

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: There are some creases in the middle of pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W. TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

NO. 12.

[ORIGINAL.]

TECUMSEH'S SPEECH TO HIS WARRIORS.

(Concluded from No. 10, vol. 2.)

Agala Tecumseh thus began,
 "Hear ye fathers listen to my plan,
 There lives a king far far away,
 Where rising suns with golden rays,
 First shine at dawn of each swift day,
 Where mighty oceans dash their spray,
 King of Britain, Great George his
 name.
 War 'gainst our foes doth now pro-
 claim:
 His messengers of peace appear,
 To claim our aid,—proposals bear,
 To rid the West of whiteman's power,
 To strike they say this is our hour,
 These whitemen hunters of the West,
 Of hunting grounds are now possessed,
 O'er which 'e'en we in infancy,
 Have loved to stray in peace and gloe;
 O'er which our fathers loved to chase
 Buffalo herds in glowing race.
 Mississippi river of the West,
 Whose head in snows is ever dress'd,
 Whose feet are clothed with flow'rs,
 Its fertile banks were once all ours,
 Now, year by year the whiteman steals
 Along its banks, and scarce ceases
 His mighty aim, to drive us where
 To dwell with snow on mountains
 bare:
 After on mighty mountains high,
 Whose tops 'tis said hang on the sky,
 On these the Indian once could stand,
 And pointing East with outstretched
 hand,
 As yet he can to Western plains:
 Indeed, there are my wide domains:
 Lands wash'd to the East by seas are
 mine,
 Seas beyond the snow clad hills where
 I live,
 The Western suns, redmen are thine:
 Two mighty oceans bound my right,
 Extending thus from day to night,
 These whitemen feet their wigwams
 push,
 Into the wilds, the ancient bush,
 (To Be Continued.)

Where bears and wolves have only
 food.
 Their aim is self and gold their god,
 Kentsuckians they are called by name,
 By others Yankees when at home,
 Their name we heed not, enough to
 know
 From them our fears and ills do flow
 These messengers from Canada
 Have come from where George holds
 his sway:
 They want us slaves at once to go,
 And fight against our western foe,
 To draw the bow, our tomahawk raise,
 And make our rifles flash and blaze.
 Their King, they say, will pay us well,
 Restore our lands—our foes expel
 Then we will hunt as our fathers did,
 Our wigwams build and nose forhid.
 Fathers, I will not bow before
 'E'en these whitemen—they may de-
 ceive:
 These whitemen-friends, in days gone
 by,
 Have all deceived—again may try:
 But, warriors, we are acting right,
 In making whitemen 'galant whitemen
 fight.
 The stronger few we'll first defeat,
 The weaker then the easier beat.
 Thus we will free our country o'er,
 From whitemen's arts in front and rear,
 My counsel is to now prepare:
 My voice is war—the struggle dare.
 It is my soul's most sweet delight,
 Warriors! warriors! Tecumseh calls:
 Who falls with me, in glory falls,
 This heart from mortal ne'er flesh'd
 yet—
 No man is it can fear beget:
 Tecumseh's heart will never yield,
 It is my brave, its own best shield,
 And never, till like you huge rock,
 It quivers, 'neath death's surest shock,
 Will quail before a fighting foe,
 Or turn in fear from any blow."

THE CRATERS OF THE MOON.

A FRIGHTFUL CHASM.

Not less than three-fifths of the surface of this satellite are studded with vast caverns, rather circular pits, penetrating into its mass, and usually enclit at the top with a high wall of rock, which is sometimes serrated and crowned by peaks. These craters vary in diameter from fifty to sixty miles to the smallest place visible—probably 500 feet; and the numbers increase as the diameter diminishes, so that the multitude of the smaller ones become so great that we cannot reckon it. The ridge which environs the crater is always sloping on its external side, and steep, or rather precipitous within, although it seldom descends to the cavern's base by a single cliff or leap. Within it there are generally concentric ridges, assuming the form of terraces, and making the descent to the bottom, as the central chasm appears more gradual. The bottom of the crater is sometimes convex, low ridges of mountains being also found running through it, while, at its centre, conical peaks frequently rise, and smaller craters whose height, however, seldom reaches the base of the exterior wall. These curious objects are so crowded in some parts of the moon, they seemed to have pressed on each other, and disturbed and even broken down each other's edges, so that, through their mutual interference, the most odd shaped caverns have arisen.

The crater Tycho is that brilliant spot near the top of the moon, which, when the moon is full, appears the centre of a system of shining streams of rays. The country around is peculiarly desolate; there is no plain there larger than a common field. Now, if passing across that rugged district one were gradually approaching Tycho, its first and distant aspect would seem like an immense wall or ridge of rock in the horizon, with a stretch of nearly fifty miles, and reflecting the sun's rays with a peculiar lustre; as approaching the ridge its character would change; we should then discern that it is a part of an immense circle, but, perhaps, neither so lofty nor so steep, that a practical mountaineer of the earth need shrink from its ascent. Supposing the ascent accomplished, and that with terrestrial ideas one stood on the summit. Trusting to the analogy of every described region of

our own planet, we must have thought of the opposite side, while it was unseen, only as a corresponding slope, or at least a descent which if different in steepness, would correspond in extent; but the eye is now in presence of an appalling contrast.

On the edge of a dizzy cliff, passing down by an unbroken leap, for 13 000 feet, the traveller gazes below him with terror and bewilderment, at the base of the cliff several low parallel terraces creep along, but a little onward the depth of the chasm is revealed, and it descends from the tip of the ridge no less than 17,000 feet, or 2,000 feet more than the summit of Mount Blanc rises above the level of the sea! It is quickly perceived, too, that this huge barrier encloses a vast circular area fifty miles in diameter; so that if a spectator were at the chasm's centre, he would find around him on every side, at the distance of twenty-seven miles, a gigantic and unbroken wall—unbroken by a gap or ravine, or pass of any description—rising into the air 17,000 feet, and forbidding his return to the external world!

How frightful that seclusion in the moon—a chasm utterly impassable, its walls bare, rugged, hopeless as a prison's bars! It is a solitude, too, which nothing elevates; verdure is never there, nor the song of a bird; rain never refreshes, nor clouds shelter it; it is relieved from a scorching sun and flaming sky only by night with its stars. Not among those countless pits is Tycho the most appalling. There are some of nearly equal depths whose diameter may not exceed 3000 feet, nay, towards the polar regions of the moon, caverns probably exist, whose depths have never yet been illumined by one beam of the solar light.—Nichol.

THE VATICAN.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which cover a space of 1200 feet in length, and 1000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1150, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1405, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the papal see from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by the poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Pope who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually enriched it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest repository in the world.

The Library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues, found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters, and with antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the riches of the Vatican.

The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and scholar, Raffaele and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be as durable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

HONESTY TURNED UP.—We learn that Prof. Anderson, at present in Charlestown, has received a letter from Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, inclosing a check for £30, which he borrowed some years since from the Professor in London, accompanied with a present of a diamond ring, (entered we suppose with an intention to visit Paris. This will be cheering news to all who were the Emperor's creditors, in the times that tried his soul.—Evening Mirror.

Charles Mackay, the poet, is the editor of the London Illustrated News.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

About six years ago a Dr. H—, having become involved in debt, left his home and wife in another State for Texas, for the purpose of improving his fortunes in a place where he would be free from the demands of clamorous creditors. In the course of time he went with the army to Mexico, and finally wended his way to California. After residing there for some time, he met a young man from his former residence, whom, however, he did not know, and inquired of him if he knew his wife, whom he described, without, however, telling him the relation he bore to her. The young man replied that Mrs. H— was his sister, and the last he heard of her she was in St. Louis. After accumulating a competence, Dr. H— left for St. Louis, for the purpose of seeking his wife, who had long since given him up as dead. In St. Louis he learned that she had left the place some time previously, and was believed to be in New Albany. He came thither, and upon inquiry learned that she also believed her brother to be dead, not having heard from him for many years.

