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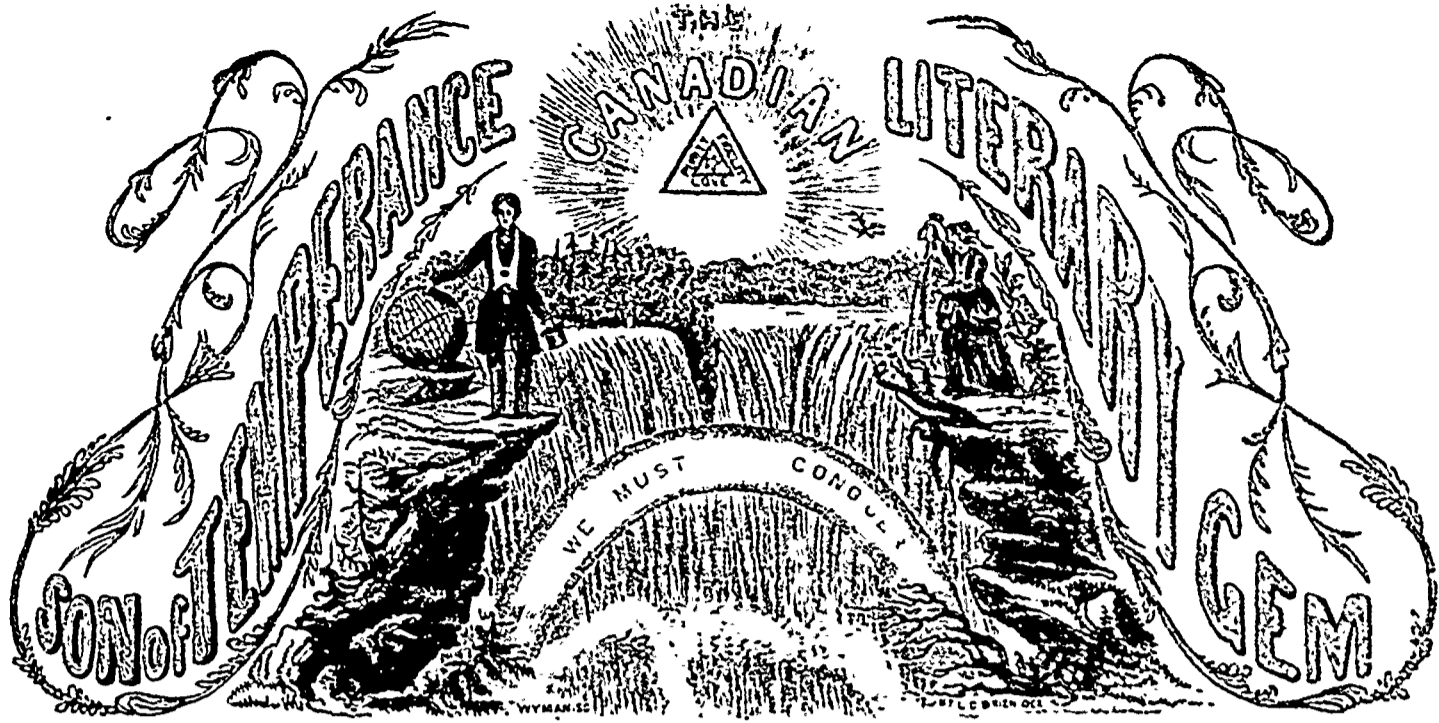
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

[ORIGINAL.]
FRIENDSHIP'S LINKS.

BY THE FOREST BIRD.

Obturbish the links that bind thee here
And cherish the moments ever dear,
Sunshine and shadow—shadow and
shade,
Whisper to moments past that is mild,
Whisper the watchword—whisper it
soft,
Echo the summons slow—aloft,
Brighten the chain that's not forged by
art,
And burnish the links that bind the
heart.

But fold them in wreaths of the heart's
own leaf,
Leaves from the tablets of memory,
Wind them within and adward thy
vest,
Make them the gem of thy bosom's
quest,
In life thou'lt find 'tis a holy part
To cherish the links round friendship's
heart.

Breathe not a sigh their gloss to impress,
From the lips of cold forgetfulness;
For the world itself will dim their gloss,
And tarnish their lustre with its dross,
Let not a breath from the raucous crowd,
With its midday folds our links en-
shroud;
But treasure them up with jealous art,
The links which friendship binds
the heart.

But scorn not the links the poor may
wear,
Their lustre may be as bright and fair
Nor better for wealth nor true control
The heart's best treasure in friendship's
soul,
For bright gold is but a heartless gem,
Empty and cold like the diadem;
Oh leave these for poe'ts, a pageant
part,
And wear these the links that bind the
heart.

The world in its breath is cold enough,
And fickle, and false, and rude, and
rough;
And true friendship's flames are scarce
I ween,
And seldom and few and far between,
For life is at best a barren waste,
A swale through wilds of shadow
chaused,
Unless we rest by that sacred mart,
Where friendship forms the links of the
heart.

Culture in absence, culture the flow'r,
Whose seed was sown in sunnier hour,
The world may breathe both chill and
drear,
But neglect's cold breath's more blast-
ing here,
Distance may draw them afar from
thee,
But if soldered by sincerity,
Fear not—for no pow'r on earth can
part
Pure friendship's links from around the
heart.

Oh gather the rose, but leave the briar,
And culture the laurel for the lyre,
And guard lest a thorn should pierce
their bow,
Or rankle beneath pure friendship's
dew,
And gather the dew from Hesper's
morn,
Three lords' pure will has its crystal
fount,
And sprinkle it o'er—'tis an angel's
part,
To water the links that bind the heart,
And guard lest thy links be left to rust
and creaker beneath Coercion's cast;
Corcoran, 12th April, 1853.

Then breathe o'er thy links affection's
breath,
Breathe on the chain o'er the tomb of
death,
Breathe on thy links in kind fortune's
hour,
Breathe when the cloud of fate may
lower,
Breathe tho' a smile may ask for why,
N'ra the th' a sneer may pass thee by,
Breathe, oh breathe with Samaritan
art,
Breathe on the links that bind the
heart.

is this fore-knowledge communicated to the living soul? How, unless some spirit knowing past and future events imparts it, can the mind know what will come to pass? Or can the soul of itself at times soar from the body and see what is to be and is, far from its location in time and place? Many people believe that dreams are but the wandering thoughts, let loose in the brain without the rudder of judgment in sleep, and that there they fly up and down in all manner of grotesque imaginations, like the myriads of little particles which the eye sees in a dark room, into which the sun's rays are let by some large aperture, rising, falling, and shooting in all directions. Others think that dreams that come about to be true, are chance exceptions, things concerning which the soul has been thinking, and which once in a thousand instances have been by chance verified. But the verification is too exact and seemingly for a purpose, to admit of this chance theory. It can only be accounted for by the belief that the soul, through the whispings of disembodied agencies, or by its own innate powers, is admitted to know what is to be or has been. Read in connection this recital, which is only one of thousands of others equally strange told and untold.—[Ed. Sox.

SOMNAMBULISM AND PROPHECIC DREAMING.

The following narration is extracted from the Boston Atlas:—A lady having been interested in the perusal of an article on somnambulism, published in the Phrenological Journal some time since, communicates the following interesting facts as among the particulars of her own psychological experience. After speaking of a course of unwitting psychological intractions and victimization, by which she lost her health and became a confirmed dyspeptic, she proceeds thus:—"It was at this period, when the enfeebled organs rejected the most simple nourishment, and the morbid appetite was more clamorous than when in health, that I became quite noted for sleep-walking. I would get up at night, go softly into the pantry, and help myself plentifully to all the good things I could find. The moment I awoke in the morning I commenced vomiting, and threw up many things I knew positively I had never swallowed. I, of course, had no knowledge of what I did in my sleep. This was a constant practice for some weeks. My friends became greatly alarmed. They thought I was playing the grossest deception. What else could they think? In vain they threatened and entreated. Vain were all my protestations of innocence. The proof of my guilt was before us; and yet, in the sincerity of my soul I could say, 'In this thing I am innocent.' One night after several weeks of anxiety, my father, as he lay awake, heard a slight noise upon the stairs. Getting up to see what it might be, he saw me in my night dress stealing along towards the pantry. He saw at a glance that I was utterly unconscious of what I was doing. He did not wake me however, but wanted to see what I would do. I entered the closet and made a hearty meal; and he said he never in his life saw a person eat when it seemed to do them so much good. He said he was very much amused to see how much art I used to remove all evidence of my night's work; and so effectually did I do this, that no one ever suspected it till I was caught in the act. Next morning I awoke as usual, too sick to raise my head from the pillow; and, Oh how thankful was I, when my father entered my room with a smile, saying he could explain the mystery. For many years after this, on retiring at night, I had a strong cord fastened around me and secured to the bed-post in such a way that I could not remove it myself. How many times I awoke and found myself tugging away right and main to break this restraining cord! If this was wanted I was sure to get up and do some kind of mischief. At one time I broke all the teeth from a valuable hair comb; another time I prepared breakfast, made the coffee, and after arranging everything more properly than I would have done it when I was awake, I called the family, and wept because they did not come. This was the last of my sleep-walking. From this time I was not permitted to sleep alone. But now comes the strangest part of my story. From that period to the present time, I have very often in my sleep, seen transactions that after a few weeks or days transpired, exactly in accordance with my dream. At one time I dreamed that a horrible disease had prostrated one of our neighbours, a lady who was then in good health. I saw in my

sleep the doctor's horse stand at the gate, saw the lady die, and heard my sisters express their fears of taking the disease if they went in to dress the corpse. But I thought they did go, and that one of them caught the disease; I saw her in a dark room, her whole person covered with a loathsome corruption; I saw her get better, go to the door and take cold. Then came a relapse, but in a somewhat different form. Then one and another of our family came down with the same terrible disease until we were all sick together. The neighbours stood aloof for fear of the contagion; and we were left almost alone in our affliction. Such was the dream as I related it in the morning, but thought no more of it. Two weeks passed by, and the same lady was taken sick with the measles in its most contagious form. The neighbors all fled from the house in terror, except my sisters. The lady died and I heard again the same remarks about dressing the corpse that I heard in my sleep. I spoke of it at the time as a strange coincidence, and one of them said she wondered if the rest would come true also. Suffice it to say it did, even to the most trifling particular. My sister took the disease and was very sick. Recovering, she went to the door and took cold. The same day she was exposed to the small-pox, and again was brought to the very brink of the grave. We all took the disease and were all sick together. Another time I was away from home, and I dreamed that an invalid sister was sick and dying. I saw her laid out after death, in my sleep, and witnessed a post mortem examination. The body before burial, and the grave, after the funeral, was closely watched, lest the corpse should be stolen by medical students. This and other circumstances too numerous to mention I saw in my dream! The very next day the news came that my sister was dead! And not only so, but everything transpired just as I saw in my sleep.

A few days since we engaged a girl to do our house work. The next night I dreamed that she was sick and could not come; but I saw another doing the work whom they called Lassy. Next morning I told my sisters that Miss C. would not come to us that sickness would prevent. They did not believe me of course, until a note came saying that she had a severe cold and could not come; but we have now another girl, and her name is Lassy. Now, sirs, can you tell me a reason for all this? Yes, all this, and very much more of the same character! To me it is wonderful—past my comprehension entirely."

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

One of the most curious discoveries of the present day is the "petrified forest," on the Missouri river. A letter to the editor of the Illinois Magazine states that the petrifications of stumps and limbs of trees are abundant for the distance of thirty miles, over an open prairie, on the western bank of the Missouri. The topography of this section of the country is hilly, and much broken into deep ravines and hollows. On the sides and summits of the hills, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the level of the river, and at an estimated height of some thousand feet above the ocean the earth's surface is literally covered with stumps, limbs, and roots of petrified trees, presenting the appearance of a "petrified forest," broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in innumerable fragments. Some of the trees appear to have been broken off in falling, close to their roots; while others stand at an elevation of many feet above the surface. Some of the stumps when measured, proved upwards of fifteen feet in circumference. As these formations are supposed to be produced by the agency of water and of mineral substance, it is natural to conjecture that this region has at some day been submerged in water. But when? Are they antediluvian remains? or was this region covered at a period subsequent to the general deluge? They must have proceeded from such causes, unless it is granted that petrification may be produced by the simple action of the atmosphere. These are interesting topics of inquiry. A petrified forest! a vast wilderness changed to stone! Was it the gradual work of ages, and did the land of gray-headed Time deposit the stony particles in the grains of the wood, sand by sand, or was it rather an instantaneous transformation from vegetable life to mineral death, like the sudden change of lava into a pillar of salt? Did the great process of petrification commence at the day when Noah's vessel of old was tossed in the boundless and overwhelming waters of the deluge, or

ARE DREAMS IDEAL PHANTOMS, OR ARE THEY WHISPERS FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD?

