some tribe of them, in a great antiquity, have thought proper to hand down to their posterity the representation of one of these extinct animals. It is a curious circumstance, and well worth noting. When was this mound built? It is supposed now that there was a race of Indians once resident in North America called by antiquarians the Mound-builders. This is one of their works, and it must be very ancient. It is altogether likely from the fact that mammoth bones are uniformly found very deep in the soil—that no animal of the kind has lived on the continent for many thousands of years. The Mound-builders then may have been the most ancient semi-civilized race of this continent, coeval with the departing race of Mastodons, one of which they thus immortalize.—En. Sox.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE LEAD REGIONS.

Exploring along the bluffs of the Simnawa Creek to-day, near Miller's grist mill, I discovered on the top of a ridge east of the creek, what first resembled the remains of a long embankment; but on further examination, proved to be the work of art, evidently intended to resemble some huge animal. The shape of the head, legs, ears, tail, nose, and the general outline of the vertebral column are as perfect as if modelled by individuals in a high state of civilization. Picture to yourself a ridge on the prairie, three hundred yards wide, one hundred feet high, rounded on the top by a deep summit thrown up in an embankment form, three feet high, formed of clay, the outlines of a large quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail—length of the legs 60 feet; from end of nose to end of ears 45 feet; length of body between fore and hind legs 150 feet; length of tail 75 feet, width of body, centrally, 18 feet, length of ears 10 feet. The crooks in both the fore and hind legs are natural to an animal lying on its side.

The general outline of this embossed figure most nearly resembles an extinct animal, known to geologists as the Megatherium. The fossils of the animal prove that its spinal column was one foot in diameter. As the size of the spine in animals is an index of their strength, some idea may be formed of the powers of this extinct member of the mastodon family. Bones of this class of animals have been dug up on the Simnawa, about three miles from this place. And now the question comes, by whom and for what purpose has this earth-work figure been made upon these hills. Not by the present race of Indians,

surely; they are evidently as much in the dark as we are. Could the mastodon dynasty not yet have become extinct when the aboriginals first roamed over these prairies. It is not unreasonable to suppose that some of these now extinct animals were yet alive when man first made his appearance in the upper portion of the Mississippi valley, and that his wonder and admiration being brought up to a high pitch by the sight of their colossal dimensions, gave birth to the idea of transmitting in this manner to posterity one of the greatest wonders of the age.—(Edwards Jeffersonian.)

MILLY MARTIN

BY O. SIMCOX LEE.

Not long ago, away down South in the here Yankee Nation,  
Dey dwelt de lubricat water gait in Uncle Sam's plantation,  
So brightly beamed her coal black eye, dat when dey came a-courtin',  
De darkies swore dey was no gal like lubly Milly Martin  
Oh dear Milly, oh, lubly Milly Martin,  
She's broke my heart, I'm sure she has,  
She's smashed my heart for certain

Her teeth was like a lot of beans, just open from de shell—  
Or like de rice dat grows down South where Massa used to dwell,  
And when she cast a smile on me—to see dem lips a partin',  
Dey looked like mortar 'twixen two bricks, dem teeth of Milly Martin.  
Oh, dear Milly, &c.

Her hair curled up so natural upon her beautiful head,  
She didn't use no curlin' tongs afore she went to bed,  
Saw didn't twist no papers in, to give the curl a station,  
Bekaze de twist was natural in de hair of Milly Martin  
Oh, dear Milly, &c.

Her hands dey didn't need no gloves to keep de sun from scorchin'  
Dey were "just colors" and could stand de sun however scorchin'  
And on her fingers she wore rings, whose brilliancy impartin',  
Dey shone like diamonds in de coal, on de hands of Milly Martin  
Oh, dear Milly, &c.

Her "tout au sample" was sublime, I never shall forget her,  
Although she broke de heart of mine and e used me to regret her,  
For when I thought I'd gained de prize and she was mine for certain,  
She "cut" me, and another nigger married Milly Martin  
Oh, dear Milly, &c.

—Anglo American Magazine

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

—lo' the dome—the vast and wondrous dome,  
To which Daunna's marvel was a cell!

Enter, its grandeur overwhelms thee not,  
And why 'tis not lessened, but thy mind,  
Expanded by the genius of the spot,  
Has grown colossal —

The Basilica Vaticana, or Church of St Peter, at Rome, is the most stupendous and magnificent temple in the Christian world. It stands between Janiculum and Vatican hills, and occupies the site of the Circus of Nero—a spot memorable for the sufferings endured there by Christian martyrs, whom Nero accused of having caused the configuration of Rome.

So early as A. D. 90 Anacleto, Bishop of Rome, built an oratory where St Peter's now stands, to commemorate the martyrs. In 306 Constantine the Great erected a Basilica on the same spot, which continued from that time to be the great attraction of the Christian world. In the reign of Nero V, 1450, the building had fallen into ruin, and that prelate set about its reconstruction. It had then stood eleven centuries, and was tottering to its fall. To Pope Julius, however, is due the honour of having commenced with great vigour the present magnificent structure. Under the advice of Bramante, the walls of the old Basilica were razed; and on the 18th of April, 1506, Julius laid the first stone of one of those enormous pillars that support the dome. The work was carried on during the reigns of 35 Popes, which extended to nearly three centuries. It was ultimately completed by the erection of a sacristy, at the end of the year 1794, and under the Pontificate of Pius VI. THE COST OF THIS GREAT WORK EXCEEDED TWELVE MILLIONS STERLING.