Dr. H— went to the house where he understood his wife was living, but found that she had left there a few days before. He inquired about her general conduct and demeanour; and found that it had always been unexceptionable. She spoke but little of her husband, but told every one that she considered him dead. The lady of whom Dr. H— was making inquiries discovered that he was the long lost husband, and offered to accompany him to the house where his wife was sewing. Upon arriving there, she said to her, "Mrs. H—, here is a gentleman who saw your brother in California." She appeared astonished, looked at the visitor, but apparently did not recognize him. He brushed back his hair, and said quickly, "Etiza, don't you know me?" Mrs. H— immediately swooned away, and fell on the floor. In the same moment a husband and brother supposed to be dead were restored to her. Dr. H—, as we have said, has returned with a competence, and the supposed widow it is presumed, will no longer sew for a livelihood.

The above statement, we are assured, is strictly correct. Here is a scene in real life equal in strangeness to any to which romance ever gave birth.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

THE CONDOR, OR GREAT VULTURE OF CALIFORNIA.—A friend writes us that a fine specimen of that gigantic bird, the Sarcophagus Californicus of ornithologists, was recently killed on the hills of the San Lucas range near Monterey. His measure was as follows:—From the end of the tail feathers to the top peak, 4 ft 3 1/2 inches; from tip to tip of the wings, 8 feet 3 inches in breadth; from the outer joint to the end of feather, 1 foot 9 inches; i. e., breadth of wing. A feather measured 2 feet 4 inches; from point of beak to commencement of feathers on shoulder, 1 foot; the length of head seven inches; 2 1/2 inches thick from crown of head to bottom of lower beak; breadth 2 6/8 inches; the tail 1 foot 4 inches; legs and feet from fore joint, 10 inches. This bird is found, according to travellers and naturalists along the whole coast of Northwest America, and throughout the Rocky Mountains, and inhabits the heights of the sierra and most unfrequented parts. He is easily attracted in parts which he frequents by a dead bullock or deer, and sometimes steals the salmon and trout from the Indians when fishing. It is said to be among birds second only to the condor of the Andes, in South America, and nearly resembles it in size and appearance. Farnham, in his work on California, says, "It builds its nests among the woody districts, on the tops of the high trees, in the most inaccessible parts of the mountain valleys." The color of the feathers of this specimen answers to Farnham's description, being of a uniform brownish-black. The bill is a mottled black, the skin of the head and neck yellow, without feathers to the approach of the shoulders. Its eggs are nearly as large as that of the ostrich.—San Francisco Herald.

A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam train. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a large colossal statue, the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a railroad. As he goes thundering over the course, the smoke puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan, as pictured out in Revelations.

THE FANATICISM OF HUMAN NATURE.

Below will be found a short account of the origin and first few years of the history of Mormonism. It is doubtless in the main correct but erroneous in some of the particulars. The history of this people clearly proves that in every country, even when blessed with the highest state of civilization, men may be led astray by impostors, and become their blind and willing dupes. After seeing such things in America, and after seeing the idolatry of the French for the Napoleon name in the nineteenth century, let us not wonder at the Asians and Europeans who followed Mahomet—Bhudda—the Grand Lama—Peter the Hermit—Joanna of Ark, and other impostors. The tendency to gullibility and human fanaticism, springing from an improper use of the organs of veneration and curiosity, is as powerful and constant now as two thousand years ago. It is quite possible for some great and cunning impostor at this day to rally around him hundreds of thousands of human beings. The only way to distinguish the counterfeit from the true is by looking at their fruits and the examples of those who preach. Doctrine alone will not do. Mahomet's doctrine, Joe Smith's bible, recommended strict morality. What were their examples? In the end of the following article the writer volunteers a fling at *universal yankee freedom*; but let it be known that a majority of the Mormons are from Great Britain, the originators being Americans. Europeans are more gullible than Americans. Owing to the great vacant territory of the American republic, there is more room for the formation of such new sects. When Mormonism first started there were very few Europeans among them, but after the establishment of the sect at Nauvoo, in Illinois, preachers were sent to Europe and especially England, where by their preaching about the new land of Canaan, flowing in the far off west with milk and honey, some thousands of dupes, men and women were induced to emigrate to better themselves and visit the holy land. In after years others followed. When the troubles broke out between the Mormons and the Illinois people, which resulted in the wanton and cruel murder of Joe Smith, and in their expulsion from that State, a majority of the soldiers of the faithful were from England and European countries, at least such was the then report at Chicago, where we were resident. Interest and speculation had induced many Americans to join them in Illinois, honest belief had also induced many to do so. We have met with intelligent men and women, Mormons, who seemed to believe as firmly in the golden bible as christians do in that of the Jews. At Nauvoo polygamy was not generally practised among the Mormons, it was only so among the leaders. Among the people at Nauvoo there were, and now are in Utah, as handsome women and athletic men as among the same number of any other class of Americans. Polygamy is styled by the writer in the *Globe* a pagan custom. It is not so entirely. It is one common to Asia and Africa, and was looked upon as lawful by Mahomedans and Jewish kings. All the pagan nations did not practice it. The Greeks and Romans generally married but one wife. Mahomet allowed polygamy among his followers. It is, however, a custom highly detrimental to the best interests of human society. It is altogether likely it will continue in Utah, since it is pleasing to the depraved appetites of man. Christianity discountenances it, although it is allowed in Asiatic countries where modified christianity exists. In Abyssinia a sort of christianity exists and polygamy exists there. The rapping imposture in the United States is akin to Mormonism. But the Americans as a people are not as superstitious as the English, Irish, and Scotch, from whom they sprang. Joe Smith was not a morose man, he was a hale, stout, merry fellow, exceedingly cunning and clever. It is well known he was murdered in cold blood, about the year 1844, in Nauvoo.

THE MORMONS.

I think it was in the columns of the *Globe* that I the other day read an article on the "Mormons,"—and although the article seemed to me in the main correct, yet, I think some of the early data may be improved by what little I know of the early steps of this curious sect—a sect which originated in fraud has been nurtured by the natural gullibility and knavery of the human heart.

First as to the origin of the Mormon Bible!!

A young fellow in Erie, Pennsylvania, was dying of consumption, and he knew it, so he said away with the world, let me amuse myself while I live. His natural tastes were reading and writing. He naturally read the Bible much, and probably profitably, for becoming imbued with its sentiment and style, it struck him as a fancy to write a book after the style of the Bible—this he did, calling in the neighbors in the evening to hear read the product of the day, and the reader and the audience becoming interested, the work was continued and finished shortly after the poor fellow died. His widow in straightened circumstances thought that the literary production of her husband, which she called a "Romance" might fetch something; therefore she, after first consulting her neighbors, started on a journey to Pittsburgh, the nearest place of book printing, with a view to sell the manuscript or get it printed. The manuscript was refused, but there was in the office a journeyman printer of the name of Rigdon, who drew her to one side after her failure with the principals, telling her to leave her manuscript with him, and he would perhaps be able to do something for her. She did so—this Rigdon I think, was a brother-in-law to Joe Smith—they met shortly after, and on Rigdon showing the sheets, Joe at once struck the idea which originated Mormonism.

Notwithstanding their success the poor woman never got a farthing for the manuscript.

Now, Joe Smith was the son of a knavish old fellow who believed in seeking for treasure, such as for Kidd's pirate wealth on

Long Island, and Joe followed in his footsteps; neither ever settled down to aught legitimate; they lived on a small farm in Western New York, and there one night after Rigdon presented the manuscript, Joe had a dream, in which the Almighty told him to dig under a certain tree and there he would find a box with certain brass plates therein. Joe did so; but not being a scholar, and the language on the plates being in, to him, a foreign language, he was in despair; thereupon he went to bed, and again had a dream, in which he was instructed to take pen, ink, and paper, and the spirit of the Almighty would translate for him; and thus the poor fellow of Erie lost the credit of authorship, which henceforth was given to the brass plates.