We all have three existences—one we show to the world as if were the true one—behind the mask, stands the soul, which as for itself an inner life, whose thoughts, imaginations, waking and sleeping dreams, the world knows little about. Every human breast contains a secret world of its own, full of thoughts, which rise, present themselves, and perish, which are not known to the outward world and will never be known to any one, save the spirit that is concerned with them and the Ruler of the Universe. We also have an unconscious instinctive existence, which affects us from the time we are conceived in our mother, until the knell of death says "unto dust thou shalt return,"—our senses grow and sleep in this state. The inner life of the soul knows many things never revealed, which are the secrets of the future, and go with him to the eternal grave of oblivion. Many things occur, which if the world but knew, would be found to establish this theory and truth, that something comes and whispers to the spirit in deep sleep, of future, passing, or past events, but which the recipient was before perfectly ignorant. He or she wakes up, the strange dream hangs over the soul, and finally fades off, until some accident brings it to pass, or some new revelation of its truth. Thousands of dreams have come to our ears about which we never hear anything, they belong to our inner life. Hundreds we have heard of, being, in every particular, verified in time. Some of these are remarkably strange, but the truth of the mental phenomenon of fore-knowledge in dreams, there is no question. The wonder is, how and by whom

not till ages afterwards, after some great inundation, in the prairie of the West? Has there ever taken place in those extensive regions, some mighty unrevealed flood, having waste "the fair hunting grounds" of the wandering aboriginal, sweeping away his cabin on the hill; compelling him to trust his life in his birchen canoe; destroying the buffalo and the mammoth, uprooting forests and tearing them limb from limb; and plunging all nature into chaos? Could these things be, may not an all-wise Providence direct their recurrence?

A beautiful object must be that "petrified forest," either when the mid-day sunshine sets its diamond particles in a blaze or when the twilight colors with a rosy flush, or the moonlight endues it with a marble whiteness. You may fancy yourself in Aladdin's garden, that the trees, as well as the fruit, are like diamonds and precious stones. You might fancy yourself in a winter forest of New England, whose massy branches and trunks are heavily encrusted with ice and sparkling snow. You might fancy yourself among the sparry grottoes of fairyland; but there is little need for the exercise of fancy, when it can hardly surpass the simple and substantial fact. What a scene for the pen or pencil of a master—a vast forest, with its inhabitants, savage men, beast and bird—at a moment transformed and petrified—animated nature changed into inanimate matter—life to silent and unchanging death.

For the Canadian Son of Temperance. CHAP. 2, ON THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PRESS.

THOS. McQUEEN, Esq., (I) EDITOR OF "THE CANADIAN." BY A. H. ST. GERMAIN.

SIR,—I have written three chapters on the consistency of the press, addressed respectively to Dr (I) Barker, editor of the Whig, No. 1; Thos. McQueen, Esq. (I) editor of the Canadian, No. 2; Robert R. Smiley, Professor of Logic and Book Reviewing, without the necessity of reading the contents, No. 3.

How essentially necessary, Mr. Editor, it is, that those who have been called to the "Fourth Estate," be persons whose private and public characters are unblemished by those impure principles which they profess to be endeavouring to exterminate from society. There has been a great deal spoken and written about "the liberty of the press;" but, sir, my opinion is, that a certain portion of the press has too much liberty. So long as unprincipled political demagogues hold stock in, or control, what should be a free, honest, and independent Press, and depute unfeeling and characterless agents to fill the editorial chair, to unceasingly malign those whose whole lives have been devoted to every good work which tends to bind man to his fellow-man, just so long will an unhappy state of things exist. Editors may talk and write, without avail, till doomsday, in order to establish their profession on a more permanent basis, if they do not merit those advantages they ask for. An intelligent and moral community will never tolerate in its midst instrumentalities that will create evils of the most destructive nature.

My object in writing, Mr. Editor, three chapters on the "Consistency of the Press," was solely to point out a few facts that the Editors above alluded to ought to be familiar with, ere they attack an individual who has never thrown a straw in their way, but has merely fulfilled what his friends considered to be a duty, and what those same editors have themselves repeatedly since published, only in different language, and from other parties.

A short time since, I offended Mr. McQueen, of the Hamilton Canadian, because he tendered me a situation when I was otherwise engaged, and could not, at the time, accept his kind offer. No sooner had I done this, than he came out with a revengeful paragraph in his paper, without head or tail to it, prefacing Doctor (I) Barker's long rigmarole, an extract of which I have already given in chap. 1, on the "Consistency of the Press." Mr. McQueen told a friend of mine that it was not because I had refused to accept a situation with him, that brought him out against me. I will admit, that if this were the only cause, it would show a narrow contracted mind; yet, I am forced to believe that he had no other cause for his strange procedure, than the one I have stated, for he well knew that I have no great desire to cut a swell without the means—nor even with the means. I look with as much contempt upon persons who do everything through selfish motives as any one else would. There are many individuals who profess to be exceedingly disinterested, whose manners prove them to be quite otherwise. I hope Mr. McQueen will not think I am personal. Whoever the cap fits, may put it on. I feel very certain that, had I taken a situation in the Canadian office, as I was requested by Mr. McQueen to do, I should not now be under the necessity of replying to a piece of mean and contemptible spleen, emanating, as it has been proved, from a mulish and selfish brain, nor would Mr. McQueen have been compelled to humble himself, when he discovered that he had done wrong, to apologise in his paper of the 16th, in the following style:

"In a late notice which we took of a sort of literary process through which a portion of the newspaper press was put into Mr. St. Germain, after his return from California, we did not intend the rebuke so much for the traveller as for those who were thrusting him forward, and we are glad to learn that we aimed correctly; as we since learn that the notice was altogether unsolicited on the part of Mr. St. Germain."—Canadian 16th April.

The newspaper press has not "thrust me forward" without Mr. McQueen, himself, lending a helping hand. Two long letters of mine have already received the approbation of this Inspector General of the Press. One was published in the Canadian, and the second was inserted in another paper that he, "once upon a time," had the editorial management of. The latter merited a special notice at the hands of this modern literary Mogul, in this wise:

"We beg to direct special attention to the excellent letter of _____, on our last page."

It is surprising that when Mr. McQueen penned the last quoted lines, he did not "discover" that he was "thrusting" me "forward." He then would have "discovered" a horrid nest, and saved himself the trouble, at this late day, of applying for a patent. Pray, brother McQueen, who "thrust" you "forward," and were instrumental in your obtaining the elevated (I) position you now occupy? Was it not the printer who first spelt your words correctly, constructed, punctuated and arranged your ideas suitably to go forth to the world of letters? Was it not the printer who opened the columns of his paper (after your first article had passed through the compositor's hands) to introduce you into the arena of public life? I ask you, again, was it not the printer who brought you from the backwoods of Canada, to the "ambitious little city," and was it not the printer who overlooked your faults, and healed your backsliding; in short, is it not to the art of printing that you owe all you are?—was it not through its instrumentality that you ascended from the laborious mechanical occupation of your youth, up the ladder of fame? How then, can you now turn upon (because you have a little brief authority) and, serpent-like, sting your benefactors—those who—when the night has grown late: the streets have been hushed: the moonbeams flickered on the deserted pavement, and sleep has strewn its drowsy poppies over the inhabitants of the silent city,—have been seen busily engaged in the case "setting up" your "thoughts," or those of others,—for the sake

is a great deal that appears in this world as original that is borrowed and copied. The faithful printer has sacrificed his comfort for you, friend McQueen, and others' Oh 'forgetfulness!! Thou hast made me inconsistent!!! echoes the Canadian.

It is remarkable that the editor of the Canadian is so shocked at his professional brethren for publishing my letters on California, when he has himself inserted nearly every article that the Tribune has favored the public with on the same subject, and, he also has copied items about the gold regions, from San Francisco papers, and even in his paper of the 16th ultimo, he has the following from a late California paper:

"Notwithstanding the wealth of California, it is safe to affirm that there is not a State in the Federal Union which has, proportionate to its population, so many poor and destitute. Many thousands are here without friends, and constitutions inadequate for the exertions necessary to secure the means of living, even if employment could be readily procured. Thousands come down from the mines after an unsuccessful campaign, and to vain seek employment. Many resort to petty thefts to obtain bread. Suicides, on account of poverty, hunger and neglect, are getting quite frequent. It is difficult to sustain long without money or friends, where prices range so high."

If Mr. McQueen had read my California letters, heard my lecture, perused my "Voyage to Australia," with an account of the condition of the country, &c. &c., perhaps he would not have found so much "historical pretensions" in them as he has blubbered about. I have told the truth, and because he was blinded by spite, he could not read my letters, nor perceive the objects which prompted me to comply with the wishes of friends in "writing," "lecturing," and "historical pretensions." Tommy must have been in a bad humour lately; for I see by his paper of the 8th ultimo, that he calls one of the professional gentlemen of this city, some awful hard and unbecoming names, such as "beast," "infernal maw worm," "viper," "thankless animal," "eternal depths of black-hearted infamy," "soulless, black-hearted maw-worm-in-sin," "pollution," "crawling viper," "a disgrace to humanity," "snuff him out," and other epithets of a like nature. Surely this Thomas McQueen, Esq. (I) of the Hamilton Canadian, must be a Reformer with a vengeance! A Reformer of Languages and Professor of Belles Lettres!! it must needs be!!

You gave extracts, Mr. McQueen, from William Howitt's "Diary of a voyage to Australia." It is a great wonder that you did so. How is it that you did not accuse him of "historical pretensions." "Oh, because he did not refuse to take a situation with me; and, besides, he is better known than you are, St. Germain, in addition to being a gentleman, a scholar, and a judge of liquor." Mr. Howitt says:

"It cannot be too widely or too publicly made known, what those who come here have to expect on landing. They should be well informed of this, that they may calculate their funds accordingly. People coming hither should reflect, too, that they are coming into a colony abounding with expert thieves, who have been shipped from England by day and Van Dieman's Land, and have assembled here to dig for gold in the pockets and collars of the immigrants. Men, hardly as they are, have to stop under a tree or the open heavens, and become many of them cramped with rheumatism and attacked with dysentery. Such are the realities which meet the adventurer on the threshold of the land of gold. These are followed by hardships and severity of labour that men accustomed to offices and banks are totally unqualified for. Hence there are so many failures, and numbers are met coming down again from the mines, in perfect dejection and desolation. They must carry up all sorts of stores, especially flour, or they must pay at the rate of £10 per sack, and 3s. or 4s. for the 4th loaf, and so on. They must do this, or they must trudge upon foot, as thousands and thousands do, with only a bundle on their backs containing a blanket and a pick, and a spade on their shoulders."

I would ask Mr. McQueen if my letters did not abound with the same description of matter as Mr. Howitt's Diary contains, in regard to the condition of California, and, if they contained nothing but "pretensions," how singular it is that so many papers published them without seeing that they were "historical pretensions!" The press has not only published unfavorable letters about California from me, but from other parties. Here is an extract from a letter recently received from J. Harburt, formerly of Brighton, C. W.

"It has been the hardest times for miners this winter ever known in California. I believe that nine-tenths of the miners are out of money and in debt. I think I shall hold on here till about the 1st of April, to see if I can get my claim worked. It has been very hard times in Douteville, the people have been nearly in a state of starvation, many are talking of leaving this spring for the Australia gold mines. I want very much to go home, but I am something like the sailor in London, when the robber told him to give up his money or he would blow out his brains "Blow away," says Jack, "I might as well be in London without brains as without money;" so I might as well never go home as to go without money. I have no doubt but many there, think a man after having been to California, ought to have a sack load of gold so he had to pay him but many of them would find out their mistake if they was once set down here."

According to Mr. McQueen's notion of things, it is presumption or "historical pretension" in me or any other Canadian to give the dark side of California. Friend Tommy, read chap. 1, on "Consistency of the Press."

(ORIGINAL) THOUGHT.