The sums which its construction demanded impoverished the resources of the Church, and led, under Leo X., to the adoption of the sale of INDULGENCES as a means of providing funds for carrying on the undertaking. It must strike the mind as a most remarkable fact, that the erection of this vast temple gave a fatal blow to the very supremacy which it was intended to glorify and exalt. Had the progress of St. Peter's not required funds far beyond the ordinary means of the church, the sale of Indulgences had perhaps never been devised, and the circumstances which led indirectly to the Reformation would not have taken place.

St. Peter's is approached by a wide street, conducting in a straight line from the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo. On entering the court, the spectator views two colonnades, each consisting of four rows of lofty pillars, sweeping off to the right and left in a bold semicircle. In the centre of the area which these colonnades enclose, stands an Egyptian obelisk of granite, ascending to the height of 150 feet, and on each side of it plays a fountain whose waters fall into a basin of porphyry. Two covered galleries, 350 feet long, and 23 feet broad, connect the colonnades with the vestibule of the church, which is approached by three successive flights of marble steps. The front of St. Peter's is supported by a single row of Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and is adorned with an attic, a bas-relief, and thirteen colossal statues. Above the facade rises the majestic dome, which, whether viewed from the outside or the inside of the building, constitutes the chief feature in the edifice. Ten smaller domes, or cupolas, complete the front view.

Five lofty portals open into the portico, which are 400 feet in length, 70 feet in height, and 50 in breadth, paved with variegated marble, covered with a gull vault, adorned with pilars, pilasters, mosaics, and bass-reliefs, and terminated by equestrian statues of Constantine and Charlemagne. A fountain at each extremity supplies a stream sufficient to keep a reservoir always full, in order to carry off every unseemly object, and perpetually refresh and purify the air and pavement. Opposite the five portals of the vestibule are the five doors of the church, three are adorned with pillars of the finest marble; the one in the middle has valves of bronze. Advancing up the nave the spectator's attention is directed to the variegated marble pavement, and the golden vault that rises above his head. But how great is his astonishment

when he reaches the altar, and standing in the centre of the church, contemplates the four superb vistas that open around him; and then raises his eyes to the dome, resting on its four colossal piers glowing with mosaics, and extending like a firmament, at the prodigious elevation of 400 feet.

The high altar stands under the great dome, beneath a canopy supported by four twisted pillars, 50 feet in height. The entire height of the canopy is 134 feet. Behind the altar stands the Chair of St. Peter, an enormous structure of bronze, consisting of four gigantic figures of so many FATHERS, supporting the throne of the apostolic primate! This edifice is 70 feet in height and is occupied on gala days by the Pope.

Beneath the altar are the remains of the old Basilica of Constantine, in which is the tomb of St. Peter. The descent is by double flight of steps into an area, whose walls, forming the approach to the tomb, are enriched with slabaster, lapis lazuli, verd antique, and beautiful marbles. The rails which surround this space are adorned with 112 cornucopias, which serve as supporters to as many silver lamps that burn continually in honor of the Apostle.

The ascent to the roof of St. Peter's is by a well lighted staircase, winding round with an ascent so gentle that mules can ascend two abreast with the greatest ease.—Christian Visitor.

Agricultural.

THE GLEANERS.

Reader—thou and I are gleaners,  
In the harvest fields of Time;  
Day by day the grain is ripening,  
For a summer clime.

Whether in the early morning,  
Gone forth with busy feet,  
Or as weary labourers, resting  
Mid the noon-day heat—

Let us strive with cheerful spirit,  
Each our duties to fulfil,  
Till the time of harvest—subject  
To the Master's will.

Let us garner up sweet memories,  
Bound with the ties of love;  
Pleasant thoughts to cheer the path-way  
To our home above.

Trusting that these precious gleanings,  
Bound with loving hand,  
May in golden sheaves be gathered  
To the spirit land.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been warm and generally clear, a few slight showers only occurring on a few occasions, sufficient to wet the ground. The consequence is that a great deal of excellent hay has been well got in, and the wheat remains uninjured by rust. Spring crops look very well. Some days were very hot last week, but the thermometer did not exceed 90 Fahrenheit in this vicinity. We have had no thunder storms so far during this summer about Toronto. We see a terrific thunder storm, doing much damage, but lasting only half an hour, occurred last week in New York city. Toronto is very healthy—business is very good—the city is crowded with population—rents high. Labouring men and mechanics are in great demand. The markets are well supplied with green groceries—peas, young potatoes and ripe fruits.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES—The King of Holland has sent to the Dublin Exhibition a number of specimens of Japan manufactures. Among other things, specimens of silks and velvets, said to be equal to any of European manufacture; also, silken cords of various thickness, painted wax toilette cabinets, and parasols. Of these latter articles, the part that is made of silk with its is of paper, creased into many folds; the ribs are of thin spiced bamboo; they open and close with great ease, and are a much better defence from the sun than shades of semi-transparent silk. Specimens of coins of gold and silver are found in the collection, the largest gold coin is worth two hundred and fifty dollars, of an oblong shape, with rounded corners. But more interesting than these are the printing types, which are of wood, the body of the type being cylindrical, with the letter at one end. The warlike instruments are not very formidable, the fire arms long and heavy; the swords are short, with daggers attached, the whole enclosed in curious cylindrical sheaths; the armor is a woven fabric, sufficiently thick to resist the thrust of an arrow or spear. There is also a highly finished Japanese shield which projects in the centre, from which an arrow or any hand-missile would glance aside. The Japan ware is more highly finished than that which we ever find in commerce. In the collection is a tea-set of this ware, and other articles to be used in contact with hot water; from the uses to which many of these articles are to be applied, it is evident their varnishes must be of a superior quality and unaffected by liquids.