The book was immediately published, and a sect organized by Rigdon, Cowdery, and Smith, not for the purpose in which it has resulted, but to make a commercial fortune out of it. Smith suggested, and Rigdon and Cowdery joined in carrying out, the idea that fanaticism might gather enough together to support a crack store, and furnish the means at the same time to start and stock it. It began well, but not progressing satisfactorily, they thought a bank might be based upon the sect, out of which they should pocket a competence for each of them, and then abandon the affair at once. I believe if the bank had succeeded in getting a start and circulation, that Mormonism would have been defunct ere they left Ohio; but it was no go, as the Yankees say, and they—that is Smith, Rigdon, and Cowdery—were too deeply in debt to merchants for goods to escape; so extended fanaticism was the only chance left, hence they bolted for Illinois. The remainder of their history you have already published.

I knew the originators personally—had to do with them in trade, and in their attempted bank. I have read their Bible, and mixed with them socially in their own "diggings," and knew Joe best of all. He was a genius but not a plodder. He was a lank, lean, jaundiced knave in his look, and in his dealings I found him so. Rigdon and Cowdery were slow coaches, but shrewd and persevering plodders in knavery. The flock were, to a man, coarse, ignorant, and dull, and in the whole flock of several thousands I did not see a single good looking man or woman, nor one genteelly dressed.

Since these days they have probably improved in Church matters, but the following came within my own knowledge; and, although too profane to write or print, yet it may paint the knavery of their ways at first. Thus, one of their apostles preached at an outside village, where he told the audience that they were notoriously wicked, and that our Saviour had told him (when he last saw him) that he must visit them and warn them of their condemnation, if they did not reform and become Latter Day Saints. Up started a sturdy blacksmith, and asked the preacher when he last saw our Saviour. The preacher pausing, said a fortnight ago. Then, said the blacksmith, you lie, for I saw him a week ago and asked him about you, and he said he knew you not. Forthwith they kicked the Mormon out of doors.

My only apology for this scribbling is, that a "State" of polygamy and paganism (for it is no better), included as it may be one of these days, as one of the United States of North America, presents in political amalgamation one of the wonders of "universal freedom" which, without comment, I hand over to the reader.—*Con. to the Globe.*

From the Massachusetts Life Boat.

A NEW TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Tax Table.

One Glass of Rum	makes one Bribe.
One Bribe	makes one Vote.
One Vote	makes one Mayor.
One Mayor	makes 600 Grogshops.
Six hundred Grogshops	makes 6000 Drunkards.
Six thousand drunkards	make one Prison full of Convicts
One Prison full of Convicts	makes one pay Heavy Taxes.

WHISKEY MEASURE.

One Mean Man	makes one application.
One application	makes one license.
One license	makes one temptation.
One temptation	makes ten sots.
Ten sots	whip ten wives.
Ten whippings	break ten hearts.
Ten broken hearts	make ten deaths.
[One Advertizing Editor	causes the sale of ten barrels of whiskey, ten do rum, and 1000 cocktails each month.—Ed. Sox.]

Once upon a time, during a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives, in a bill for increasing the number of hospitals one of the west members arose and observed:

"Mr Speaker, my opinion is, that the generalty of mankind—in general, are disposed to take the disadvantage—of the generalty of mankind in general."

"Sit down," whispered Crockett who was near him, "you are coming out at the same hole you went in at."

"My son," said Mr. Spriggins to his little boy, who was de-vouring an egg—it was Mr. Spriggins' desire to instruct his boy.—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?"

"Ah, do they, father?" said the young hopeful; "I thought that eggs came out of chickens."

The elder Spriggins drew back from the table, and gazed sadly on his son, then put on his hat and went to work.

Kiss-s.—A young lady at school, engaged in the study of grammar, was asked if "kiss" was a proper or common noun. After some hesitation, she replied, "It's both common and proper."

Girls, remember that the man who bows, smiles, and says many soft things to you, has no genuine love; while he who loves most sincerely, struggles to hide the weakness of his heart, and frequently appears decidedly awkward.

Marriage is like a flaming candle light,
Placed in the window on a summer night,
Inviting a lithe insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there,
Those that are real butt heads against the pane,
Those that are in butt to get out again.



Ladies' Department.

The following verses have been sent by some affectionate and dutiful son. The writer did not send his real name as he should have done, which circumstance would have warranted us in refusing the verses an insertion. It frequently gives an editor much trouble to punctuate and correct poetry sent. Poets should send their poetry in such a state as to require no revision. This paper has the name of containing superior pieces of selected and original poetry and that name it must maintain.

ON THE DEATH OF MY MOTHER.

Oh mother thou art gone—forever gone,
Thy pilgrimage is closed below,
These lines a feeble tribute from thy son
Affection gives, from sorrow flow.

Once thy lot look'd bleak, life a dreary way,
Thy daily labors made them flee,
Thy sons and daughters, infants, made thee stay
And bless their God, mother for thee!

Oh mother dear thine was an unequal fate,
Thou toiledst early toiledst late,
An honest living, comfort to create,
For us in thy lonely widowed state.

Our God has said there is a heaven above,
Where angels chant seraphic songs,
Where spirits blessed in heavenly love,
Worship God in glorious throngs.

Dear mother thy sainted form is there,
Thy God has call'd thee to a home,
To meet thee mother thy children will prepare,
We'll love thee e'en beyond the tomb.

Farewell dear mother we now are parted,
But for a time to meet again;
In hope of this I'll dry the tear that started,
And hush my bosom's aching pain.

J. C.

Mrs. THOMAS of Brooklyn, has sent us the following prospectus and very strongly recommends this work to the support of the Canadian public, especially the female part of it.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "UNA."

Usage makes it necessary to present our readers with a prospectus, setting forth our plans, purposes, aims and object.

Our plan is, therefore, to publish a paper monthly, devoted to the interests of woman, as long as such a paper shall be needed; or until there shall be necessity for its more frequent appearance.

Our purpose is, to speak clear earnest words of truth and soberness, in a spirit of kindness; to discuss the rights, sphere, duty, and destiny of woman: fully and fearlessly; and our aim shall be heard, it shall be ever on the side of freedom. We shall not confine ourselves to any locality, set sect, class or caste; for we hold to the solidity of the race, and believe, that, if one member suffers all suffer, and that the highest is made to atone for the lowest.

Our mystical name of the "UNA," signifying truth, will be to us a constant suggester of fidelity to all.

Our terms will be one dollar per year, in advance. All communications designed for the paper, or on business, to be addressed to the editor Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, editor and proprietor, Providence, R. J.

JIMMING FOR A HUSBAND.—Alexander Brown, a Scot-man in his 73rd year, who had been a sailor, had served in all the maritime battles against France, and passed many years in that country as prisoner of war, to finish his career thought to take a wife, which he did by a most novel method. Promenading one day near Whitley Park, between Shields and Hartley, he encountered a group of joyous young girls. Some pleasantness were exchanged between them, one of the girls asked him playfully whether he would not envy the man who should marry her? He replied affirmatively. "Ah, well," said she, "which one of us all would you choose?" This was embarrassing; Brown was not a Turk, he would not think of permuting himself the plurality, permitted by the Koran, and all the young ladies were equally handsome. "I will marry," said he, "that one among you who shall jump the highest." The originality of this proposition so inspired the girls, that they were instantly contending with each other for the victory of conquering a husband. A young and pretty creature by the name of Neabin proved the victor, and the old salt married her on the following day. They lived happily together and reared a family of blooming children.

A young lass was told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself off Niagara falls into the basin beneath than marry. The maiden replied, "I would if I thought I could find a good husband at the bottom."

THE CONTENTED MIND.

What are the Rich, the Lordly Great?
But Idols deck'd with tinsel'd state;
Their flaunting honors, pomp and pride,
Their innate nothingness scarce hide;
Strip'd of their plumage gaudy dye,
Naught, save a mortal meets the eye,
These are bestow'd in vain, we find,
Unblest! by a contented mind!