The present is the starting point Whence thought delights to rove, Through space on fancy's airy wing, She views, but dimly now, Through memory's clouded glass, Far in the distant past, Youthful visions of bliss Unrealized and gone. Hopes that were born of love And doomed 'mid fears to die, Companions once so dear Now in the silent tomb; All rears their shadowy forms, With music's magic power, To make a verdant spot, With fruit and flow'rs and smiles, That lend their potent charm To attract her lofty flight. One moment pause, then lo! She hovers o'er delightful scenes Of childhood's sunniest hours, Fain to delight and taste Their long lost sweets again; Then soars away through space To regions brightly fair, Remote from earth and time In dark fatality, Passes the pearly gates Of New Jerusalem And revels on the scenes Magificent and grand; Then bound by grovelling chains To earth born cares, returns And perches on the present, Till it float on time's swift stream To that bright sea where all, Past, present and to come, Shall sweetly blend in one, A vast eternity.

W. H. F.

Colborne, April 11th 1853.

Ladies' Department.

(ORIGINAL) LINES.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. MR. CLIXIE ON THE DEATH OF HIS BELOVED WIFE. She has faded like sweet flowers, Of soft and fragile birth, No longer be'll cheer thy dreary hours, Or thy lonely hearth. And although its sad to sever, Two fond tender loving hearts, Who have dwelt so long together, In the bliss that love imparts. 'Tis hood's love, thy motherhood's pride, No more shall smooth thy brow, Thy once lov'd cherished tender bride, Alas! where is she now? Yet this world is but a passage To the eternal world above, And those who pay to God due homage Shall reign with Him in endless love. Then wherefore weep because she's entered The mansions of her God and King, For in Christ her hopes were centered, And thy loss is now her gain. Grief can never more distress her, Nor sin assume its sway, Pain can never more oppress her: Christ has wiped her tears away. STOURVILLE, April 16th, 1853. MRS. SHERWOOD.

ADVENTURES OF A LOWELL LADY ON THE ISTHMUS.

A decided "fix" and no "fixins." We have the following extract from a private letter from California: San Francisco, January 14, 1853.

Speaking of the Isthmus, I must tell you a tale concerning a young and blooming Lowell lady who has just arrived here, and whose adventures on the Isthmus were somewhat piquant, showing what ladies have sometimes to undergo who travel to California. Miss L. — was well provided with suitable clothing for a trip from Lowell to the "utmost parts of the earth," and had an exceedingly pleasant journey till she arrived at Cruces, when not knowing what I know by experience, that it is not at all necessary to travel separated from our baggage, she suffered herself to be separated from her own, thereby committing a grave error. She, supposing her baggage would arrive at Panama nearly as soon as herself, mounted on a rickety little mule, clad in a thin "bloomer," and started from Cruces to Panama. Now, as I before observed, the Isthmus and whole Pacific coast have had a long crying fit, and the consequence is, that the road from Cruces to Panama was never in a more execrable condition. Miss L. being very large and heavy, and her mule being small and old, they had a good time of it, and floundered through the mud in a most astonishing manner. She told me that at one time the mule went into a mudhole so deep that nothing was visible but his nose and ears, while she was in up to her chin. The gentleman who was with her informed me that he rescued her from such a position four times during the day—pulling her and her mule out of the deep mud by main force. The natural consequence of these mud adventures, when they got through the worst places, they halted at a convenient native "ranch," held a council of war, and concluded that, inasmuch as Miss L. had not a change of clothes at hand, it was expedient to wash those she had. So the other ladies (there were several along who were either smarter or had better luck than Miss L.) stripped her, washed her off as they would a new born baby, rolled her up in a blanket and laid her away to be a good baby and take a nap while they washed and dried her only suit. They washed the suit and hung it up to dry, and then very naturally sat down to dinner. Dinner being over they went to get Miss L.'s suit when to their horror and astonishment, they found it had "vamosed the ranch"—in short while, they had been eating the natives had stolen it. Here was a pickle for a nice young lady, and a Yankee school marm to boot. Naked as she was born into the world—rolled in a blanket and no clothes to put on—in the middle of a strange country—I think her case interesting in the extreme, and I don't remember any heroine in any novel who was ever so peculiarly situated. I have a great mind to leave her where she is, just to exercise your ingenuity in getting her out of the scrape. I think she must have had some very peculiar feelings while rolled up in that blanket.

"The ladies finally got her out of the scrape by a contribution. One gave her a petticoat, another a skirt, another a shawl, &c., and as she was probably the largest in the crowd, you cannot imagine what a sort of rig-out she had. It served at anyrate to hide her nakedness; and in this anomalous suit she entered Panama, where she was to purchase a few absolutely necessary things to come on with. Her baggage did not catch up with her at Panama, and she arrived here about as distressed a looking object as you could easily find. She has since received her trunks by Adams' Express, and rejoices over them, and is ready to laugh over her "adventure on the Isthmus."

Lola Montez has appeared in a new light, as a "Printeress." A short time since she astonished the hands in the Cincinnati Non-partial office by going there and taking the "stick" and "rule," and setting up a communication she had written in reply to some assertion made by the editor of the Sun. The Sandusky Register says she astonished the "devils." It is not the first time she has done that.

Some young ladies, feeling aggrieved by the severity with which their friends speculated on their gay plumes, necklaces, rings, &c., went to their pastor to learn his opinion. "Do you think," said they, "there is any impropriety in wearing these things?" "By no means," was the prompt reply, "when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is perfectly proper to hang out the sign."

A French girl at a store, being solicited to allow a kiss, declined, except at the price of a little bag, which lay on the enamored carrier's counter, and, as he said, was filled with cents. The bargain was struck; but to the surprise of our dulcinea, as to her satisfaction, was found, on opening the bag, in place of cents, good full weight silks. The gentleman claimed the bag, but she was unyielding. Thereupon resort was had to the tribunal, the plaintiff alleging that there was a mistake, and that a simple kiss could not by far, be appreciated at such large sum. The tribunal, however, decided the case in favor of the girl—let, because what is given is given; and she, because the value of a kiss cannot be estimated.

HIGH PRICES RELIGIOUS.—Dow, Jr., the eccentric preacher, in allusion to the exclusion of many would-be church goers from society, by reason of the enormously high pew rents in our fashionable churches, characteristically writes: "There is a high duty on the fashionable waters of divine grace, and you have to pay at least a penny a-piece for a nibble at the bread of life. To go to church any kind of tolerable kind of style, costs a heap every year, and know very well why a majority of you go to Beelzebub, because you can't afford to go to Heaven at the present exorbitant prices."

NORTH GOWER SONS IN THE EAST—WHAT HAVE THE SONS DONE?

MR. EDITOR,—I feel highly gratified to notice the praiseworthy efforts which are being made by the friends of true and consistent temperance, to extend its blessings to the greater part of the Human Family. We think the most sanguine expectations of its advocates have been more than realized, if we be correct in judging of its progress in every place by the North Gower Village and Township. It is but a little over twelve months since our Division was organized; prior to which time it was a rarity to see a town meeting without beholding a number intoxicated, and just as great a rarity to hear of them separating without a quarrel of some kind or other, which, as a natural consequence, had to be settled by our magistrates. Almost every day our thriving village was disturbed by broils occasioned by intemperance!! But the scene is changed. TAVERN-KEEPERS cannot MAKE A LIVING now-a-days. Some from shame, others from principle, are taking down their rum-poles, (which have served as so many way marks to entice the traveler to hasten on the way to destruction) and trying to honestly make a living some other way. It as a cause of much exultation on our part to know that its benefits are not confined to us alone, they are enjoyed by thousands of our race on this continent. Our tri-colored banner beautifully waves from the Atlantic to the distant shores of Lake Superior—from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi—and as if by magic, its standard is planted in the valleys of the golden Sacramento! We wish it God speed in its onward course. In our humble opinion the only way to effect this great reformation, is by the consistent advocacy of its friends. But we find some who come forward as co-workers with us, who injure the cause a great deal more than they benefit it. With one breath they try to sound the Maine Law trumpet, and while we anxiously wait to hear what the next will be, to our great astonishment, it is for the rumseller! Is it possible that we have any in our ranks, who for the sake of a few hundred dollars a year, will act as trumpeters for both parties? We answer in the affirmative, the editor of the Spirit of the Age; who justifies his conduct on the ground that he does it for a living! The rumseller follows his trade for a living. Which is the more blameless? We appeal to every true Son of Temperance in Canada to draw the conclusion. Another plea which this would-be Son of Temperance offers is, that he is not the hired editor of the Sons of Temperance. I wonder if such a man thinks he can be! I would venture to assert that if the Sons of Temperance paid him \$1000 a year for editing a paper for them, let but the rummies make him an offer of \$1500, he would gladly exchange the advocacy; thereby bartering away his pretended zeal in our glorious cause for \$1,500. We would respectfully solicit such a man to be on one side or the other. There are those who think that the temperance cause could not prosper without the Spirit of the Age. I am of the opinion that the annihilation of that organ, and that of some of the silly novels of the day, would affect the world equally advantageously, so long as its editor practises such inconsistency. "He that is not with us is against us!" But we gladly drop the subject for its recital is painful; and yet I feel myself in duty bound as one who tries to be a consistent Son of Temperance, to show my disapprobation of such conduct.

The Union of Daughters in this place is getting on finely; we are persuaded that there are but few Unions in this Province, if any, prospering better than this. They had a good deal of opposition to contend with. I believe that we owe the prosperity of our Division in a great measure to the untiring zeal and perseverance of our Sisters in the good work. I wish that we had more Unions of Daughters of Temperance in Canada, and we would soon have a prohibitory liquor law. I think that the ladies are destined to accomplish the greater part of the temperance work in this country. We most heartily wish them prosperity.

Our Division is doing well. Our officers for the present quarter are as follows:—N. Jones, W. P.; W. Eastman, W. A.; J. Hicks, R. S.; J. Graham, A. R. S.; W. Callender, F. S.; R. Andrews, T.; R. Eastman, C.; J. McEwen, A. C.; M. Wright, Chaplain; M. Evitts, I. S.; P. Smith, O. S.; W. Beamer, P. W. P.

Submitted in L. P. and F., J. HICKS.

Northgower, April 1853.

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance.

Toronto, April 25th, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed to forward you the following Address of P. W. P. Piper, of Ontario Division No. 26, which he gave on presenting the said Division with a beautiful framed picture of Neal Dow, including the Main Liquor Law, also a Resolution and answering Address from the Division to Bro. P. W. P. Piper; and request you to insert it in your paper.

JAMES NORRIS, R. S. of Ontario Div. No. 26.

ADDRESS OF P. W. P. PIPER.

BRETHREN,—For your kindness to me since I joined the Division, it has been my wish to present you with some token of my esteem that was suitable and within the compass of my abilities. Such an opportunity was offered. I was enabled to purchase a picture of the noble-hearted Temperance Champion Neal Dow, which is accompanied by the Maine Liquor Law. Brethren, it is but a trifle in value, but should you allow it to grace the walls of this room, it may at times call to mind the donor, but what is of more importance, may it cause every Brother, when he looks upon it, to say with redoubled energy, "We must have the same law in Canada."

H. PIPER.

RESOLUTION AND ADDRESS OF DIVISION.

Moved by Bro. Oliver, and seconded by Bro. Woodall. That the thanks of this Division be given to Bro. H. Piper, P. W. P., for his present of the neatly-framed likeness of NEAL DOW, as an appropriate ornament for our Division Room; and at the same time beg to acknowledge the kind sentiments expressed toward this Division in the note accompanying the same. That we duly appreciate those sentiments as being truthful and sincere, and most cordially reciprocate them by an acknowledgment of our high estimation of him as a Brother. Whether invested with the highest honour this Division could confer upon him, or as a private member, his urbanity and integrity command our esteem and demands our best thanks.

(For Division) JAMES NORRIS, R. S.



Youths' Department.

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

(ORIGINAL.) THE DYING.

Father, mother, brothers, sisters, Life's few sands are ebbing fast; Soon my clay built founding vessel, Will on death's dark shoals be cast. But I dread not such a danger, I've an ever-faithful friend, In his arms he'll bear me through it, And uphold me to the end. And though mountains, seas, and islands, Sink to earth, he'll not be tread, This sweet thought, He's my redeemer, Secures to me my aching head. FOSTER HILL, C. W.

BOYS' EVENINGS.

Many a boy ruins his character and wrecks all his hopes, by mis-employing the evening hours. School or business has confined him during the day, and the rebound which his elastic nature throws these duties off, carries him often, almost unawares, beyond the limits of propriety and prudence.