LOOK WELL TO THE TREES AND SHRUBS.—The extreme dry weather which is now prevailing in many places, will be very trying to the trees and shrubbery; especially to such as have been recently transplanted; for such a good coating of cut straw, or other litter should be applied about the roots, to extend out as far as the width of the branches. Keep the ground loose by frequent stirring, by which means it will more readily absorb any chance showers. A little artificial shade at this time may preserve the life of a choice shrub which would otherwise perish. Save carefully all the slops from the wash-room, &c., and apply them to the suffering trees and grape vines.

Do not allow worms to build their nests in the trees and riddle the leaves; if these have not been attended to, visit them with a swab of lye, or a jet of offensive liquor from a garden engine. Dr. Kirland informed us last fall, that he had found an application of this latter kind an effectual specific for slays upon his cherry trees. Of this we shall speak more at length in a future number.

The abundant promise of fruit this season will render it highly important that the trees, and especially young trees, be not allowed to ripen an overload.—Cultivator.

VALUE OF RAILROADS.—The Prairie Farmer says, that the

Eastern railroads which enter Chicago, have added ten to twenty-five per cent to every "useable animal with four legs," and every other saleable substance that animals produce. They have also given a cash value to many other things, which, though they might be used to a local extent, could not be sold. If animals have become of more value, of course the grass and grain that they eat have increased in price, as well as the land they grow on. All parties reap the benefit. The company prospers by the carriage of men, produce, and merchandise; the farmer by the enhanced value of his produce; the mechanic by the increased demand and better pay for his work; the merchant and professional man, by the increase of facilities, convenience, and the general growth and remaneration of business.

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who has seen a mode adopted in Moscow, and St. Petersburg, gives the following plan: "Around the horse's neck near the neck strap, is placed a cord in a running knot. To this slip noose is attached a pair of reins—on gentlemen's horses generally of silk cord, about the size of a pipe stem—which always lie thrown over the dashboard, ready to be seized at once. When a horse starts and becomes unruly, the gentleman takes up this cord and tightens the horse's throat so that he cannot breathe. The most furious horse stops almost instantly, but he will not fall or kick. I have seen many such reins upon high spirited horses, even in common city droshkies."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Lord Ellesmere and suit had arrived at Montreal on a visit. A steamboat has been burnt at Quebec, no lives lost. A dinner was to be given to the Ministry by the people of the Ottawa country. Several of the Ministry are now in Western Canada. Dr Rolph and the Hon Mr. Morris are in Toronto, Mr. Cameron has gone to Sarma. It is said some of the conservatives and reformers of Toronto are talking of giving the Hon. F. Hincks a dinner, on account of his services in introducing railroads in Canada. If he has introduced railroads, of which there is a doubt, to counterbalance it he has introduced corruption into the reform party to such an extent that the people have lost all confidence in public men of all stamps. Political honesty is now a by-word in Canada. No man can be trusted. Who is the father of this vile political office-seeking character? It is Mr. Hincks. Railroads would have been introduced into Canada without Mr. Hincks, and it is supposed he has LEATHERED HIS NECK well out of their rise at this early day. The abundant capital of England could not be better invested than in Canada. As to the seat of Government coming to Toronto, the faith of the Government was pledged to it, and Mr Hincks deserves no peculiar thanks on this head. All good men should frown down POLITICAL DISHONESTY. The people of Canada must have observed lately that certain once loud-mouthed patriotic organs, have come out against Father Gavazzi, and are favoring the rioters of Montreal and Quebec. They have got the KEY from head quarters. How detestable is such conduct in editors who in 1850 got their bread by BRAVING out REFORM! REFORM! hoisting platforms before the eyes of the people, but really to catch Government eyes! They no longer are all marked for time to come. "It is a long lane that has no turns." The Northern Railroad is paying well. The Quebec Gazette is pursuing a very praiseworthy part in exposing the iniquitous despotism of Catholic priests in Quebec. Let all patriotic papers go and do likewise. A body has been found near Kingston, supposed to have been lost on the Ocean Wave. The evidence before the inquest at Montreal continues to be very contradictory, so much so, that it is supposed no correct verdict can be given, and the guilty will escape. A public dinner has been given at Bytown to Mr. Egan their member. Dr. Workman has been temporarily appointed Medical Superintendent over the Asylum. Mr. Walsin, late of the Toronto Post Office, has been appointed Collector at Port Newcastle. He was an efficient Post Office Clerk. Bishop Charbonnel has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, directing them to recommend their congregations to abstain from all quarrels and riots. The Quebec Gazette says that the Quebec horse races on the plains of Abraham had commenced and were to last three days. Considerable improvements in the way of building houses and stores is going on at the South St. Mary. A large travelling circus visited Toronto on Saturday last. An Italian Opera Company performed in the theatre of Toronto on Friday last. The County Council of York, Ontario, and Peel, have passed resolutions against separate schools—and Mr Hartman, who at Quebec to please the Ministry, voted for them—now in the council at HOME TURNS round and votes THE OTHER WAY. Brock's monument is to be immediately rebuilt by some Toronto Contractor. The Revd. Mr. Caughey gave a temperance lecture on the 1st July at Hamilton, which was largely attended, and 379 persons signed the temperance pledge. MR. FERGUSON THE PATRIOTIC AND CONSISTENT REPRESENTATIVE OF WATERLOO has very properly declined to attend a dinner given by the Berlin people to the Ministry. His course has been honest and manly, but their TRUCKLING and INCONSISTENT. The Guelph Herald says that the procession of the Sons of Guelph on the 2nd inst. was small—he thinks these processions should be discouraged. We think the reverse, and that their smallness is an evident proof of want of ZEAL IN THE CAUSE. PROCESSIONS have an excellent effect. A TEMPERANCE LEAGUE is to be formed in Paris, C. W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A serious riot occurred lately in New York, caused by the mangled remains of some dead body being found in a doctor's cellar. An immense mob tore down the house. It seems the remains were lawfully obtained. A new steam packet is to run from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and it is thought a line of steam packets will soon be built to run to China from the same port. We are sorry to hear that a great and destructive fire occurred in Oswego on the fourth of July, destroying many of its flouring mills and nearly half of the city. A man named Richardson foolishly attempted to cross the railroad in New York city a few days ago, as an experiment, and was torn to pieces by an express train. President Pierce is suffering from an attack of cholera. The French Emperor is to be crowned on the 15th August. The Pope says that Austria and Russia refuse to allow him to crown Napoleon. It is said the Emperor of France is trying to pick a quarrel with the King of Belgium. A rising by the people is contemplated in Spain. An attempt to get up an extensive Negro slave insurrection at New Orleans, was discovered lately by a free Negro. The city was to be burnt. Who can wonder at such things in a country where slaves are treated as animals. The Hon. J. R. Walker, of the United States, whom we stated erroneously as about to go as Minister to Russia, is to go as Minister to China. A Negro lately killed himself by eating on a wicker ten baskets of strawberries. It is thought that Russia will occupy the Danubian Turkish Provinces, but that this act will not be regarded by France and England as a cause of war. Late accounts state that Austria has mediated between Turkey and Russia—that the French and English fleets had entered the Dardanelles. Ex-