It is not Wealth, it is not Power,
Nor yet ambitious blood bought dower,
Nor Science, with her giant skill,
That wields the powers of earth at will,
Nor shoals of friends, nor learning's height,
Nor scenes where Love and Hope unite,
Can give support 'mid ills combined,
Nor soothe! like a contented mind!

There's nothing like content to cheer,
The drooping mind, or dry the tear,
When deep affliction wrings the breast,
Live, trust in hope, 'tis for the Best!
When waves are rough and winds are rude,
Thy God declares "'tis for thy good!
On Him thy cares and sorrows bind!
And keep a pure contented mind.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

SPENCERVILLE, C. West.

COUNTESS D'ORSAY AND ADA BYRON.

D'Orsay and Byron were very intimate at one time, and both were inimically separated from the one who might have been the most loved and nearest—D'Orsay from his wife, and Byron from his daughter. It is a curious coincidence, that the same arrival of foreign news brings a mention of the re-marriage of the one and the death of the other. The widow of D'Orsay was on the point of becoming Mrs. Cowper, and Lady Lovelace (Ada) had just expired. Our readers may be interested to know what was the personal appearance of these celebrated ladies.

Countess D'Orsay was very slight, with dark hair and eyes, regular and oval features, and very pretty at a distance, or till she spoke. A slight lip rather spoiled the charm of her beauty.—She was more of the American than the English type of female form. Her manners were very sentimental, and she seemed determined to look romantically melancholy. Lord Blessington, who had taken a violent fancy to D'Orsay on meeting him in his travels in Italy, sent for his daughter, who was at school in England, and made D'Orsay his son-in-law at Naples, on rather a short acquaintance between the parties. After the marriage ceremony there, some confirmation of it was necessary (either legal or ecclesiastical) which interposed an interval of three weeks before they were man and wife. It was during this period that the Count took an aversion to his betrothed, which the subsequent marriage did not remove, nor did aftertime propitiate. The Countess has been since living with her relatives, mostly in Ireland. It must have been a most unexpected relief to her to become a widow, as her husband the Count, was of the most robust frame, and the highest apparent health.

Lady Lovelace (Ada) was very stout, light complexioned and ruddy, with form and features in no way distinguished or aristocratic-looking, and her cast of mind, very unimaginative and practical. She was an energetic horsewoman, and somewhat masculine in her tastes and pursuits. Her education by her mother was very elaborate and careful.—*Home Journal.*

A young gentleman of rank and wealth laid siege to the heart of the daughter of Colonel Crocket, and finding favor in the eyes of the lady he wrote to the father, requesting his permission for their union. The following reply was promptly acted upon:—*Congress Hall, Washington.*—Dear Sir.—I received your letter. Go a-head!—*DAVID CROCKET.*

LOVE IS BLIND.—A legacy was lately left to a young lady, one of two or three sisters, resident on the banks of the Tyne, and when her good fortune became known, a sly swain "fell in love"—with her money. He accordingly went a-wooing. For a wonder "the course of true love" ran remarkably "smooth." His suit prospered—his hand was accepted—and in due time he was a "happy man." But, alas! he had "married in haste to rue at leisure"; he was the husband of a portionless bride: he had espoused the wrong sister!!!—*Gateshead Observer.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL AT CORNWALL.—At a recent meeting held by the sons of Temperance in this Town, it was decided by that body that, with a view of reaching a large and important portion of the community whom the Order of the "Sons" cannot reach, viz., women and young persons' and also males laboring under hereditary and other diseases who could not be admitted into the Order of the Sons, that institution being a *benefit Society*, persons who would of necessity be burdensome would not be eligible to become members of the same, it was decided that a "General Total Abstinence Society" should be established. In accordance with this view, a meeting was held in the Town Hall last night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads, the large Hall was well filled with a respectable and attentive audience. The President of the Society, W. D. Matice, called upon the Rev. J. Charles Quin, of the Free Church, to open the meeting with prayer, after which the President stated the objects of the Society, and then called upon the Rev. Mr. Quin to address the meeting, which he did in a most eloquent and impressive manner. The constitution and pledge were then read and adopted, and an opportunity was given to such as were desirous of becoming members of the Society to do so, when fifty-three persons came forward and signed the pledge. It was then moved by Mr. Duncan McLennan, seconded by Mr. James Clint, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. J. C. Quin for the very able address he had just delivered, which resolution was carried by acclamation. The meeting was then closed by singing the Doxology.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

RUM AND TAXES.—The ordinary municipal expenses of this city for the year ending the first of last May were \$1,211,209.74. There was paid for drink much more than for all the taxes of the city of Boston.



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.]

A MOTHER O'ER HER INFANT'S BIER.

BY THE FOREST BARD.

See, ah see, how my rose has faded,
The flow'r that so bright did glow;
Those dear eyes are for ever shaded,
And my heart is swept by woe.
So calm it—rest—so deep—
So pale those lips that smiled;
Oh death, thou hast hush'd to sleep
My innocent—my child.

His joyous voice, that like music soft,
Oft swell'd on my anxious ear,
'Tis hush'd, has gone to the realms aloft,
And left me but a tear.
My heart's bright light death banish'd,
Woe reigns where once was joy;
My pride my treasure's vanished,
My beautiful—my boy.

Oh death, stern death, 'twas a dastard
stroke
That topp'd off my blooming flow'r;
Thy rude cold grasp, hath my love cords
brook,
And rife'd my bosom's bow'r.
Thy midew wing sweep'd o'er,
It shiver'd, shrank, and died;—
Down to the tomb they bore
My bright eyed one—my pride.

I call his name but he answers not,
He feels not my falling tear;
I whisper the murmur last I caught,
But he sleeps—he will not hear.

CONCORD, 1st March, 1853.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, THE TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

A HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG.

One evening, when returning to the store, where he slept, reflecting on what he had heard and seen and desired; the thought that there was danger in the course he was pursuing came over his mind, and he said to himself: "If I continue to visit that house I am ruined." Still, on the ensuing evening, he went forth as usual. He passed on the opposite side of the street. Before him stood the house where his companions were assembled. He struggled for a few moments against the temptation. Suddenly the thought came over him: "If I cross the street I am ruined." Instantly he made the decision; and exclaiming at the top of his voice: "Right about face!" he turned, and hastening back to the store, threw himself down on his bed, slept soundly through the night, and arose with an approving conscience in the morning. And he has ever since considered the struggle of that evening as the crisis of his life; and whatever of good he has since experienced has resulted from the decision made by him when resolutely changing his purpose, and "suits the action to the word," he exclaimed: "Right about face!"

And it is a singular fact, that in conjunction with Erastus Corning, and J. T. Norton, he purchased the block on which were situated the two most frequented rum taverns, which stood almost immediately opposite the spot where he formed this decisive resolution; and having demolished the same, erected thereon a large number of dwellings and stores, during eight or ten years he superintended the operations of the temperance press. From the desk where he sat during these years, he could look down upon the very spot where he uttered, in his boyhood, the laconic but decisive sentence: "Right about face!"

"Of the fifty young men from whom I then separated, leaving them to enjoy the pleasures of that eating, drinking, and gambling establishment, forty-four have already gone to destruction. One, a most promising youth, and heir to great wealth, became so destitute and degraded that he would brush boots at three cents a pair, to obtain the means for buying a glass of rum.