Besides the impetuous rush of spirits, whose buoyancy has been thus connected, there are influences peculiar to the time, which render the evening a period of special temptation. Satan knows that its hours are leisure ones for the multitude, and they, if ever, he is zealous to secure their services, warily planning that unexpected fascinations may give attractive grace to sin, and unparalleled facilities smooth the path to ruin. Its shadows are a cloak which he persuades the young will fold with certain concealment around every error, in seductive whispers telling them—"It is the black and dark night come." How many thus solicited do come, "as a bird hastening to the snare, knowing not that it is for their lives," let the constantly recurring instances of juvenile depravity testify.

Parents acknowledge the evil here pointed out, and anxiously inquire: "What is to be done, can we detach our children from every amusement?" Boys themselves confess it, but plead in reply to the remonstrances of friends, that evening is their only play time, and that they must have some sport." It is certainly very proper that the young should have amusements. None better than ours lives are pleased to hear the lips of childhood eloquent with the exclamation, "O we have had lots of fun!" It seems like our own voice coming back in echo to us from a long lapsed past.

The amusements should, however, be innocent; and innocent amusements are more easily secured and best enjoyed at home. Here parental sympathy may sweeten the pleasures, and parental care check the evils of play, frequently intermingling its incidents with lessons of instruction. If parents would use half the assiduity to render an evening at home agreeable, that Satan employs to win to the haunts of vice, they would oftentimes escape the grief occasioned by filial mis-deeds, and secure a rich reward in having their children's maturity adorned by many virtues.

A word to boys concludes all that we would now say. Spend your evening hours, boys, at home. You may make them among the most agreeable and profitable in your lives, and when vicious companions would tempt you away, remember that God has said, "Cast not thy lot with them; walk not thou in their way; refrain thy foot from their path. They lay in wait for their own lives. But walk thou in the way of good men, and keep the path of the righteous."

GIRLHOOD OF A POETESS.—My cottage overlooked the mansion and grounds of Mr. Langdon, the father of L. E. L. at Old Brompton, a narrow lane only dividing our residences. My first recollection of the future Poetess is that of a plump girl, grown enough almost to be mistaken for a woman, bowing a hoop round the walk, with the hoop-stick in one hand and the book in the other, reading as she ran, and as well as she could manage both exercise and instruction at the same time. The exercise was prescribed and insisted upon: the book was her own irrepresible choice. A slight acquaintance grew out of the neighborhood, and I was surprised one day by an intimation from her mother that Letitia was addicted to poetical composition, and asking me to peruse a few of her efforts, and what I thought of them. I read and was exceedingly struck by these juvenile productions—crude and inaccurate, as might be anticipated, in style, but containing ideas so original and extraordinary, that I found it impossible to believe they emanated from the apparent romp, and a singular contradiction to the hoop and the volume. An elder cousin, who took part in her education, seemed to me to be the real, and Letitia only the ostensible writer, and the application made under that disguise to conceal the diffidence of a first attempt at authorship. But the bill was a true bill, and my doubts were speedily dispelled.

"How shall I raise myself above the rabble?" is a question often asked by ambitious young men. Franklin, by his earth-philosophic code, advises him to rise early, to work without ceasing, and to remember that a pin a day is a groat a year. Thus are perambulating paces manufactured. We advise him to rise early, also, but to search for truth without ceasing, and never swerve from the path of rectitude. Thus are living souls created. Do always Right, and you will soon find yourself far removed from the rabble.

"I have lived to know," says Adam Clarke, "that the greatest secret of human happiness is this never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of too many irons in the fire, conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tools, and all—keep them all going."

SOLUTION OF DR. THOMAS LUFFE'S ENIGMA.

INSERTED IN THE "GEM" 5TH APRIL, 1853.

Dear sir you sent enigma tough, To find it out is hard enough; But to explain the doubt to settle, I'll give one guess—dissolve the riddle. Kind sir you mean a floating bottle, Whose poisoned chalice men doth throttle, 'Tis long and round, and very black, Without a head, with hollow neck. It spreads destruction o'er our land, On counter, shelf and desk doth stand; Enchantment's in its fiery breath, It pours on men a stream of death.

King, April 5th, 1853.

W. H. MANSLEY.

SONS OF PORT ROBINSON.

Sir,—I wish to let you know that the Sons of Port Robinson Division, No. 86, are doing well, hoping and praying that the prohibitory law will be in force soon.

We number about 60 members in good standing, and have a noble brass band belonging to this Division, worth about 165 dollars! And, it is able to cope with any other temperance band in Canada, considering the time and chance it has had.

Although we have opposition on every side, (being scarcely able to walk the streets anymore without being insulted by some worthless drunkard yet, we remain firm. If there be anything that makes human nature appear ridiculous, it is drunkenness, the crying evil of our happy land. Sir, when we look around us and see men possessed of high intellectual faculties, to teach them right from wrong, we must think all pay dear for the whistle who destroy these gifts of a Supreme Being.

Again, when we see men who profess to be editors of Temperance papers, advertising liquors in one column, and in another lamenting the effects of drunkenness, it must be concluded that they are doing injury to themselves and running thousands yet unborn! When we see men whom we term tipplers, drinking a glass now and then, and perhaps carrying a small jug of it home expressly to treat their friends, and perhaps some for their whistle!! (as they call it), we say they are paying dear for their whistle!! Some will say that liquor is a necessary stimulus, and they must take a little now and then to keep up their spirits. They are laboring under a great mistake! I challenge any man to come before me and prove that, a truth. I even challenge the editor who advertises (you know the rest), or any of his subscribers who will accept it. It has been tried over since the marriage in Canada of Gallucci, and has been known to fail in all cases.

Some again will say they don't drink because they like it, but they think it does them good. I deny their pretence.

Some are greatly prejudiced against the Sons of Temperance. When I ask them what Canada would have been at present, if there had been no Sons until now—they are silent for they know we have done the work. Canada would have been a land flowing with intemperance, and drunkards would have been thick on its surface, had no Divisions existed.

Nearly all the crimes that we read of, are caused by intemperance.

Most of those whom some call great men, like the use of liquor, and are opposed to the Maine Law, because they know when it shall be in force their chance of upping is gone! While our laws uphold the traffic in liquors, we can look for nothing else than what we daily witness through this weary pilgrimage of life. It is truly lamentable when the young man marrying one of the pure daughters of earth, promising to protect and cherish her, turns and serves the devil; raising the hand against her, whom he should protect—bringing children to degradation and disgrace, and breaking the heart of the mother.

The officers of Port Robinson Division for the present quarter are as follows.—Daniel Young, W. P.; Matthew McLellan, W. A.; Thomas Sowersby, R. S.; John Dorrington, F. S.; Charles Richards, A. R. S.; Robert Elliot, T.; Ambrose Silverthorn, C.; Andrew Carl, A. C.; John Bell, Chaplain; Charles Colson, I. S.; Daniel Clary, O. S.; Robert Coulter, D. G. W. Patriarch.

Yours, in L. P. and F., EDWARD L. FORSYTH, Port Robinson Division.

Crowland, April 12 1853.

DEFEAT OF THE LAW.

WELL, MR. EDITOR, the Maine Liquor Law has got a hoist; for six months it must remain under the table. In the interim what remains for the Sons of Temperance, and the friends of the cause, to do, it remains for them to agitate the question both in the Division room and out of it, to circulate petitions, and to add eighty thousand names to the list that now lies on the table of the Provincial Parliament. It remains for the sturdy yeomanry of these fair Provinces to teach their representatives, that they must vote for this law or give place to a more honest set of representatives. Let the names of those men who have registered their votes for the bill be surrounded with a wreath of flowers, let them have a place in the hearts of the drunkard's wife, and the drunkard's children. Let the name of HINCKS, and his THIRTY-TWO associates, be engraved on a plate of lead, encircled with black, let it be nailed to the gate post of each door yard as a remembrance of those men, who, by their votes, have consigned a portion of the HUMAN FAMILY to a drunkard's fate, and a drunkard's grave.

A TEETOTALLER.

Toronto, 15th April, 1853.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Governor has assented to the Address of the House of Assembly, that the 1st of February hereafter be the time of meeting of Parliament in Canada. Several new Bills have been lately introduced into Parliament—one by Mr. Rolph, regulating the duty of Surveyors. The University Bill has passed a third reading, and is sanctioned by the Governor. Mr. McKenzie has introduced a resolution as to the £10,000 job of this city. Mr. Robinson's Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Division Courts, on the amendment of Mr. Richards was lost by a vote of 33 to 11. Mr. Drummond's resolutions to indemnify the Designers were carried. Mr. Moss laid before the House a message from his Excellency in relation to the City Reserves. Mr. Brown's resolutions to have all salaries of public officers paid by law, were carried. A Bill to incorporate a Hamilton Hotel Company has been introduced. Mr. Smith of Durham has introduced a Bill to amend the law as to religious societies.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1853.

[ORIGINAL]
THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

BY WILLIAM HANLEY OF KING.

What led me first from virtue's track,
With ruddy garments clothed my back,
What did my brain with trouble rick?
Strong drink.

My soul to rave, as if 'twere mad?
Strong drink.

What made my power of memory fall,
Blue devils give with fiery fall,
All things look blue and sometimes pale?
Strong drink.

What made my children weep and cry,
What gave my wife a tearful eye,
Made men to pity and pass by?
Strong drink.

How're young men a warning take,
Oh shun the wine strong drink doth make,
And you a ho drink, oh, quick forsake
Strong drink.

What made my home so cold and sad,
My once dear wife in rage be clad,
King, 6th April, 1853.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

It is the duty of all divisions to instruct their Delegates how to act in the Grand Division. It may be questionable whether delegates elected generally without pay, and as a mere matter of course, are obliged to act in the Grand Division as the Division instructs them. All officers who have gone through the Chair, should, out of courtesy be elected as Delegates. A paid Delegate who represents the Division directly, should follow his instructions. We have always held that persons who are paid to carry out the views of associations, should endeavor to do so on behalf of their principals;—such as members of Corporations, County, and Township Councils, and members of Parliament.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF MAY INST., AT NOON, AT ST CATHERINES. Many matters of importance will come up there. Among them, the following may be relied on:—

1st. The employment of lecturers and means to revive the Order.

2nd. A discussion of the propriety of the action of the National Division as to the colored question.

3rd. A discussion of the propriety of the action of the National Division on the sweet cider question.

4th. The duties and salaries of officers of the Grand Division, especially of the Grand Scribe.

5th. The question of the duty of Sons of Temperance in relation to the liquor traffic in Canada; and their consistency in aiding it by advertising liquors. In view of this it may be well to read the action of our Grand Division at Brockville, in the year 1849, on the necessity of the purity and consistency of temperance men, in all things. It was then resolved as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this G. D., any violation of our Sacred Pledge and obligations, should be visited with the punishments prescribed by our rules, without respect of persons, and that no person having violated the Sacred Pledge, is worthy of the esteem or respect of his brethren, either as a Son of Temperance or as a man,—for he only is worthy of respect who respects himself; and no man who respects himself, can disregard the solemn and binding obligations voluntarily taken on himself.

Resolved further, That the pledge of a Son of Temperance should be invariably taken in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, as forbidding the use of every intoxicating drink under all ordinary circumstances, excepting where absolutely required, for the restoration of health or the preservation of life. Hence it is absolutely necessary for the safety of our Order, and the success of the great moral cause in which it is engaged, that in every instance in which it is known that a Son of Temperance has partaken of any intoxicating drink, the case should be submitted to a strict and rigorous investigation by his Division.

6th. The question of future petitions and action, and of co-operation with the League movement.

THE SWEET CIDER QUESTION is one that affects our Farmers very much. When the Maine Law was amended lately in Maine, a provision was incorporated in it, allowing farmers to manufacture for sale, and sell sweet cider on their farms—in large quantities. Some of the American papers (especially that excellent paper the Massachusetts Life Boat), seem to question the wisdom of this provision. It is thought that it will encourage tippling,—or rather will keep up a taste for alcohol among the farmers. Sweet cider is no more intoxicating than lemonade, ginger beer, or tea; yet, it may be easily fermented, and the danger is that it will be used too often in this state under the new clause in the Maine law. The Maine Law would not prevent, nor would Mr. Cameron's Bill, lately before the House, have prevented farmers from manufacturing sweet cider for their own use, or indeed any kind of liquor for domestic use only. Fresh apple juice contains alcohol undeveloped. It is argued that it may be abused by being turned into fermented liquor. The same may be said of ginger beer or lemonade. If men are disposed to mix alcohol with drinks, they can easily do it. Whether the continued use of sweet cider ought to be encouraged or not by sons and total abstinences, is a question that admits of much argument. We will refer to it again before the meeting of the Grand Division. As the construction of the pledge stands at present, Sons cannot use it. The National Division at their third annual June session, declared the use of sweet cider to be breach of a Son's pledge. Before it can consistently be used by Sons, this decision must be overruled. The National Division will meet in June at Chicago, and our representatives, if the Grand Division so decide, could be instructed to ask for a reversal of the former decision.