President Van Buren is giving and attending a series of grand banquets in London. Fugitive railroad accidents continue to occur in the United States. The Crystal Palace is to be opened with great pomp this week (the 15th). It is said it is placed in a very satisfactory position. The American Fishery difficulties are again exciting great interest. They cannot be settled. The South American Republics are again at war. Santa Anna has effectually put down the liberty of the press in Mexico. The friends of Daniel Webster have subscribed \$25,000 for his widow as a gift. This is truly magnificent.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE NEWS.

The General association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut, recently passed resolutions in favor of the principle of prohibitory liquor laws. Philip S. White, the temperance orator, is doing good service in Virginia, and the cause there is progressing finely. In the New Hampshire Legislature the prohibitory law is laid on the table, and it is doubtful if anything will be done with it. The temperance Alliance Society of New York City have erected a mammoth tent, in which temperance lectures are to be given daily, and at night, also during the Sabbath. Religious services are also to be held in the tent. Intemperance is greatly on the increase in California, yet an agitation is now set on foot for the Maine Law, and a new paper is just started called the California Temperance Organ. The New York Organ, an excellent Temperance and Literary paper of New York City, has just commenced its thirteenth volume in a new form and heading. We wish to see an increased circulation. Connecticut refuses to pass the Maine Law, and the New York House Representatives are as yet hesitating, being about a tie in the matter. One of the best features of American Temperance is the fact Washington city having gone for no license to sell liquor. The great triumph of Michigan, over 20,000 majority, is a GREAT LIFE to the cause of Prohibition. Gough is to go to England to lecture in the latter end of this month, and to return in September. In Alabama, at the late Selma Convention, a POLITICAL ANTI-LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE was established, similar to that of Canada, to go into operation immediately.

AGENTS FOR 1853.

The following persons are now our only authorized local agents in Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new names for half yearly subscribers, to end in December, will receive the next copy gratis—half-yearly subscribers 2s. 6d each, if paid in advance otherwise 3s 9d. Persons not paying, responsible agents must guarantee payment at the end of the year. If half-yearly subscribers not pay at the end of the year, and their subscriptions have to be collected by sending for the same, \$1 will be charged in all cases. The paper is weekly, and the half year commences with the first week in July. Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will oblige an immediate canvass for this paper in all their Divisions and among the community generally. Dozens would subscribe upon being asked to do so—half a dollar or 7s 9d for a paper six months is absolute nothing as compared with the value received.