"Some of them came to a most terrible end. One, in a state of intoxication, fell head foremost from the pier at Havre, France, and became imbedded in the mud. The receding tide exposed his sad and dishonored remains to the public view. Others came to an end, if less terrible, scarcely less sad."—*Cary's Tem. Mag.*

ONE OF THE LITTLE GIRLS IN MAINE.—Miss Isabella Dunham, aged 15, daughter of Geo. Dunham, Esq., the enterprising ship-builder of that place, recently took passage in the stage coach to Hampden, where she was attending school. There were with her in the coach, several young gentlemen (?) who set the Maine Law at defiance by drinking from a bottle which one of them took from his pocket. Considering herself insulted, she called on the driver to stop, and jumped from the carriage. Although solicited by the driver to return, she persisted in walking the remainder of the distance, about a mile, to the no small mortification of the nice young men, who were merely following the example of Mathew Hale Smith's lady companions. Her father has been heard to say that rum-selling should be made by law a capital offence. Hopeful signs of the times. The Maine Law is safe. Should every temperance man in Boston teach such

radical doctrines to their children, and every temperance woman show the "pluck," of this noble little girl, our city would be regenerated without the aid of the law. "Go thou and do likewise." The above is literally true, and occurred about a week since while I was visiting in the neighborhood.—*Boston Life Boat, Feb. 18.*

[ORIGINAL.]

LIFE.

As I, upon a summer's day
Beside a mountain brooklet lay,
My musing took a thoughtful turn,
That here a lesson I might learn;
An emblem in the stream might see
Of man's eventful destiny!
In the clear crystal tide below,
With limpid pure unruffled flow,
Slow moving 'mid the smiling flowers,
Pictur'd childhood's happy hours!

anon it went with murmuring song,
Opposing rocks and reeds among,
Kissing the boughs that o'er it hung,
Laden with bud and blossom there!
Here is an emblem fair I thought,
Of Youth with buds of promise fraught,
Pleasures unwoo'd and joys unsought,
Glisten as bright, and smile as Fair!

Once more, thro' gorge's narrower course,
It urges its way with impetuous force,
Like manhood, in wild career of life,
Mingling his pleasures with gall and strife,
Unmindful of ought in his haughty pride,
He thinks but of self, and of nought beside!
At length far down in th' meads below,
'The stream had resum'd its gentle flow,
'Mid verdant fields, and gardens fair,
It seemed to love, to linger there!

As if like Age it loved to view,
The scenes it once had struggled thro'
Proud of its toil! it seemed to me,
To rest in sweet complacency!

And well might rest! from its wild turmoil,
'Thro' mountain brake and marshy soil,
For soon 'twill be lost in the billowy Sea!
Thus man's engulf'd in Eternity.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

SPENCERVILLE, C. West.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—On the first of the coming May, this magnificent collection of books not less than 80,000 volumes, the gift, mainly, of a citizen who amassed great wealth here, to his fellow citizens, will be thrown open to the public, without distinction or restriction. The library building, Lafayette Place, is completed, and more than 60,000 volumes have been collected, in addition to which Dr. Cogswell has been despatched to Europe with power of purchase to the extent of \$25,000. The total value of the funds and property of the institution is said to be \$453,367, of which \$400,000 are Mr. Astor's legacy; \$1,039 a donation by Dr. Cogswell; \$3,462 derived from premium on the stock transferred with the first instalment; \$12,551 from interest account, &c. Of the \$400,000 bequeathed by Mr. Astor, the trustees acknowledge the receipt of \$323,433, and the remainder will be due on the 29th March next. The interest of the funded property of \$180,000 is to be applied to enlarging the collection, which must ultimately become one of the most extensive libraries in the world.

NEW RITUAL.—SOCIAL CIRCLES.—From what follows it seems the new ritual will soon be ready, but it is doubtful if it will be used before the National Division meets at Chicago, in June.

It is said the ritual committee has power to allow the admission of the wives and children of the Sons upon certain conditions to the Division room. The order of the Social Circles is established upon this plan, and is becoming popular in some parts of the American States. We are not prepared to say that we approve of the order, although we should have no objection to some useful alterations in respect to the admission of the grown up members of the families of Sons to Division rooms to witness the debates and routing of business:—

NEW RITUAL.—The proof sheets of the New Ritual of the of the Sons of Temperance are in the hands of the Committee. It has been tried in several places, and it is spoken of in the highest terms by those who have seen it. The chairman of the Committee is receiving letters of enquiry daily in regard to its present state, and the time of its probable promulgation. The brethren must be patient. The Committee are fully aware of the anxiety to get the new work, and they will suffer no unnecessary delay in the performance of their duties. They are anxious to perfect every part, and time and labor are indispensable to do this. We say again to the brethren, be patient.—*Ohio Organ.*

COST OF DRINK AND COST OF EDUCATION.—In 1851 Massachusetts paid for public education \$1,021,775.66; there were 4473 public teachers on foot last winter; in 1851 they had 192,249 girls and boys under their charge. But the army of groggers in Boston costs more than all the public education of the 192,249 children of Massachusetts. The whole sum paid in Massachusetts for public and private education in 1851 was \$1,353,700.63, and there were 203,583 children in the schools, public and private, of this blessed Commonwealth; but Boston alone drinks up at public groceries more than the cost of all this education. If Boston does a fourth part of the public drinking of that State, then Massachusetts, at public groceries, drinks up four times the cost of all the education of its people; add to this the estimated amount of wine, &c., not drunk in groceries, Massachusetts drinks up in a year \$11,212,800, the education money of 1,686,292 children. If Massachusetts contains one twentieth part of the population of the land, and all the rest drinks only as much as Massachusetts, then the United States pays every year \$224,256,000 for intoxicating drinks.

NOTICE.—EDITOR'S OFFICE SON OF TEMPERANCE is removed to the corner of Yonge and Temperance Street next door but one to Lawson and Clarke's, over B. M. Clarke and Co's new grocery, up stairs. C. Durand editor. All city and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

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

SOME OF THE RULES OF OUR ORDER—DO THEY CLASH.

Some weeks ago a letter from a P. W. P. of Don Mills Division was sent us to publish, in which many of the supposed discrepancies, or inconsistencies of our rules and By-laws are pointed out. The letter itself is too long to insert, but we will refer to a few things in it. The constitution of all Divisions is the same and cannot be altered except by the National Division. The By-laws of subordinate Divisions must not be inconsistent with the constitution, nor the rules established by the G. D. The rules of the G. D. are made by the delegates of the Subordinate Divisions, and can be seen in the proceedings of the Superior body. There is nothing wrong or obscure here. The music recommended by the National Division should be used; it is, perhaps not absolutely binding on Divisions to use music in their ceremonies, but if any be used it should be that recommended. All Divisions, through their Grand Divisions, are represented in the National Division. For a breach of article two of the constitution, it says the offender shall forfeit his membership, but this is not expulsion. There is nothing inconsistent in this. There is a modified meaning attached to the terms "expulsion" and "forfeiture." A member of a corporation may forfeit his stock by non-payment, but the action of the stock holders can restore him to his former position. Not so if he be entirely expelled by order of the body. Expulsion takes place by action, or vote of the Division; forfeiture is temporary—expulsion absolute, requiring re-initiation. Until a member be expelled by a two-third vote he is within the charge of the Division, as if he were suspended. The Division cannot stay forfeitures, the act of a breach of article two *ipso facto* creates the forfeiture. The name must be erased, the fine inflicted, if the crime be proved or confessed, but the latter may be remitted and the member restored by the majority vote of his Division. The revised rules are recommended to be followed by the National Division, because all deliberative bodies should have some rules, and these have been found by experience to be the best. The recommendation in this case coming from the superior Body, the same as to music if used, should be considered obligatory, and would be held so on appeal to the Grand Division. Bye-laws cannot be repealed except on two weeks prior notice, and then only by a two-third vote. If a change of a by-law be determined on only a two-third vote can rescind it. Bye-laws once established can only be got rid of in the usual way. The W. P. should rule, a motion to rescind by-laws once established, unless two weeks notice be given of it, and unless carried by two-third vote—out of order and lost. A vote establishing by-laws is definite, they can only be got rid off in two weeks; if it were otherwise the same by-law might be in force and not in force a half a dozen times in one night, which would be child's play. There is a seeming inconsistency in some of the revised rules, and doubt hangs over some parts of the constitution, but when construed as a whole they will be found to harmonize. Good sense must be used in construing them.