NEW LICENSE LAW AGAINST SMALL INNS AND TIPLING IN CANADA.—Messrs. Ridout and Hartman have each sent us a copy of a new Bill just introduced into the Canadian Legislature by Mr. Sicotte, a member of Parliament from Lower Canada. The

act seems to be aimed at SMALL INNS, TIPLING SHOPS, and indeed at TIPLING generally.

After the enactment of this act, which is to have an immediate operation, no inn will be allowed to sell alcoholic liquors in smaller quantities than one gallon, unless it be wine to boarders or travellers at their meals. Heavy penalties are to be inflicted for every breach, fine £12 10s., and imprisonment if not paid. The act as a stopping stone to the Maine Law should be passed, and would save many a poor man and family from ruin. It contains many excellent provisions, is short, and so far as it goes, useful, confining its provisions to the use of wine only, seems to favor the rich too much. If our room permits we will, probably publish it in our next.

¶ We have heard since our last issue that DR. ROLPH is favorable to the Maine Law, would if present have voted for it, and paired off with an ANTI. It is said he was sick on that evening. We trust this is so. How is the absence of Mr. Merritt (who made such fair promises at Ponthill in June 1852) accounted for. We see he spoke in favor of the bill, yet was absent when the TUG CAME.

DID THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE WANT THE BILL PASSED?

This is a question that has been asked and will be asked. We will reserve our opinion for the present. If such language as this in the North American of the 28th March last (it being the alleged organ of a wing of the ministry) is to be taken as a criterion, that wing of the ministry did NOT WANT THE LAW PASSED AT THIS SESSION.

"We believe this Bill, if we are to have a prohibitory law at all, is well adapted to 'suppress the mischief' which is produced by the common traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors. We hope BEFORE MANY YEARS to see it on our statute book. Those who have invested their capital in the traffic ought to be allowed time to effect a change, but we would advise all such to begin to set their house in order. They don't know what a day may bring forth."

There is another principle enunciated in this article which is radically wrong, that of the right of innkeepers, distillers, &c. to the compassion of the Legislature—the right they have to ask time to sell their liquors to Canadians! Has any one reflected on the consequences which might result to our people in one year from this delayed prohibition? How many crimes, yes murders, especially on our railroads, might be and will be, committed during ONE OR TWO YEARS BY THE SALE OF THIS STOCK IN HAND? ALLOWED TIME TO SELL OFF! to whom? To ten thousand drunkards standing on the brink of the grave, to hundreds whom six months will make victims of delirium tremens! No—innkeepers and holders of stock in alcohol are enemies, so far as this traffic is concerned to the best interests of human society, and can in the sight of God ask for no REPRIEVE OR COMPASSION. When the people ask for a prohibitory law it should be enacted. This mincing the matter is like most of our expediency legislation.

CAN TEMPERANCE MEN, RUM-DRINKERS AND DEALERS WORK FOR A COMMON END, AND BE MEMBERS OF AN ASSOCIATION TO PUT DOWN DRUNKENNESS?

This question may be answered by another; can oil and water mix? and by another: can evil and good work side by side for one end? and by another: can Christians or good men associate with the vile and wicked in a common membership and organization to put down what these wicked men, whilst members, (WITH THEIR BREATH STINKING FROM THE POT-HOUSE OR THE BAR-ROOM,) continue to uphold? and by another: can Beelzebub be expected to put down Beelzebub? There has been lately established at London by a few men, (some thirty all told), what is called the TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, yet this TEMPERANCE LEAGUE admits into its organization as members by card, and as in good standing the INTEMPERATE, allowing them to be drunkards, and as such, looks upon them as in good standing!! This is advancing the temperance cause in CRAB FASHION, and going back to the good old wine and beer times!! Why is this called a TEMPERANCE League? Can a man be temperate in the sense of TETOTALISM OR THE NEAL DOW SCHOOL, or any school, and yet be a drinker of alcohol? Such a doctrine may suit a man who can spout temperance one year and get drunk in another! Such a doctrine may well have an organ like the SPIRIT because with him it is quite consistent, as it would be to get drunk at times and then get sober; but can such a doctrine suit men of principle? No, No. Before Sons and total abstinences can form an association, all its members must be abstainers. When we wrote an article on the League prior to its meeting in London, we thought it was to be composed of total abstinences, in other words, A REVIVAL AND RE-MARSHALLING OF THE OLD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Canada, for the purpose of adding new vigor to the temperance movement and getting new members. We had no idea that we were to RUIN THE CAUSE OF MODERN TETOTALISM, by confounding true temperance with MODERATE AND IMMODERATE DRAM-DRINKING. God will not permit us to confound evil with good, nor will common human prudence. The Temperance Leagues of England, and Scotland, and all the State Alliances and State Societies in the United States, have TOTAL ABSTINENCE as their ground work to start upon. The members of such associations can have no

confidence in men who preach one doctrine and practice another; they can't believe that he who is drunk one hour and sober the next, or who will indulge in his cups, is really sincere when he professes a desire to do that which will prevent him from indulging his appetite. They reasonably say, show us the evidence by signing the pledge, and then we will try you!!

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE TEMPERANCE PARTY—THE LEAGUE.—To continue the above remarks we would say that the present position of the temperance reform never stood better in Upper Canada than at the present moment. Public opinion has been turned in the right direction—the minds of all classes have been awakened to the necessity of putting down the license system, all of which has been accomplished by the agitation of the Divisions of the Sons and their presses within two years. In this work they have been seconded in many places by thousands of teetotalers. The portion of the community who drink having in many places attended temperance meetings have been influenced, and give their voice silently yet hesitatingly in favor of temperance. THE QUESTION COMES UP CANNOT ALL THAT CAN BE DONE BE EFFECTED BY TEMPERANCE MEN AND SONS, by forming county societies on the abstinence principle, and on the principle of the order of the Sons? If it be answered that then we cannot get the drinking portion of the community to join in the MAINE LAW CRUSADE, or give their money to us, that to effect this we must form a new association, DESCEND FROM OUR HIGH POSITION OF PRINCIPLE, and come down to the level of the bar-room and distillery, we answer that as temperance men it is wrong to do evil that good may come, for all history shows that in the end it will fail. All the money that moderate drinkers will give, they will bestow upon application without the necessity of placing them in a FALSE POSITION, without the necessity of making hypocrites of them and of temperance men. Again, if it be said we want their names to a petition, these may be obtained without any association. We want the aid of all it is true, and the Maine Law cannot be enforced except by united public opinion, yet this cannot be effected by the League; men if they are sincere, will enforce a prohibitive law without lending their names nominally to any association.

THE LEAGUE IS CALLED A TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, yet its originators allow any one, be he the next hour a reeling sot or carousing tap room rowdy, to be a member, and to ASSOCIATE WITH, SPEAK AND ACT CREEK BY JOWL, with the purest of men, and the most benevolent of the age! Why, we again ask, miscall this association A TEMPERANCE LEAGUE. It is not such, but a league of intemperate and temperate men, got up, and controlled wholly by teetotalers, the intemperate or moderate drinkers staying away, simply giving their names as play things, such as judges, magistrates, ex M. P. P.'s, &c., all of which is bosh! clap trap! Is not the admission or argument that a Maine Law cannot be enforced in Canada without the aid of those who drink an absurdity, contradicted by the experience of the States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Michigan? Who in these states want a repeal of the law, and are struggling terribly to effect it, especially in Boston? those who love to drink moderately or immoderately! What kept our Legislature a few days ago, and also that of New York, from passing a Maine law? Their own speeches indirectly admit, it was because it would interfere with the GOOD OLD SOCIAL CUSTOM of friend drinking with friend.

CAN IT CONDUCE TO TRUE PRINCIPLE, TO HONESTY, OR ANY GOOD, to associate and confound men of benevolence and principle with the abandoned and vicious, giving all equal privileges in an association—looking with favor on the disregard of virtue and disinterested conduct in life—treating the rum-dealer, the drunkard, and the man who will not abandon vice voluntarily, as an equal with the truly virtuous abstainer, and the man who denies himself for the good of his fallen man?

It is strange that the fertile ingenuity of Yankeeism, and the wisdom of John Bull have never struck upon THIS NEW LIGHT of reconciling drunkenness with abstinence. Look at the league meetings held in this city, at Oakville, at Hamilton, at London, at Guelph and Elora. Who were there, moderate drinkers? No: but temperance men. How comfortably an innkeeper, distiller, or moderate drinker, could preside as chairman of a meeting, and listen to the harangues of a Cary or a Gough—of an Ormiston or a Ryerson! Either the speaker must lay on the lash lightly, WHITEWASH THE VICE, or the chairman and hearers of his class would feel dreadfully conscience-stricken and convinced against their will. Why place men in such an anomalous position?—Until the majority of men in society are willing to forego their cups, no prohibitory law can be enforced. We believe this majority exists in Upper Canada, or can be speedily obtained without any sacrifice of principle, through the agency of Temperance Societies.

WHAT CAN THE LEAGUE DO WHICH THE GRAND DIVISION HAS NOT ALREADY DONE, OR CANNOT DO EQUALLY WELL? If so, where is the utility of creating two associations in a country for the same object, but having a tendency the one to injure the other?

IF THE LEAGUE WERE ESTABLISHED MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE of obtaining signatures, or merely for the dealers themselves, but it would be in effect an absurdity to suppose "BEELZEBUB WILL PUT DOWN BEELZEBUB," it might be of some use. A League composed of moderate drinkers for such a purpose, or a TEN-

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE composed of abstainers of all classes, would do good. If those who drink will assist by their money, or names, or by an association among themselves, except of them, but could not truth with error, or temperance with intemperance.

The Literary Gem.

SPEAK BOLDLY

BY WILLIAM OLAND DOYNER.

Speak boldly, Freeman! while to-day The strife is raging fierce and high, Gird on the armour while ye may, In holy deeds to win or die. The Age is Truth's wide battle-field, The day is struggling with the Night, For Freedom hath again revealed A Marathon of holy right.

EXPEDIENCY AND TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The saying and belief that in politics and love, truth and unswerving honesty are not to be, and are not observed, are as old as the hills of Rome. Thousands and tens of thousands in all ages and countries have acted upon this policy—all things are right that insure success in politics,—PRINCIPLES TO THE WINDS!! Many an empire has been reared—many a creed and religion established—and many a man has arrived at supposed fame, by worshipping at the shrine of success, and throwing principle and eternal justice and truth overboard. Thousands are now acting, and will continue to act on this principle of expediency. Whilst truth is obliged to admit all this in human conduct, yet the deep thinking and observing mind will not fail to see, in what has occurred in past ages, as well as in what is passing in the events of the world around, that this line of conduct, this yielding to vice, and putting right and truth in the back ground, eventually heaps coals of fire on the head of him who pursues and is guilty of it. That God in his Providential government of the world brings such wicked machinations of the human heart to naught, is evident if we believe the prophetic warnings of the Old and New Testaments. All the great empires of antiquity were governed in the main by injustice, and had their origin in violence over the weak—in robbery of the helpless, though rightful oppressed. Look at the conduct of the Egyptians to the laboring Hebrews, and the end of such conduct. Look at the rise and end of the Assyrian and Persian empires—at the kingdom of Macedon—at the fates of the Grecian, Carthaginian, and Roman republics, and especially at the varied desolations and misfortunes of Judea. When these nations became vicious, sacrificed virtue to vice, acted unjustly, they commenced a downward career. What is founded in iniquity will come to naught. At the close of the American revolutionary war, a grand chance was presented to American patriots to carry out the great principles of truth and right, for which they fought and shed their blood for seven long years. The foundation of their Declaration of Independence was, that all men are BORN FREE AND EQUAL, and have a right to pursue happiness, possess liberty and property in the utmost freedom. Yet, with these self-evident truths staring them in the face, and for which the dearest blood of America drenched its soil—her statesmen and patriots deliberately, from motives of expediency, yielded to the South the right to enslave millions of the human race and darken the sun of freedom and independence, by making the American Federal Constitution, recognize the right of property in human creatures,—the right of one man to enslave another. Had these patriots taken at that time a bold and manly stand, the South would have yielded, truth would have prevailed. Other counsels, however, prevailed, and as a consequence this truckling to expediency has, on several occasions nearly destroyed the Union, and must be set aside. Posterity must set it right, and God's justice rise triumphant. What should have been done in 1783 (that is the passage of an Act for the gradual or immediate emancipation of the slaves,) will have to be done voluntarily or by Congress within the period of this generation. The Mahometan religion (founded in fraud and deception), will in a hundred years more, be a matter of record. Napoleon Bonaparte's schemes all failed by his want of principle. His great act of injustice to his wife Josephine, (done through motives of expediency,) fell upon his head like the weight of death!! It cursed him and will continue to curse his memory forever. His nephew has ascended a throne by fraud and deception, by a grand political scheme of expediency, and his destiny is coming fast. Five, ten, or more years may pass over him, but his end is fixed in time, and his power will soon see the night of eternal death. The power of the British nation in the East Indies for the same reason, (now permitted by God for some hidden reason), will fall sooner than many think. The book of Revelation portrays in terrible language, a mighty religious curse or hierarchy, that was to afflict the pure church of Christ and the human family, for