- Toronto, July 7th, 1853.
- C. W. Robinson, Woodstock—William Hill, North Williamburg—John Q. Bond, Brantford—John Tyner, Quinnesville—Robert Balmor, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Baxter Dundas—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Chalmers, Perseverance Division, Bienbaum—M. Shaver, Glandorf—H. A. Graham, Cent. Trafalgar—J. B. Crowe, Pellam—J. Rapeigne, Chippewa—Robert Conner, Niagara—George Gilmore, Beamsville—George Davis, St. Vincent—Dr. Powell, Cobourg—James Chmi, Cornwall—C. L. Ingo, Brockville—John Vert, Lambton—James Fraser, Bytown—William Hargraves, Osnabee—R. M. Stephens, Port Dover—William McClellan, Middleton—William McCrory, Fergus—Wm H. Carney, Orono—Sound—Alonzo Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Lobo—J. Murdock, Aviner, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Ne Gower—L. D. Marks, Burtford—Charles Taylor, Port Sarma—C. Johnson, Otterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Richmond Hill—William Lawrie, Bradford—D. D. Hay, Innisburgh—Hambly, Nobleton—J. Bowman, Alaska Division—E. B. Beckenbergh—James Shaw, Port Credit—Joshua Vanallan, George—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Moxam Jones, Stouffville—J. Campbell, Duffin's Creek—John Boyd, Oshawa—Eliza Innes, Newtown—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Clunie, Bowville—C. S. Powers, Newcastle—Robinson Rutherford, Peterborough—G. Choate, Warsaw—Wm H. Fanning, Kempsville—Wm. Russel Kingston—Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath—Francis Fion, Scarboro—Josiah Parkiss, Thornhill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Finny, L.borne—John Ballard, Montreal—Mr. Booth, Quebec—David Guire, Weston—John Terry, Sharon—James Cooper, Sutton—Cuyler, Newland—A. Younie, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Crowds—J. Telfer, Summerville.

Receipts since our last Issue.

C. W. R., Woodstock, 4 new six months subscribers and \$1. H. C., Quebec, \$1 1/2 for 1853; M. C., Ancaster, \$2 pays in full the current year and also for extra numbers; W. C., Shannon, \$3 for 1852 and \$1 1/2 for 1853; D. J. P., Kingston, \$1; T. L. R., market, \$1 1/2 in full of 1853; A. T., Clearville, Kent, \$1 for twelve months subscribers; H. A. G., Trafalgar, \$1 1/2 six month subscription; F. L., Orangeville, \$1 for six months subscription for Division of Post-master, Hornby, \$1 1/2 six months sub. for Rev. Wm. S. paper is stopped; R. B., Waterdown, \$2 to apply one for 1853 one for 1853, except 1s. 3d. due; H. W., Orono, \$1 1/2 in full of 1853.

Communications.

Poetry from L. Gainsboro, is received. Letter from H. A. F. Ormish is received and will be published next week, it is probably late, as most Divisions have taken action in the matter. SMITHVILLE LOCALITY.—A letter (3d. postage to pay) from "A S. n. of Temperance," from Smithville dated 6th July, has reached us, complaining that we have materially altered the letter sent to us to publish concerning the Cadets Celebration lately held there, especially in reference to the eulogium of D. G. Now we have only to say this assertion is utterly false. We are this moment comparing it word for word as sent to us, and with alterations of TALENT TO ENERGY, and a few mistakes in the manuscript, in the names of one or two of the parties, and the rest conducted for concluded, which in the manuscript could not be taken out by the printers the account of the meeting is a so-simple as one sent, as we will show by sending the Division an attested copy. This Son, who is the LOCALITY MAY REST ASSURED, says R. S. has concluded to patronize us no more with communications. Now we have to say that having a smaller subscription list in Smithville, considering the number of Sons there than in any part of Canada, yet more has been published by us for this Division than any one locality in Canada at a great expense. This too in the face of the fact, that some of our subscribers there have not even paid 1851-2 up to this date. A list of the defaulters will be sent to the Division with a true copy of the original letter sent to us. We bid adieu to many of the Sons at this place but there is evidently one or more who are acting wrong in this locality.

THE THOROLD TEMPERANCE HALL. WAS opened on the 7th instant. There was a large attendance there. Brother McKinnon, of this city, was the only, but yet a very excellent speaker. We are glad to see the Thorold people so enthusiastic and enterprising. The new Hall is an ornament to the place.

Poetry from Sylvicola and Spencerville is received as we go to press. Poetry of Mrs. S. of Souffville is in type.

NOTICE OF TEMPERANCE SERMONS.

A course of Temperance Sermons will be delivered in this city, commencing on the 10th of July, by the Rev. Dr. FIER in Knox's Church, at 3 P.M. Placards will be issued, stating the minister and church for each succeeding Sabbath.

Will the Editor of the Gem be so kind as gratuitously to insert the above in the editorial columns and oblige

Yours, &c., H. PIPER.

The above is a praiseworthy and excellent arrangement, and we hope that the Sons and friends of Temperance will see that it is faithfully carried out and the meetings largely attended.—Ed Sox.

TORONTO MARKETS, Monday, 11th July, 1853.—Beef \$4 1/2 to \$5 per 100 lbs. price declining. Lambs \$2 to \$2 1/2 a piece. Mutton in the carcass, 3/4d per lb. Hams and Bacon same as last quoted—supplies rather. Eggs 7 1/2 per dozen. Butter, for home use, 8d to 9d. Fowls still high—2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per pair. Fish, good supply and cheap. GRAIN MARKETS.—Wheat 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per bushel. Potatoes, old, 1 1/2 to 2 per bushel. Young do., 1 to 1 1/2 per bushel. Oats 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Hay, old, \$3 to \$2 per ton; green do \$3 to \$4. Green garden murrain Peas 6s; field do. 3s 6d—Wool 1s 6d. to 1s 8d. per lb.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Peter Wilder was a resident of Georgina, and formerly a revolutionary soldier under General Washington the four last years of the war. He was 93 years old, and never knew what it was to be sick in his lifetime but once; he was always a constant reformer in political and religious controversies. He left his own house on the 6th June, in perfect health for Lewiston, to receive his pension, and returned on Friday last, 10th, in the same good health to his son's door, where he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which terminated fatally on the next evening. He has left a large number of relatives to mourn his loss.—Com.