THE LONDON (C. W.) TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

This association met to take initiatory steps for a general meeting yesterday in London. In our next we will try to give an account of their proceedings, and will also publish their proposed constitution. At this season of the year the attendance must be very small, but still it was wise to form an incipient association and chose temporary officers, in order to a more general meeting in coming months. As to the utility and propriety of this movement we would say it involves two considerations. In the first place will it not occupy the present position of the Order of the Sons and crowd their action out of view; or will it merely act in unison with the Order? In the next place is it likely to succeed and be useful in Canada? This movement in its features is nothing new for America or Great Britain. Leagues nearly of the same kind have been formed in Scotland and England. In Illinois a League of a similar kind was formed two years ago. In Great Britain of course it could not interfere with the Order of the Sons, for there are but few Divisions there. In Scotland it has done much good, in England we are in ignorance how it works yet. In Illinois we think it has not succeeded, there is in the latter State a Grand Division of Sons. In many of the American States, for instance in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, New York, Kentucky, and perhaps others, there are State Temperance Societies acting in unison with Grand Divisions of the Sons and Watchmen Clubs in Maine. An immense amount of good has been done in this way. It has long been our opinion that every county in Canada should have a Central Temperance Board or Committee, and that as many temperance societies

as possible should be formed and encouraged by the Sons in their towns, cities, and townships. These County Boards could send according to the number of their members, say one for each 100, delegates to the Provincial Association. There are thousands, and tens of thousands indeed, who would join a temperance association of this kind who would not join a Division of the Sons, many on one ground and many on another, but chiefly on account of the expense. There is no question that the great point is to enlist society on the side of temperance by associations of some kind. We are inclined to believe a Provincial League practicable, and that it would be of vast utility to the Cause if thoroughly carried out. We do not believe it would materially affect the Order. In fact the Sons are the only persons who can at present carry it out, without them it would not succeed. The advantage would be that ultimately a new association four times as numerous as our Canadian Order would spring up, composed of males and females. But the Order of the Sons has advantages to amuse, retain, and attract, which the League could not have. The only fear we have is that the League might prove ephemeral and by its failure injure the Order of the Sons and Daughters. It is certainly true that something of the kind is needed. In the United States the Order has not been injured by similar associations. Should the Maine Law fail to be carried by the present Parliament, and it may be, a Provincial and county agitation must be got up before the next election on an extensive scale.

THE "WATCHMAN," AGAIN.—It is really painful to us, and must be to our readers to see any discussion in this paper, occasioned by malicious attacks of the *Watchman*. The Editor of the latter paper at the eleventh hour stepped in as bottle holder to ease the fall of the inconsistent Spirit of Hamilton, and in doing so gave him a kick down the hill, and like a snoring dog and Pharisee, turned round and spits his old fangled venom upon us. If there is one being on earth more than another that we utterly detest it is a saintly hypocrite, who can make long prayers for effect, and lie for spite and interest the next hour. Nothing would have induced us to notice him had he not uttered two barefaced falsehoods in his issue of the 19th instant. In his last Saturday's issue he asserts two things which are utterly untrue. One—that we obtained our subscription lists of 1853 and 1853 by IMPROPERITIES at SOIREES and MEETINGS; and secondly—that we have vast numbers of returned papers thrown on our hands. THESE ARE WILFUL MISSTATEMENTS maliciously uttered to injure this paper, and we call upon him to prove or retract them. In 1853 we attended but three or four soirees and meetings, apart from the sessions of the Grand Divisions, and attended them purely to benefit those who invited us to attend, obtaining no compensation, and not five subscribers at the whole of them. In 1853 we have attended but two soirees out of Toronto, at both of which we obtained one subscriber. We have not had over fifty country papers refused in 1853, less than any other paper in the city. A great many were voluntarily struck off our list as defaulters. Our circulation is now, and has been since the beginning of the year increasing. If we obtained 2,800 subscribers by attending three or four meetings our eloquence must have been very powerful with the Canadian people, more so than the *privately whinnings* of the *Watchman* Editor, and two agents employed to traverse Canada east and west for six months last year. Our subscription lists of this year and last year are the result of the spontaneous exertions of local unpaid agents, in all parts of Canada.

☞ We direct attention to the voice from the large Divisions of *Oakville—Cornwall and Crowland*.

THE TORONTO DIVISION hold a large social party this evening at their rooms—let all attend.

☞ A Son from Brampton has sent us the following communication but has not sent his name—all correspondents should do this.

ARE INTOXICATING DRINKS NECESSARY FOR BODILY HEALTH?

DEAR SIR,—Strict temperance has a direct influence on the health and vigor of both mind and body. The most eminent physicians bear uniform testimony to its propitious effects. But not to multiply instances, let any youth, oppressed with heaviness of brain or dullness of intellect, judiciously try the experiment of temperance in *all things*, united with habitual activity and he will be surprised at the happy effect. Consider again that according to the standard of the purest of morals, and in the most elevated and refined circles of society the use of intoxicating drink is now discontinued and regarded as unseemly. [We wish we could say this was true—it is unfortunately not the case in Canada or Europe.—Ed. Son.] What select band of students, hoping soon to officiate honorably at the altar of God, before the bench of justice, or in the chamber of affliction would now call for brandy or wine? What circle of refined females would not feel themselves about as much degraded by familiarity with such indulgences, as by making use of profane language? Consider, moreover, that if the habit be indulged it may be difficult if not impossible, (should you live) to break off in a more advanced age of life. But to increase your contempt for the habit of drinking, think how it especially prevails among the most degraded portions of the community. Inquire through the city or villages for those who are so polluted as to be shut out from all decent society,—learn their history, and you will invariably find that the insidious glass has been their companion, their solace, and their counsellor. Such drink in its very nature has a perverting and debasing tendency—leading to foul speeches, foolish contracts, and every sensual indulgence. Those under its influence will say and do what in other circumstances they would abhor: they will slander, reveal secrets, indulge the vilest passions, throw away property, offend modesty, profane sacred things, and cover themselves and friends with infamy.

The youth who comes up promptly to the pledge and practice of total abstinence and persuades others to do so, gives evidence of decision and moral courage—gives evidence of an intellect predominating over selfish indulgence and superior to the laugh of fools. Such is the man whom an intelligent community will delight to honor. Hence the solemn caution: "Look not thou on the wine when it giveth its color in the cup; for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF COLBORNE DIVISION, No. 29.
Brampton, 4th March 1853.

TRAFALGAR—MILTON DIV. NO. 69,

Held their third anniversary on Friday evening last, the 18th inst.—H. E. Willmott, D. G. W. P., of Milton Div., in the Chair, when the following resolutions were adopted:—Moved by Samuel Clark, Esq., R. S., seconded by R. L. Whyte, W. A.—That this meeting, taking into consideration the general demoralization of society consequent upon intemperance, and the many evils and miseries resulting from this wide-spread evil, is of opinion that

the passage of a law by the Legislature of this Province, as nearly as possible similar to the provisions of the Maine Liquor Law, would be conducive to the best interests and happiness of the entire community; and they would hail with feelings of unmingled satisfaction the arrival of that auspicious day when our Legislature would so distinguish itself among the deliberative bodies of the North American continent, by the adoption and final passage of such a measure, believing as we do that it would be an enduring ornament to any statute book.

Moved by S. Clark, Esq., R. S., seconded by S. Centre, P. W. P.—That this meeting desires to express to the Hon. Judge Marshall their sincere thanks for the very able manner in which he has this evening advocated the cause of total abstinence, and the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Moved by Wm. Henderson, P. W. P., seconded by A. Willmott, P. W. P.—That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolutions passed this evening to John White, Esq., Member of Parliament for this county; and also to the Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance* for publication.