thousands of years. That religious hierarchy is one of EXPEDIENCY, not of LIGHT, ETERNAL TRUTH, AND JUSTICE; and as sure as that the sun rises and sets, it will come to naught. On its ruins truth and virtue will rise, phoenix like, triumphant!! As it is with mightier things so it is with smaller ones. The man or party, who for temporary success forsakes principle, avowed truthful doctrines, will meet a reward in ultimate defeat and disgrace. His grand ideas will be overruled, and he will bite the dust of repentance. In 1836, and until 1840, the party in Upper Canada called the "Family Compact" was powerful, proud, and apparently successful. Where are they now? A thing to write about in history! It is possible, and eminently proper that all public men can, and should be consistent. Politicians need not be dishonest. All can be done in a spirit of truth; but the moment injustice is attempted, then the rule of expediency comes, and has to be carried out. One wrong leads to another. God has not so made this world that truth cannot govern it. Truth is the natural—vice the artificial and unnatural. Expediency is an offspring of vice; and if we believe in a God, it is wrong where it is resorted to, for vicious and selfish purposes. The political party now in power in Canada, is to a great extent, acting in view of expediency, and if such a policy be persevered in, (we fear it is even now too late to turn back to consistency,) it will be hurled by the people into oblivion. Let no man in private or in association tamper with expediency, court the wrong to ensure individual or party success.

(ORIGINAL.)

LOOK ON THE RUGGED CROSS

Child of mortality! bruised and broken, What are thy griefs to the woes He hath shared? Look on the rugged cross, look on the token, God hath himself for thy ransom prepared. Wand'ring and weary one, compassed by sorrow, Heart-stricken pilgrim endure to the last; What tho' the night be dark, soon dawns the morrow, It shall repay all the toils of the past. What tho' the tempest-cloud gather around thee, And the fierce thunderbolts blind with their glare; Age, the temptations alluring confound thee, Look to the rugged cross, safety is there. Once was the Lamb offer'd, once and for ever, Lowly and humble, yet mighty to save; Now mayest thou mock at the cruel deceiver, Jesus hath triumphed o'er hell and the grave. Look on the rugged cross, He who was crucified, Encircled in glory shall speedily come; Then by his precious blood—if thou art justified, Sweet will the summons be, Pilgrim come home!

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

SPENCERVILLE, C. West.

THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF LAKE SIMCOE.

The following verses from an esteemed poet and contributor, SYLVICOLA, which, like all his productions, are good, strongly remind us of our impressions whilst passing over Lake Simcoe last summer, in the evening. There is a pureness, mirror-like clearness, and smoothness about this beautiful sheet of water, which cannot fail to strike the imaginative mind. It is also studded in some parts with beautiful small islands, some of them called INDIAN ISLANDS, on account of the remnant of a tribe still living on one of them. The lake is narrow and much landlocked, which prevents it from being much agitated with winds. It is surrounded with rather low banks, covered with the verdure of the everlasting forest. In some places these banks rise to the height of fifty feet. In patches the forests are broken into, and beautiful farms appear, exhibiting their orchards and abundant harvests. When the sun is setting, it has a particularly brilliant effect on the pure cold water of the lake, dazzling, like an immense mirror of nature. Myriads of swallows skim along its surface—millions of flies and insects dance in the sun—and the fishes come to the shining surface and fling the pure element in praise to the glorious luminary of day. On the green banks the little birds are twittering in symphony with the scene, and nature seems still, lovely, and full of peace and glory. Moore's verses—"Sweet vale of Avoca," or the verses of St. John the Evangelist—"And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire," come before the mind to ravish and delight.—EDITOR SOX.

LAKE SIMCOE.

O let me stray as once I stray'd, Beside that lake, whose peary tide, Girt by the wild romantic shade, Hath been my idol and my pride. I've ro'ld in other lands—I've been, Tho' scenes they said were beautiful there, Put lover far was Simcoe's scene, The soft, the sylvan, and the fair. In vain they twine their southern thorns, Their stream from nature's sleep they wake; As beautifuls are our own wild bowers, And lovelier is our own blue lake. Its tide the purest and most bright, That rolls beneath Canadian skies, When radiance in the morning's light, Or flash'd by evening's rascade dyes. When in the woods I'm in thy shelter, Or woe is mine, or joy is mine, That feel no wild voluptuous wars. Romantic lake, 'tis sweet to rest Beside thee, when an evening's beauty Thy raptures show thy kinship best, When stealing from their western bowers. By nature's sylvan arms embraced, Girt by a zone of golden sand: Sylvicola.

THE GOLDEN-LEGGED PLOVER.—On the 20th April, we saw a specimen of this bird that had been shot the day before in the marsh; its legs are of bright yellow: toes, four in number: nails black: hind toe very short. It is of a pepper-and-salt or grey colour, nearly white on the breast and abdomen; the tail feathers are rather short and spotted with black and white, and slightly barred; the beak is an inch and a half long, very thin, and slightly curved at the point; legs, over six inches long, bare of feathers above the second joint; body, from end of tail to the end of beak, about one foot long, breadth of wings, about two feet. The body is round and plump, and about the size of that of a robin. It wades in the water, feeds on seeds, snails, and perhaps small fish. There is a numerous variety of this species of bird in Canada. It is not certain that the Golden Plover breeds in Canada. The largest species is the wild curlew of the western prairies, which makes a most melancholy and lonely noise whilst soaring in the upper air, over those vast and beautiful meadows. We have often heard it when the sun was shining in his strength, the sky calm and blue, and the scene for many miles around one vast carpet of flowers and waving grass. Probably his mate was at the time snugly sitting on her grassy nest. Such scenes are sublime and lovely.

THE HAMILTON CIRCULAR.

WORTHY SIRS,—Having been annoyed by the receipt, per mail, of what to me appears a slanderous and inconsistent circular purporting to be published by you, and a few of the hot headed, and blindly bigoted partisans of the truckling Editor of the Spirit of the Age; and which apparently has for its intent the injury of the reputation of one of the most consistent and energetic Editors of the Temperance body in this Province: and, also, to uphold and vindicate the conduct of an individual who, for the sake of popularity seems to advocate temperance with one breath, while with another he plots with LIQUOR vendors; tempting his fellow man to turn from virtue's paths, and partake of that which ruins body and soul!

Now, gentlemen, as your circular has been unceremoniously, if not unpertinently thrust upon me, and the Order in general, you of course cannot find fault if I stoop to notice that which deserves rather to be passed over with contemptuous silence, which unworthy principles ever merit! And believe me in earnest, sirs, when I beseech you to cease your puny efforts to justify that which is wrong; or at least be more guarded in your manner of doing so. Now, had you sent your circulars to Nurseries instead of Divisions, some really beneficial results might have followed. Youthful intellects would have been advanced a stage further in the difficult science of orthography; those of more mature years might have coast'd them over in safety, without danger of being puzzled, or misguided by the acuteness of your sophistical subtleties; and eventually they might have adorned the flowing ringlets of some maid just entered into teens.

In your circular, sirs, I find an extract which states that, its great (though unseen) originator is quite independent of Caledonia Division, and of the Order in general; such being the case, sirs, have you not acted rather hastily, and indiscreetly in attempting a justification of that which he considers perfectly right? Are you not afraid that his independent spirit, insulted by your proffered assistance, will seek red vengeance on your devoted heads? Really, sirs, you are placed in an unpleasant position; despised by the consistent advocates of temperance, and in danger of being frowned on, or laughed at by its foes.

If, however, it is your intent to injure the cause, why do not you and your Editor attack it openly and boldly, and not by professed friendship, endeavour to undermine one of the greatest moral reforms of our country. Your conduct reminds me of the individual who, uncertain into whose hands he should fall, exclaimed "good lord! good devil!" There is an old adage, that one traitor in the camp is worse than fifty enemies in the open field. Your conduct, sirs, I consider as a stain on the fair fame of our Order; any worse, for weak and wavering Brothers, who may but just have been snatched from the drunkard's downward course, will when viewing so many D. G. W. P.'s, and P. W. P.'s, endeavouring to vindicate the right, or at least to shield the inconsistency of a Brother who, instead of advancing the interest of our Order, tends rather to retard it by holding before their view the glaring notions of the soul destroying beverages, will, I say, become disgusted with an Order, in which there is such a prostitution of titles! and ere concluding, allow me to assure you that I consider the same as an insult to the power that granted them.

I am, gents, in L. P. and F., yours to command, J. G. ELWOOD, W. P. To W. J. A. CASE, D. G. W. P., J. FAULNER, P. W. P.; T. BUCKLE, P. W. P., and others. KERRVILLE, April 4th, 1853.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The St. Lawrence Canals are to be opened on the 1st of May. Dr. Burnside on reaching his seventy-third year, made a present of £6,000 to Trinity College, Toronto. £4,000 in cash, and the rest in land adjoining the College. The majority for Mr. Sherwood over Mr. Gowan at the late election in Toronto, was 410 nearly 2 to 1. It is rumored that the troops are to be withdrawn from London, Toronto, and Montreal, and garrisons kept only at Kingston and Quebec. The Governor gave a ball on the 27th April, at Quebec. During the progress of the ball he announced that the Countess of Elgin had just given birth to a son. The railroad engine made at Mr. James Good's Foundry, was pored on the Northern Railroad on Tuesday last, and was found to work well. 6,000,000 lbs. of copper are expected to be exported from the Lake Superior mines this season. Mr. Burns, editor of the Presbyterian Ecclesiastical Record, died very suddenly in this city about a week ago. He was a very worthy man, and a great friend to the temperance cause. It is generally supposed that Mr. Richards will be appointed Judge to the place of the late Judge Sullivan. Canadian Bonds in London are now at 117. It is reported that gold has been found in London, C. W. The London Jew case, lately before the Prince Court of this city, has been dismissed. Considerable credit is bestowed on Dr. Wilson for his conduct in giving evidence. Quite an opposition exists between the steamboats on the line between Toronto and Hamilton, the one carrying for a mere nominal price. A murder was committed in the Township of Ancaster on a man named Barnside, by some unknown person. Mr. Caughey has created quite an excitement in Hamilton by his preaching. One hundred persons have joined the Wesleyan church.

Agricultural.

[ORIGINAL.] APPROACH OF SPRING.

BY MRS C DUNN

Come to the woodlands, come my love, Mild Spring on the air is breathing, She maketh the little brooklets run On the herbage emerald leaving...

THE WEATHER during the past week has been very fine and reasonable, rather warmer than April weather usually is. It was sunny—fine moonlit nights. On Friday it rained a part of the day, wind generally west. Wednesday was a remarkably fine warm day.

HOW TO JUDGE CATTLE.—In all domestic animals the skin or hide forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and silky to the touch, it affords a tendency to take meat.

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.—The farmers of Indiana well remember what a difficulty they had last spring in getting their corn to come up right. Many farmers had to plant a second and third time. But I was well aware of the difficulty before hand.

HERNSTADT'S RECIPE TO CURE DISEASED TREES.—If the tree has only a few roots, and indeed almost a tap root, without the small dew or secondary roots, let it be rinsed first in water, and the root, as far as possible, be cleansed from the earth.

ELECTRICITY.

DEAR SIR,—I submit the following remarks to you upon the subject of Lightning Rods, their use and utility:—The popular opinion of many is that lightning rods attract lightning, and that they thereby invite the danger which they are intended to avert.