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

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to An-dral, and that he now intends remaining at Richmond Hill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his V.S.W and WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Drugs and Medicines, all of which will be sold at very low rates. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and sold at CORRESPONDING PRICES. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call (Remember at the POST OFFICE,) before purchasing elsewhere—As he has determined to sell at a very small profit.

M. TEEFY.

NORTHERN RAILROAD. COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR.

NUMEROUS applications having been made for Building Lots at the "Hex and Cutters," the Subscriber takes this method of informing the applicants and the public, that as the SURVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots will shortly be open.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN TORONTO, Of which further notice will be given. The Terms will be one-half down, and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the option of the owner. A liberal discount will be made to those who prefer paying in full.

R. W. SMITH.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. HIBBARD & Co beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED to No. 30, King Street East, next door to J. LESLIE'S Book Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c. Also—Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c Agents for Boston Bellows Company. And Oak Tanned Stretched Leather Belting.—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

CITY OF TORONTO DEBENTURES.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 31st day of August next, for Corporation Debentures, to be issued under a By-Law of the Corporation, upon any day after that date, to the amount of £ 3,500, or any part thereof: the Principal payable either in full at the end of twenty years, or in sums of £67 10s., annually, in from one to twenty years.

The Debentures to be made out for such amount as may be agreed upon, and the interest payable half yearly, at the rate of 5 per Cent. The party tendering is to distinguish in his offer, between the amount being paid in twenty years, or being distributed in equal sums, payable in from one to twenty years.

A. T. MCCORD, Chamberlain.

TENDER OF LANDS.

TENDERS of Lands for Sale to the City of Toronto, for the purpose of an Industrial Farm, will be received at this Office on FRIDAY the 25th July next. The quantity not to be less than 40 acres in one block, situated from the city not to exceed three miles, unless the land offered should be within one mile of the Railway Station nearest to the city. The land to be of the best quality for farming purposes, and in a healthy situation. Tenders to state the price per acre, description of the land in quality and situation, and the distance from the City Hall, and to be marked "Tender of Land for Industrial Farm" By order.

CHAR. DALY, C. C. C. Office, Toronto, June 12, 1853.

Dr. James Hopp's Vegetable Purifying Health Pills and Oriental Balm.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. The various symptoms of which are (Coughs, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness, Stinging, Dimness of the Eyes, Brownness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pain in the Side, in and between the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medical Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their only strength. The stomach will soon regain its strength, a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place, and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public.

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

For Sale by Hunter & Son, London, Johnson & Co, Edinburgh, McLoughlin & Son, Glasgow, and the following Foreign Agents:— Calcutta, East India, Mcintosh & Co Madras, F Corbyne. Sierra Leone, M Louis. St. Petersburg, Russia, J R Moroff. Vienna, Austria, Dr F C Mulden. Rome, Italy, Dr J Rubini. Berlin, Prussia, Dr R Voellflund. Canterbury, New Zealand, John Tennil on Hamburg, Holland, Dr J S Muller. Paris, France, N Watson, M D. Havana, Cuba, Dr J Harris. New Orleans, U.S.A., C. Hay, M D. Charleston, S.C., H Cohen & Co. New York, Dr R B Douglas. San Francisco, Al Stitt & Co. Antigua, West Indies, J R Fraser. Lima, Peru, D C Wells. Sydney, N.S.W., John Kenney. Hobart Town, V.D. Land, H Roberts. Lancaster, J W Mackay. Adelaide, S. Australia, John Ho-Kio. Smyrna, Turkey, W. B. Morton. Valparaiso, Chili, A. L. Webster. Rio Janeiro, Brazil, John Hall, and S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of H. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clark's a store.

He is now prepared to attend to business in all the courts of this Province, or to Corveyancing and Agency. Toronto, February 22nd, 1853.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER, (ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPARRATT.) ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGISTS, AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge St. between King and Adelaide Sts., TORONTO, C. W.

At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Twisted Annealed Iron Lightning Rods, with Zinc Protector, and Electro Positive Elements combined in their Manufacture, thus rendering them equal to Copper as conductors. They are in ten, twelve, and fourteen feet lengths, with accurately fitted brass screws connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic attachments for brick or frame buildings, also, Glass Insulators of a novel and ingenious construction, forming a lock. The whole mounted with a solid platinum Silver Point, fourteen inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time. The whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect Patent conductor ever presented to the public. The public are cautioned against purchasing Rods of any person or persons unless they possess a certificate of agency, signed E. V. Wilson, L. R. Agent, and their sample Point, stamped Sparks' Reproducing Patent, 1852, as we are not answerable for rods put up by any person unless they have our certificates as above. Your attention is called to the above caution from the fact, that several parties have offered to the public an inferior article, plated, lined, and otherwise glossed over, when in truth they are not worth anything as Electric Points, nor do the parties offering them know anything about the laws of electricity, consequently it is dangerous to employ ignorant men to protect your buildings and your lives.