Signed, H. E. WILLMOTT, D. G. W. P., Chairman.
21st Feb., 1853.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

MR. EDITOR AND BR.—

I must now tell you something about the Star of Bethlehem Division. We are in a good healthy state—determined to put down the Liquor Traffic in this Township. There are three Divisions in this Township, all in good working order. We have had two excellent Tea Meetings this winter. Our Town Council are determined to stop the sale, as far as in them lies, of all spirituous liquors. They are good, staunch temperance men. The Star of Bethlehem Division No. 114, has leased the TAVERN STAND in the VILLAGE of Fonthill, and intend to have it kept as a TEMPERANCE HOUSE for a term of years. It will open on the first of May as a strict temperance house. Fonthill is a smart village and central place; there are four stores and a cigar factory, and the Register Office for the County of Welland and other advantages. I should like to have every family in this Province supplied with some good temperance paper or periodical, I think that would hasten the Maine Law.

ACQUEDUCT DIVISION is doing very well and in a prosperous state. They have a good Division and some of the right kind of men.

EVENING STAR DIVISION at Hagars Mill on the Chippewa, is a fine little Division and in a healthy state, and in good working order.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION at the Town Hall in Pelham, is a fine Division, and they are doing much to reform the drunkard.

NORTH PELHAM DIVISION is doing as well as can be expected, for they are at a great disadvantage for want of a Division room. They are determined to conquer King Alcohol at all hazards.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM DIVISION is in a good place and has a good Division room, well furnished. They number about 80 members, and the most of them the bone and sinew of the country, and they do things up about right.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

SAMUEL RICE.

Pelham, March 9th 1853.

NORTH GOWER DIVISION.

SIR AND BROTHER—I lately observed in your valuable paper, something our Division. It has been very truly remarked, that our numbers have not increased much lately; however, the principles of the Order have been fully held forth to the world, and a pleasing reaction is taking place. Some of our greatest enemies are coming over and enlisting in the great temperance army. This teaches us the very instructive lesson of untiring perseverance in the good cause. Though for a time the allied armies of King Alcohol may assail us with all their force, we do not feel in the least discouraged. The black tyrant Intemperance—the curse of our beloved Canada—sees that his empire is tottering; he sees that there is no time to be lost, and brings all his forces in battle array against us; but we fear him not. To show cowardice on our part would be treason. Onward to victory! is our motto—we must conquer; and by the combined and persevering efforts of our temperance friends, and by the blessing and assistance of an All-wise and Over-ruling Providence, we shall, ere long, secure a glorious triumph.

Our officers for the present quarter are:—W. Beman, W. P.; N. Jones, W. A.; J. Russell, R. S.; W. Callender, A. R. S.; A. Callender, F. S.; D. Burrows, T.; M. Evitts, C.; J. Smith, A. C.; R. Leonard, I. S.; H. Gilbert, O. S.; W. Eastman, Chaplain; J. Hicks, P. W. P.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

J. HICKS.

CORNWALL DIVISION, No. 91, 9th March, 1851.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

DEAR SIR.—I have been directed to convey to you the thanks of this Division, as contained in a Resolution, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting on the evening of the 8th inst, of which the following is a copy.

"It was moved by Brother MacKenzie, and seconded by Brother Clint, and Resolved.—That the thanks of this Division are due, and are hereby tendered to Brother Charles Durand, Editor of the *Canadian Son of Temperance*, for the consistent and independent course which he has adopted, in exposing the inconsistent conduct of the Editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, a professed Son of Temperance in opening the columns of a political paper, conducted by him, for the insertion of Liquor Advertisements, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to brother Durand."

Signed,

JOHN LAWS, W. P.

JAMES CLINT, R. S.

I am, Dear Sir, yours in the bonds of the order,

JAMES CLINT, R. S.

OAKVILLE DIVISION, S. of T. March, 17th, 1853.

SIR & BROTHER.—You will please insert the following resolution which was unanimously carried by this Division.

"That this Division is of opinion that it is inconsistent for any Son of Temperance who may be Editor or proprietor of a newspaper to advertise the sale of spirituous liquors."

Yours in L. P. F.

ROBT. MCCORQUODALE, R. S.

RESCUE DIVISION, No. 162, Crowland, on the evening of the 12th March, 1853 passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, This Division considers it inconsistent and a violation of the Spirit of our order for a Temperance Editor to ADVERTISE LIQUORS in any paper he may publish.

This is a large Division of farmers numbering about 100 on the Chippewa River.



The Literary Gem.

THE FISHERMANS LIGHT—A CANADIAN SONG.

BY MRS. MOODIE.

The air is still—the night is dark—
No ripple breaks the dusky tide—
From isle to isle the fisher's bark,
Like fairy meteor seems to glide—
Now lost in shade, now flashing bright,
On sleeping wave and forest tree;
We hail with joy the ruddy light,
Which, far into the darksome night,
Shines red and cheerily.

With spear high poised and steady
hand,
The centre of that fiery ray,
Behold the skillful fisher stand,
Prepared to strike the finny prey.

Hurrah! the shaft as sped below—
Transfixed the shining prize I see;
On swiftly darts the birch canoe—
The wood sends back the long halloo!
In echoes loud and cheerily:

Around you bluff, whose pine crest hides
The noisy raps from our sight,
Another bark—another glide—
Red spirits of the murky night.
The bowen of the silent stream
With mimic stars is dotted free:
The waves reflect the double gleam,
The tall woods lighten in the beam,
Through darkness shining cheerily!

THE POETS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA—THEIR MEASURE.

There was much similarity among the old poets of England, always excepting Shakspeare and Milton; Spenser had some imitators, and even Pope was partially an imitator of Spenser, and perhaps of Milton; but there were more imitators of Pope himself; he had talents and genius of his own. The chief fault of the old English Poets are two, if not three; they were inclined to immodesty in their verses; they were also too sycophantic to kings or great patrons—not possessed of enlarged personal independence. Thirdly, they were too imitative, lacking high invention and ideality; these were common faults, having some exceptions. From these remarks we except the two great English natural poets, Shakspeare and Milton; they are the poets of no age, but of human nature. The one, Milton, is the poet of liberty, personal independence and Christianity; his compositions are full of beautiful poetic images, sublime thoughts—pictures of domestic life and happiness—poetical panoramas of human passions, and the portraiture of the attributes of the Deity. Shakspeare is the poet of human passions, feelings interests—man of all ages and climes, and woman too, in his works are dramatized—we see him as he is, has been, and will be in all times—the geography of his soul in Shakspeare's works is laid down upon an unerring map. Yet history says, alas for the judgment of men! that these two great minds were looked upon by the men of their day as insignificant intellects—the one the mad fanatic of religion and liberty; the other as a buffoon, or wild dreamer, uttering his dramatic nonsense to amuse mountebanks. What a commentary on contemporaneous human judgment is the history of these two men. It should teach all to trust more to the real merits of their works, and the judgment of a few uninterested, but good judges, than to the praise of the vulgar herd of living men—passion and prejudice govern the actions of the living, impartiality that of future ages. Milton was born in 1608—died in 1674, and lived through those terrible times when English society was prepared by the hand of God for coming liberty, civil and religious—times that tried men's souls. He, like a moral Washington, did his duty nobly. Milton although he generally wrote in blank verse did so equally well in rhyme.

In his poetry it will be seen that the same number of feet is not always observed.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe"

PARADISE LOST.

The first verse has eleven, the others ten feet.

"And chiefly thou O Spirit that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and pure,
Instruct me for thou knowest."

PARADISE LOST

In the second verse there are eleven, and in the first ten feet.

"Clothed with transcendent brightness didst outshine
Myriads though bright! If he whom mutual league,"

PARADISE LOST.

"Fall'n cherub, to be weak is miserable,
Doing or suffering, but of this be sure,
To do ought good never will be our task,
But ever to do ill our sole delight."

PARADISE LOST.

Here we have two verses in eleven feet, and two in ten feet measure.

Milton it seems foresaw the coming fame of Shakspeare, for he writes thus in 1630.