Now we will suppose an airy battalion of winged troops were to perform their evolutions over your property as often as electric storms occur, and their shafts fired at random were as destructive as lightning, how gladly would you purchase your safety, and be thankful you could get it upon such easy terms as the protection of property—er-structed lightning rods.

electricians, have used the expression of a point attracting the electric fluid, in order to express by a single word a known effect. Just so we may say the sun rises, though none would be of opinion that we thought the sun does actually rise when the diurnal revolutions of the earth make it appear to do so.

Toronto, 12th April, 1853.

E. V. WILSON.

The miserable creature who edits the Spirit, (not content with abuse) has resorted to deliberate falsehoods with regard to this paper. He says we have said that the Liquor Bill was lost "by the trickery of Malcolm Cameron and dodging of Dr. Rolph."

To the W. P. of UNION DIVISION No. 109, S. of T. The D. G. W. P., W. B. Blakely, and the Rev. David Leavitt, W. A. and Chaplain of Union Division, No. 109, S. of T., two of the Committee to whom was referred the several communications received by this Division, on the subject of Liquor Advertising, beg leave to submit the following Preamble and Resolutions, for the consideration and adoption of this Division.

WHEREAS, this Division has received several communications touching the propriety of a Son of Temperance, as the editor and proprietor of a political newspaper, inserting liquor advertisements in the columns of such paper, and deeming it a question of no ordinary magnitude affecting the interest and fair fame of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and therefore one on which this Division has a right, and is in duty bound to express an opinion; Therefore Resolved, That this Division considers that the advertising intoxicating drinks for sale, either in a public newspaper or in any other manner, is virtually aiding and abetting in the sale of the liquors advertised—thus encouraging the use of such liquors, and thereby perpetuating the evils of intemperance in our country, and the curse of drunkenness upon the community at large.

Resolved, That if it be right for a Son of Temperance to advertise intoxicating drinks in a paper under his control, then is it equally right to sell the liquor thus advertised; and viewing the subject in this light, this Division exceedingly regrets that any Division of the Sons of Temperance, or any member of our Order, should attempt to justify a course of conduct at variance with the principles of our Order, and fraught with consequences destructive to the best interests of our race.

Resolved, That the foregoing Report, Preamble, and Resolutions, be unanimously adopted by this Division, signed by the W. P. and R. S., and forwarded to Br. Charles Durand, Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance, for publication in that paper, with a request that Editors of Temperance papers in the province copy the same into their respective journals.

W. B. BLAKELY, DAVID LEAVITT, } Committee.

SHELDON SPAFFORD, W. P. W. B. BLAKELY, R. S.

Cherry Valley, 14th April, 1853.

PORT SARNIA SONS.

SIR AND BROTHER.—Please to insert in your next issue the following resolutions, as passed by Royal Division No. 65, at their last regular meeting, April 19th.

Moved by P. W. P., A. McKenzie, seconded by D. G. W. P. John Taylor, and

Resolved, 1st.—That this Division consider the advertising of intoxicating liquors, by Editors of public journals, who are Sons of Temperance, inconsistent with their pledge and their duty to the public.

2. That while they consider the fact of Bro. McQueen's course as above to have been inconsistent and therefore reprehensible, they would deprecate the spirit of the discussion as at present carried on between the Spirit of the Age and Literary Gem newspapers.

3. That this Division instruct their representative to bring the conduct of the G. S., Bro Jackson, in using his official influence to circulate the Spirit of the Age before the Grand Division at its next Session, and ascertain his proper position in reference to such matters.

7. That these resolutions be published in the Son of Temperance and Spirit of the Age newspapers

Yours in L. P. F. WILLIAM TAYLOR, R. S. Port Sarnia, April 23, 1853.

SONS OF MARTINTOWN.

SIR & BROTHER.—At a regular meeting of the Martintown Division S. of T. Number 62 held here this day the following resolutions were put and carried.

Moved by Brother Frederick Smart, seconded by Brother George Kenlock and resolved.—That in the opinion of the members of this Division, Brother Charles Durand deserves the best thanks of every true Son of Temperance for the course he has pursued in exposing the inconsistency of the Editor of the "Spirit of the Age," who, professing to be a Son of Temperance permits Liquor advertisements to appear in the columns of a paper under his control, inasmuch as such is in direct opposition to that principle of our Order which bids us warn our fellow men from errors path.

Moved by Brother Bate McRae seconded by Brother John R. Smith that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Brother C. Durand for insertion in the Son of Temperance.

Yours in L. P. and F. WM. HAMILTON R. S.

April 14, 1853.

Moved by Thomas Lee, seconded by Thomas Eckhardt.—That it is the opinion of this Division that there is a manifest inconsistency in a Son of Temperance publicly advertising intoxicating drinks in his paper whether political or otherwise, for he thereby promotes the sale and use thereof. We therefore, as true Sons of Temperance feel it our duty to discourage and discountenance in any Editor, he being a Son of Temperance, such conduct.

DEAR SIR,—After receiving your extra from the Post Office, I read it before the Division Last Wednesday evening, our D. G. W. P. Salem Eckhardt, and many of the Brethren, spoke highly in favor of the stand which you had taken in the temperance cause, and it is our opinion that every Division ought to take up this question of advertising liquors, it being one of great consideration, and immediately put down the intemperate monster in the temperance ranks. We have looked on in silence for some time, but seeing that it became our duty to let the Order know the stand which we intend to take, we send the above resolution, which you are at liberty to make public. This Division numbers 37 members, and is in good working order. We have also a Section of Cadets, which is working wonders. With our best wishes for your success in the struggle for true temperance, I remain, in L. P. F., THOMAS LEE, R. S.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Santa Anna has been installed President of Mexico.... All of the South American States are in a very disturbed condition, some in a state of actual war.... Lola Montez is going to try her fortune in California.... The Catholics of New York city have lately invited Father Gavazzi to lecture to them on Italy and the Catholic Church.... A Catholic congregation in Boston, have refused to allow a priest appointed by the bishop of the diocese to preside over them, and have chosen another.... Great preparations are being made in New York for the World's Fair in June. Prince Albert on behalf of England, and other European countries have promised to contribute largely to the Fair.... Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, has been found on examination to have much exceeded the natural increase for some years past, much the larger portion of which has come to the United States.... The rebellion in China is increasing. Great alarm prevails at Peking on this account.... The difficulties between Russia and Turkey remain in the same belligerent and unsettled state.... Large French and British fleets are in the neighborhood of Constantinople.... The Canada Clergy Reserve Bill was carried lately by a majority of 80.... The question of the adoption of a decimal currency is agitating the British Cabinet.... Both houses of Parliament have voted addresses to the Queen on the birth of a son.... All late accounts from Australia go to show that false reports have been circulated, both as to the quantity of gold found there and also the climate. Some excellent letters have appeared in the Globe on this subject.... Hungary is to be divided into three districts, each having a deputy governor, with a governor in chief to reside at Pesth.... Four hundred of the passengers on their way to California, recently wrecked on the steamer Independence, have arrived at San Francisco in a state of great distress.... A number of Mormon emigrants from England having arrived at St. Louis, declared they abjured Mormonism, and refused to go Utah, having got their passage across the ocean for a very small sum.... Emigration from Ireland this season will be greater than ever.... A curious cave has been found in New Hampshire filled with numerous unknown coins and warlike implements.... The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, under the superintendence of Dr. Kane, is furnished with three years provisions. It will take on board a party of Esquimaux from Greenland with a large number of their dogs.... The Earl of Mornington has been compelled by the Court of Chancery to pay his wife £1000 a year.... 80,000,000 of gallons of intoxicating liquors are drunk in the United States; equal to 6 gallons to each adult in the population.... £15,000 have been sent from Van Diemant's land, to Lady Franklin, her husband having been governor of that Island.... Santa Anna was received with great enthusiasm on his progress from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.... Late news from England say that the wheat market is inactive.... A large sale of wool was lately made in New York, which ranged 10 per cent higher than late prices, thus showing that wool this spring will be high.

J. M. Ross (under the disguise of "Ontario") is now exposed. He thought proper in the Watchman paper, (and was very meanly permitted) to attack the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance giving currency to false statements and insinuations. We pulled the lion skin off the ass, and now, since he stands naked before the public he accuses us of "dragging him before the public." Should not the snake that bites concealed be dragged from his hole? In the Watchman of the 29th he challenges us to put ourselves on a level with him. "The honest and upright man, however humble be his station, we will ever respect, and all know in this thing we speak it truth, but to dirty our fingers with a sneak or a mean man we will not.—We do all things openly, and serve every cause in which we are engaged conscientiously and heartily. The Ontario Division, will, no doubt, attend to such attempts to injure its members. The individual who acts thus to us is acting and has been for two years past, in union with the editor of the Watchman, ex uno disce omnes.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.—Mrs. Bloomer and several lady temperance lecturers, are traversing the State of New York, lecturing on temperance. She and others lectured last week at Utica.... The Grand Division of Western New York met on the 26th ult. The proceedings will be alluded to in our next issue.... In the State of New York the rummies and weak temperance men think the Mace Law will never be enacted. Be not deceived, as the Utica Telegrapher says, a very few years will tell a different tale. The evils of the traffic will force this enactment.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 3RD, 1853.

(Revised and corrected regularly.)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Lamb, Hams, Turkey, Potatoes, Clover Seed, Hay, Straw, Onions, Butter, and various other goods with their respective prices.

FOREIGN NEWS—Spain Anna on arriving at Vera Cruz issued a long vain address, patriotic in appearance, but no doubt disguising selfish and ambitious designs. It is rumored in the United States that Spain is at the bottom of a conspiracy to restore monarchial institutions to the country. The Spanish papers and authorities in Cuba favoured the restoration. No doubt the British hierarchy of this distracted country would prefer an arbitrary government to a Republic. The chief mover and instigator of the great rebellion of China is said to have been Christianity. The cabinet of President Pierce has been lately much occupied with the discussion of the Nicaragua and Honduras questions. Most of the large American cities have been greatly agitated with the separate school question by Catholic Priests. In some cities large numbers of Irish and European Catholics are now used, and the priests take advantage of this to influence them into an agitation of this question. The conspirators have been everywhere defeated. There are 25,000 Chinese in California. The last mail from this country brought 150,000 letters and 25,000 newspapers. 600 persons have become innocents in the United States from the effects of Spirit Lapping.

AWFUL CALAMITY—STEAMER "OCEAN WAVE" BURNED—On Friday evening last the Steamer Ocean Wave was within 30 miles of Kingston, near the Islands called the "ducks," she took fire, and lamentable to state, about 30 of her passengers were consumed or drowned. She had about forty passengers including the crew on board. We can only allude to the sad occurrence and will give the particulars in our next.

OFFICERS OF WESTON DIVISION
Robt. Horwood, W. P. Thomas, McCracken, W. A.; J. Magee, R. S.; Wm. McGuire, A. R. S.; Joseph Holly, Jun. T.; John Shuttleworth, C.; Adam Misenhimer, A. C.; James Brown, I. E.; James Parker, O. S.; Job Pirettesep, Chaplain; J. H. Reul, D. C. W. Meets on Monday at 8 o'clock, members doing well.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1853—Agents would oblige by trying to obtain in their localities nine months and six months' subscribers for this paper, to end with the year, 1st April to 1st Jan. 3s. 6d. cy. in advance. It is much more convenient for all parties to end their subscription with the year. This paper with its present subscription list, although that is large, pays us nothing. Our friends would scarcely believe that the expense of this paper is so great. It has never paid its proprietor anything over the expense, although more than half, yet two thirds of his time is given to its management, editorially and financially. Those subscribers who commenced with January 1853, or who are over a month in arrears, must at this season of the year pay 7s. 6d. cy, and they have until the 1st of July to pay in. All new subs. pay only 5s. in advance, or within one month.

Receipts since our last Issue.
J. D. Simcoe, Norfolk, \$2 for self and another in 1853. T. J. B. Marjona, \$2 for 1853-3. T. B. S. Merriville, \$1; 1852. Wm McLehnd never paid for 1851 as yet, Thomas W. Whitty, \$2 for 1852 and \$1 to apply in part on 1853. E. P., Cobourg, \$5 to apply on 1852 in full of that year.

Communications.
G. N., Letter from Owen Sound we fear is too long to insert. It contains many useful suggestions. F. B. R.'s letter is received. Letter from A. McK., Cornwall, duly received. The poetry of D. F. of Erin will appear in our next. Poetry from Spec.erville, also from Pelham, and "Prayer" by Kempville, will appear in our next. Letter from Nassagaweya is received.