V WILSON, & H. PIPER & BROTHER

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

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

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

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

For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO! TO H BROWNSCOMBE'S SHOP, 814 of THE RED BOOT, West side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Queen Street. May 2nd, 1853.

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf COBBLERS Good Repairs attached. Ottawa January 1853

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, & HURON RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday the 20th instant, the Passenger Train will leave the foot of Bay Street, at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M. for Bradford, connecting with the Steamer "Mermaid" to Lake Simcoe. Returning will leave Bradford at 9 A.M. and at 4 P.M. Toronto, June 12, 1853

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

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally, that the latest French, English, and American Millinery is in business in Toronto, at the corner of King Street, and Church Street, and is to be opened on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1853. Having to the press of business, and the fact that customers cannot be seen, therefore it is hoped that Ladies that take pleasure in seeing the beauties of Fashion, will find a home with an extra call at THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH

NEW ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Greatest, the Best, and the Cheapest Lot of Fancy Straw, Flowers and Bird Bonnets ever offered in Toronto. A beautiful assortment of English and American Parasols. Gauze and Rich Bonnet Ribbons. Fresh Kid Gloves at Reduced Prices.

The above having been bought for Cash, all will be sold very cheap. No. 60, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH

\$4,000 WORTH OF Grey Factory Cottons, White Shirtings in heavy and fine make, Striped Shattucks, Checks, Prints, Mole-kines, White Merceries Quilt, Cassimeres and Crisp Checks for Dresses, having been bought very cheap at Auction for Cash, will be sold at prices worthy of special attention.

Country Merchants can do well by calling and buying for Cash, before all are gone.

J C has a few maxima in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should be a perpetually present object. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with him-self. Asking the lowest price at once. A timely sentence is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse. An examination of Stock and Prices is to be perfectly selected, before buying elsewhere. REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. JOHN CHARLESWORTH. J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

J CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description. Also, INDIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, June 1, 1853.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

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

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

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

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

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messrs. Henderson & Bisset, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the best style of the art, however complicated. April 5th, 1853

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

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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

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

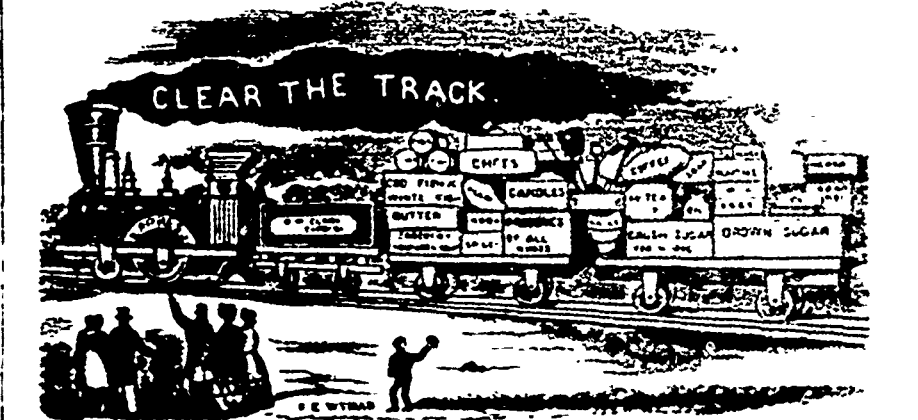
now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the neatest styles, in England, France and America. Nothing has been left undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, whether in the hat, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of French Silk Hatters, Rowdies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour. Also, Fawn, Cash, Faced Grand Sells, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of style and color. Having procured some of the BEST HATMAKERS in America, the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in connection with his Cap Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the most durable and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Supplies will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons waiting a large supply. Terms on account, and made to accommodate the Trade. The highest prices given for Canadian Hats of every description. Toronto, 18th April, 1853. L. MARKS.

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

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

No. King St., Toronto. 150, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactures produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail portion in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—Orders for less sum made Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 30000 pairs best Spanish Hubs for Sale. Also, 400 tubs (and on) Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these prices. Toronto, Jan 1st 1853.

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



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a splendid assortment of

GROCERIES, COMPRISING Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Oil &c

Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries. Prices Low—Goods New. REMEMBER the stand—B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, is the place formerly held by Mr. GORDON, FARMER'S Produce Market is in Exchange, and FARMERS WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS. B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated NON-FERIL LABOR SAVING and ERASIVE SOAP at 115 No. 27 Yonge Street.—N. B. Glass Feet of all kinds bought and sold. Toronto 1853. B. M. CLARK.



REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day, While old-fashioned habits are passing away; While caloric is triumphing, so proudly would seem, O'er the old-fashioned method of puffing by steam.

Let us glance at Toronto, which a few years ago, Was a dirty muddy town, as you very well know; And see it to-day, and at our cities the best, And deservedly styled, the Queen of the West.

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

Its markets have fled by the aid of our drains, Its fountains are opened by the speed of our fountains; The just we have seen, the present we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be.

Even now, where the waves of Ontario roar, And dash their white spray on the long beauteous shore, This spot so long sacred does science invade, And the billows give place to a grand Esplanade.

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

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

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

Will you call at McDONALD'S? It is but to try, From his well-sorted Stock how cheap you can buy; And we venture to say, when you look through his Store, You will wonder you never have found it before.

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

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD, Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Seasonable DRY GOODS,

RECEIVED THIS SEASON, The whole of which he offers very reasonable; which the following List of Prices will show - 6,000 yds. of yard wide Prints, fast colors, from 7 1/2. Also a few Pieces as low as 6 1/2. 3,000 yds Narrow Prints, fast colors, 4 1/2. 1,500 " Gingham and Derry, very heavy, 7 1/2. 4,000 " Heavy Manchester Shirting stripes, 7 1/2. 3,000 " Fine printed De Laines, 7 1/2. 1,500 " Fine printed Muller, 7 1/2. 2,000 Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 1/2. 1,000 Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, 3 1/2. Drawn Silk and Satin Bonnets, &c. &c. Hosiery & Girls' Straw Hats in great variety, 3 1/2. 3,000 yds. Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 3 1/2. 250 doz. Silk, Cotton, and Fr Kid Gloves, per doz 2 1/2. 200 " Hosiery, 4. 600 lbs. Fishing Thread, Warmaned good. A Case of Milliner's Dull Heads. All numbers in Knitting Cotton, cheap. Silk and Satin Vestings, &c. WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

Wholesale Department up Stairs. REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

JOHN PARKIN, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St. Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus. Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c. supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. January 1853

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

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

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD, MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Apothecaries Society of London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832. Bradford, January, 1853.

Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1853.

Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1853, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound \$1, can be forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards, can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

Not undesignated, at No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, begs to inform to the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messrs. Rapin and Co. of Rochester, to act as agents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, &c. &c., similar to those which demanded so many testimonials at our Provincial Exhibition, also, for their Grasses, Fruits and Flower Seeds, all of which are of the 1st production.

Persons wishing to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the same time save some of the unnecessary labour they have heretofore had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves. The same will also have on hand - as usual - a great quantity of Starch, Farina and Rice Starch, for Grocers, &c. &c. with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

Remember the place - No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, General Agricultural Warehouse, under Mackenzie's "Herald" Message Office. McINTOSH & WALTON Toronto, 28th March 1853.

R. J. BRETT, GENERAL MERCHANT, - WHOLESALE. Importer of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham Goods. Also, Importer and Dealer in Lard, Oil, Paints, Gunpowder, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Fruits, Sausages, &c. &c.

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

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

Table with columns for Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's MoleSkin Frouzers, etc. with prices listed.

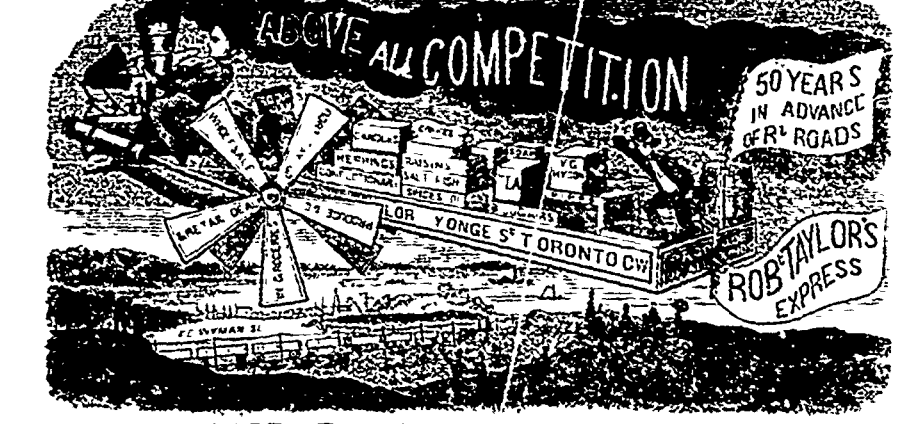
Men's Paris Satin Hats - Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats - in all materials. DRY GOODS. Muslin de Laines, yard wide, from 1s. 10 1/2. Prints, fast colors, do from 7 1/2. Heavy gingham, do " 7 1/2. Splendid Bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2. Straw bonnets, do " 1s 3/4. Gloves, hosiery, ribbons, laces, Edgings artificial flowers, Shot, check'd and plain wipacac.

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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! 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, caloung cloths, orleans, circassian cloths, gala plaids, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes) ribbons, &c. A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz: Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannels, plaidings, derry's, ticks, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Elephant, Whittney, and S F. cloths, doekings, cassimers, tweeds, satinetts, Canadian grey cloths, Etouffes, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool steves, Bonnet cravats, &c. &c. This stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos) a prime article in Cotton Hatting, Black and White Wadding, &c. WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door west of Church Street. Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan. 1853.



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

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

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekings, Tweeds, Venelian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description. READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Whiffers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES, Of every Degree and quality, made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January 1853.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. 27, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. FOGGIN, [From England] DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop. JOHN DALE. Inform his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and despatch. HARNESS, SADDLES and TRUNKS will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Valises, &c., constantly on hand. N. B. Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Park Road.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c., No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St.

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS, VETERINARY FORCE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES, DISPENSARY - Queen Street, near York Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c. No 17, Church St. 1 door So. th of King St. Checks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repair, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for sale. Toronto January 1853.

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

YONGE ST. POTTERIES, NEAR TORONTO, JOHN IAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 250 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Brown Glaze, Milk Pans, Crock, Baskets, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. I. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made in some places. January, 1853.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street, Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dyes, &c. &c. ALSO.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Post Office, GENERAL STATIONERY. N. B. - Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator; Jockey Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILL AS USUAL. Toronto January 1853.

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

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer, No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto, The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general that he has on hand a large assortment of Pier, Chamber and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods. ALSO.

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