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

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Europe and America, as the most appropriate and truly harmless, yet successful general Family Medicine ever invented. It corrects disorders of the digestive and portal organs, removes obstinate constipation, promotes a proper circulation of the blood in the extremities, strengthens weak nerves, renders the mind cheerful and the body active, invigorates and establishes healthy regularity throughout the whole system, more speedily than any other medicine ever offered to the public. It possesses all the properties of Sarsaparilla, including SALSA-PARINE, which valuable medicinal property was entirely lost till now, by the unscientific process adopted in the manufacture of Sarsaparilla preparations. The absence of SALSA-PARINE in all the hitherto advertised preparations of Sarsaparilla, clearly account for the entire want of public confidence in the virtues of Sarsaparilla. By a new chemical process, discovered by the World-renowned chemist, Baron Liebig, SALSA-PARINE is now completely preserved in this medicine, and it also contains in addition the purifying and other hygienic virtues of various valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom, in the purest and most concentrated form. It is an attractive of great value.

The preparation acts most kindly on the liver and mucous membranes, corrects and prevents acidity, aids assimilation where greasy articles are used as food, and is suitable to every kind of constitution—complicated with defective biliary secretions; nothing can surpass it in constipation with hemorrhoidal tumours about the verge of the anus—*strangury piles*—and especially so in that which accompanies all varieties of perverted menstruation—so much so, that it will be found a valuable emmenagogue where constipation is present. In constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary system, termed *biliary dyspepsia*, it will be found an invaluable medicine, as well as in the constipation of the convalescent stage of fever, when the patient has begun to take food, it is of great value in preventing relapse, by regulating the functions of the bowels and promoting digestion. For the studious and others of sedentary habit and employment, it is the very best remedy in the world for obviating constipation, so troublesome and health-destroying, by the use of it, the bowels of the sedentary will seldom or never become constipated. In several parts of Europe, various classes of society, as well as the sedentary, who are generally more or less of a constipated habit, find this medicine to excel all others: they also find it to be highly conducive to health of body and mind, it never interferes in the smallest degree with diet or occupation. THE BITTERS will be found valuable in many chronic diseases, especially those arising from impurities of the blood and congestions—that have of health and source of manifold diseases—such as Dyspepsia—Loss of appetite—Lowness of spirits—Dysuria—Haematuria—Flatulency—Pain in the stomach—Pain in the side—Pain in the small of the back—Pain in and between the shoulders—Acidity in the stomach—Bilious attacks—Nervous—Periodical and sick headache—in chronic hepatic affections with dyspepsia it is a most valuable remedy—also in Spasms—Rheumatism—Unpleasant remissions of fulness after eating—Nausea—Or wasting of flesh in childhood or early youth—Cyanic Malina, or Malignant chlorosis—are treated—Hysterics in various forms—Tetanus in various forms—Chorea—St. Vitus' dance—Chlorosis, or green sickness—Anæmia—Hæmorrhoids—All glandular enlargements, and various other diseases incident to females. It produces a powerful and lasting impression upon the glandular system and secretory organs, unequalled by any other article.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, it is safe and Efficacious. It is WARRANTED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Indeed the Bitters are a regulative of all the secretions, as far as a general remedy can be so. Several families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighborhood, have used the medicine and speak of it with unqualified approbation.

FORSALE BY BUTLER & SON, London, and by S. F. URQUART, GENERAL AGENT, Toronto, Canada.

For Cheap Boots and Shoes GO TO: To H BROWNSCOMBE'S SHOP, SIGN OF THE RED BOOT, West side of Yonge Street, Opposite to Armstrong's Foundry, near Queen Street. May 3rd, 1853.

RICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has abandoned his former intention of going to Australia, and that he now (thereafter) remaining at Richmond Hill. He respectfully invites Farmers and others to call and inspect his VERY WELL ASSORTED Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, (Crockery, Iron, 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 Toronto Prices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call. Remember at the 1ST OFFICE, before purchasing of others—as he has determined to sell at a very small profit.

April 20th, 1853. M. TEEPY

GRAND SECTION C. OF T.

The Semi-annual Session of the Grand Section C. of T. of the Province of Canada, will be held at St. Catharines on Tuesday, the 24th inst, at eleven o'clock A.M. Worthy Patrons are requested to see that the quarterly returns of the sections under their care are immediately forwarded to the Grand Secretary at New Market. THOMAS NIXON, Grand Secy.

May 2nd, 1853.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!! BY E. V. WILSON AND H. PIPER & BROTHER,

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES PRATT,) 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 Protection, 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, a entire new style of metal 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 of 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 persons unless they possess a certificate of agency, signed F. V. WILSON, L. B. Agent, and their sample Point, stamped Spratts 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, tinued, 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.

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

F. E. WYMAN,



Office—No. 3 SHUTTER STREET, second door from Yonge Street.

Drawings, Views of Buildings taken, and Original Designs made to order. All orders from neighbouring towns promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN in all its branches on reasonable terms. February, 4, 1853.

A. WANLESS, Plain and Ornamental Book-Binder,

No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge St., Toronto.

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messrs Henderson & 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 finest style of the art, however complicated. April 15th, 1853.

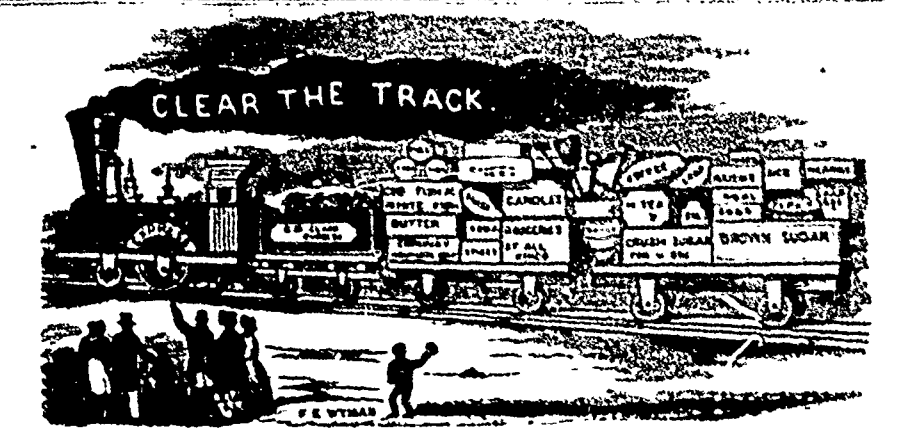
CHARLES DURAND, Esq., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHANCERY,

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 B. M. Clark, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store. He is now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency. Toronto, February 22nd 1853.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE. TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Trade for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that patronage so liberally bestowed, begs leave to call their attention to his extensive Stock of HATS AND CAPS! now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure the LATEST FASHIONS and the best 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, heavier in finish, and lower in price than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His present Stock consists of Black Silk P. ash, Cassia, Rindies, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of style and colour; Silk Felted Hats, Tweed, Glazed Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps in endless variety of size and style—Having received 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 finest materials and finished in the neatest style, at lower prices than any other House in the Trade. Samples will be furnished on the shortest notice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms encouraging, and made to accommodate the Trade. The highest prices given for Canadian Furs of every description. L. MARKS. Toronto, 18th April, 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,

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

REMEMBER the stand B. M. CLARK, Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Gordon, Bankman. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. CLARK continues to manufacture the celebrated NON-PAREIL LABOR-SAVING and ERASIVE SOAP at his stand, 27 Yonge Street.—A. B. GRASS BREAD of all kinds bought and sold. D. M. CLARK.

January 1853.

T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Division Streets, near the Wharf. COACH HOUSE—Good Stabling attached. Cobourg, January 18.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO. J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of RUBBER and HIDE of every description. Also, HATHA 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 "WILD STAND," No. 12, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap 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 Railroads in the city. ELIAD TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

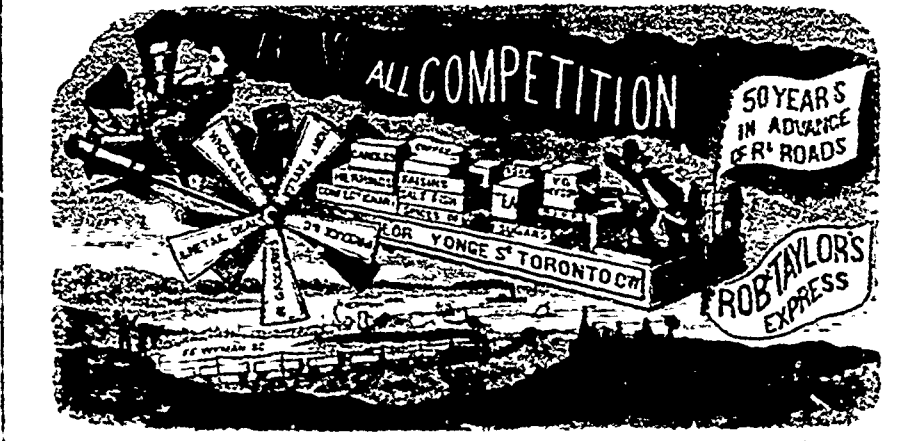
GILBERT PEARCY Begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 2 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known neatness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade. months, March 11th, 1853. GILBERT PEARCY.

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.

CALL FOR YOUR BOUND VOLUMES

The subscriber having left Toronto city has left several bound volumes at the office of Mr. Durand, (son of Temperance Office), where, upon calling, the owners can now get them. April 15th, 1853. J. J. OTTO, Bookseller.



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.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

Dealers in all kinds of LAMP GLASSES, Lamp chimneys, Globes and Wicks, Lanterns, Gasolines, Chandeliers, &c. FANCY GOODS, Baskets, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Wax Candles, Stationery, and Labels, Steel Chains, Steel Chains, &c. BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light Hardware, Japanese ware, Tacks, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Paper Mache Trays, Wax and Kid Dolls, Solar Machinery, and Pale Pink Oil, Bismuth-Flux and Camphor. Agents for Boston Bellows Co. Bellows Packing, Cotton, Rubber, Lacing, Leather, &c. Also, Agents for Oak-waxed Carpeted Leather Bellows, Dealers in Trunks, Valises, Satchel Bags, and Ladies' Reticules. A. HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St., Toronto, 1853.

BIRDS—NATURALISTS—LOVERS OF MUSEUMS

Those desirous of having Birds and Animals stuffed in an artificial and superior style for decorating Museums, Boxes, Libraries, &c., will please call on MR. HAYDON, of Yorkville, who will attend to anything of the kind in a cheap and real manner. April 2nd 1853.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Hendrickson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 23rd.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS, 29, King St. Toronto. 128, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactures produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—Money for lease accounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 5000 sales best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 600 lbs. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these prices. Toronto, Jan 1st 1853.

J. Mc NAB, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c.,

1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day. While old fashioned habits are passing away; While custom has triumphed, so plainly would seem, O'er the old fashioned method of pushing by steam.

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.

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most fashionable materials, and in great variety.

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

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES DISPENSARY—Queen Street, near Yonge Street, Toronto.



WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c., No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St.

Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for sale.

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.

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

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 in £50 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.

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 Dye, &c. ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and GENERAL STATIONERY.

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 SUIT FABRICS, FRENCHMAN'S APRONS ON HAND. Agency for J. H. Chapell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting.

J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder, Looker, Glazier & 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 Paper, Chimney, Toilet and Shaving Glasses and Fancy Goods, ALSO, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

T. WHEELER, ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER,

KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. COMPANY AND LODGE SEALS executed in the best style, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARM found and embellished. January, 1853.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, Instrument and Music Establishment, MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of Flutes of the best makers and Brass, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the best and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent.

Any order from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trowsers, etc.

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats—in all materials.

DRY GOODS.

Table listing various dry goods items and prices, including Muslin DeLaines, Fabric Linens, Factory Cotton, etc.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

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, colouring cloths, Orleans, Circassian cloths, gait plaids, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes), Ribbons, &c.

1853. WINTER. 1853. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, Victoria Row, No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors west from Church Street, TORONTO.

J. CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in the city, and would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well-assorted STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

with great inducements in Bonnet and Cap Ribbons. Bonnet Ribbons worth 10d. selling for 6d. per yard. Cap do. worth 7d. selling for 5d. per yard, and a great variety in the same proportion.

Staple or Domestic Department

will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months with nearly the same advantages as the Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, and in the same proportion.

REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

No. 11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Materials of almost every description.

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