"What needs my Shakspeare for his honor'd bones
The labour of an age in piled stones,
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under the star ypointed pyramid?
Dear Son of memory, great heir of fame—
What needst thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a live-long monument
For whilst to the shame of show endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow, and that each heart
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book
Those Delphic lines with deep impression took,
Thou dost our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us make die with too much conceiving,
And so repulcher'd in such poor dust lies,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die"

Shakspeare wrote some very good verses, his sonnets contain beautiful thoughts, images, and just ideas of life, like most poets he loved nature.

Spenser was born in 1553, and died in 1598 very young; he was in his age what Pope was in his, or Byron in ours. His "Bower of Bliss" is something like the love rhapsodies of Byron, or the "Rape of the Lock" of Pope. This poem contains some very beautiful verses, but is not modest. Most of his poetry is about the tender passion of love. He wrote a poem called "The fable of the Oat and Briar;" also the "Combat of Prince Arthur," and other pieces commencing on other subjects, but ending in Love—Love.

"Now cease ye damsels! your delights forepast
Enough it is that all the day was yours;
Now day is done, and night is nighing fast,
Now bring the bride into the bridal bowers,
Now night is come, now soon her disarray,
And in her bed her lay;
Lay her in lillies and violets,
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras coverlets."

This is a specimen of the poetry of the great poet of Love ditties, Spenser; the source probably of much of the love poetry of Pope, Byron and Moore.

THE BEING OF A GOD—DESIGN.

In reasoning on, and coming to a conclusion, on every subject man must be guided by the same rules, start from the same premises and be guided by the same mental analogies, whether the subject relate to the beings of this earth, or any other. In the punishment of crimes or offences, the intent or design of the offender is looked at, and gathered from the circumstances surrounding the case. The human mind has no other means of arriving at truth, or wise conclusions, except the above. If we see a railroad track, a steamboat with paddles, a watch, a mill, or complex machinery of any kind, it is at once inferred that they exist for some intention which at first we cannot comprehend, that a design is concerned in their existence—that they did not make themselves, but were made by some being who foresaw their effect, and intended certain results. This would be the natural conclusion of all cultivated minds, if we did not know anything of these things. If it were possible to translate a human being to the moon, or any other planet, he would reason in the same way of any thing he saw there entirely new. The first beaver dam ever seen by the Indian could not fail to excite in him a curiosity, and he could not help but see what the objects of the animals were. When we see a number of opaque planets flying through the void of the heavens with immense velocity, around a great central luminary of light, receiving from it the warmth and stimulus of animate and inanimate life, dependent on what exists without themselves; their elements all having relation to, and being dependent on, the substance of another world; the natural conclusion is that all this was framed by some being with a design. If all this happened by chance then we would see discrepancies, conflicts of elements and powers. We see the air made to receive the light of the Sun, and by some process or law acting with it, heat and life being the results. The one, although its source is ninety-five millions of miles from other, air, seems made to act on the last. Then the plants, their leaves, the eyes of all insects, animals and birds, are small lenses, or natural telescopes used only by means of light, having its fountain ninety-five millions of miles away. It may be said they were the result of light acting on creation, but this would not get rid of still greater difficulties. The Sun did not make the air any more than the air made the Sun; nor did the whole creation assume its aspects of variety, beauty and design, to tally with the effects of light. A spirit coming suddenly upon our planetary system—seeing its machinery—the Sun in the centre—worlds of a great variety, filled with life, wending their silent and everlasting courses around this orbit of light, all acting by certain laws, without conflict, would at once say,—beautiful design and intentions, WHO MADE THIS MIGHTY WORK? Loveth there an architect? Alexander Selkirk on his desolate Island came suddenly upon the footprint of a man, and he believed there was some being there besides himself. So in all these things we see the foot prints of our Creator, we see that some being worketh in secret, and that all this is of His ordering in some vast antiquity. Our planetary system was made with a design, exists with a design, and is upheld by some ALMIGHTY HAND, unseen of us. If it were not upheld it must in a vacant space fall eternally since matter cannot sustain itself. If sustained by the counterbalancing systems, all acting together, then what sustains all these in a void universe, having no limits? Is nature self sustaining; that is, is it one vast phantasmagoric wheel, going round within itself forever, leaving yet without it, a limitless void of nothing? Sooner than believe this, the mind must believe what the great philosopher Hume did—that is to say, that all we see, and we ourselves are a mere passing dream, that there is nothing in reality. This seems to me to be the ultima ratio of human or mental absurdity, resulting in this inevitable conclusion that all learning is nonsense—that ignorance is bliss—supreme happiness. Other philosophers have held that all matter is eternal, and its effects are creation. That man is only an effect of matter—all return to matter, and that blind chance rules all things—the idea of a God being fanciful. When they are asked who created matter, we are asked in return who created God. Our answer to them is a wise and logical one. Man judges all things by design on earth, we judge the Architect of the heavens in same way. We see design, we feel the necessity of a spiritual existence, and a Ruler of matter and mind. We feel that we have a soul above matter,

that we know good from evil. There is not an animal or vegetable in nature that does not appear to be made with some design, or whose form and functions do not appear to have been made, and exist in adaptation to elements and things without themselves. The fish, for instance, in its form, blood and functions is in every way adapted for the element of water, yet the water certainly did not make the fish. The bird is made for the air; with quills and bones that are hollow to be filled with air, to lighten it and enable it to soar aloft. The air is moved by currents of different temperature to purify; the ocean is saltish to preserve it in purity. Animal creation rises from the imperfect to the perfect in beautiful order, not in confusion. Man, the summit of earth's creation, is blessed with a mind, by virtue of an enlarged brain, capable of enjoying creation, and working out his own amelioration; and, what, a soul blessed with a modified and necessary free agency. Now, mere chance could not bring about all this, nor could laws eternally fixed in matter do it, unless those laws had been framed by some Being, who determined they should have certain results. The greatest proof of the existence of God is our planetary system, its evident design and wisdom. It is not the result of a vast explosion of a globe of matter, whose pieces fly around in confusion their original fountain the Sun. If they had been originally of the same constituent elements with the Sun, and in process of time cooled off, then the Sun itself would become opaque in time, and the fragments thrown from it would be surrounded with small luminous atmospheres; we would have little luminous pieces of the Sun floating in the great ether. This is not the case, but one eternal burning light beams from the Sun to light our opaque worlds, which, without this light, would be desolations, wildernesses of cold and darkness. That light, too, probably merely holds from our view an internal world in the form of inconceivable beauty and glory, the abode, perhaps, of happy spirits. Then the light exists with a fixed design to lighten different worlds of a different nature. In the universe afar off we see other intentions of the same kind, all saying God is fertile in benevolence and wisdom, in creation beyond any human conception.

THE DRUMMING OF THE PARTRIDGE.

GLANFORD, March 12th 1853.

Sir,—Having several times seen the partridge while in the act of drumming as it is called, I will relate an instance for your information. It was in the spring of the year. I heard one drumming in a thicket of small pines adjoining a field; I took my gun and went out to shoot it; when I came to the thicket I stopt and remained still until I heard it again, while he drummed I advanced toward the sound when he ceased I stood still, and in that manner proceeded till I discovered a fallen tree, on which I supposed he drummed. I then remained still with my eyes fixed on the tree; presently he mounted it and commenced drumming, when he ceased he dropped behind the tree on which he drummed, and after a few minutes mounted again and drummed, then down again as if to evade discovery. While in the act of drumming he stood with his head toward the root of the lying tree, and beat the sides with his wings, commencing with a slow motion, which increased in rapidity till it became a quick flutter, when it suddenly ceased. This was repeated several times, till fearing I should not perhaps get another sight I shot him while in the act of drumming.

PHILIP SHAFER.

[We thank the above writer for his information. Any person in Canada sending authentic accounts of the birds and beasts would greatly oblige—Editor.]

LARGE PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING—COBOURG.

On Wednesday last the 9th instant, a temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cobourg—when the following resolutions were unanimously carried.—

David Broadie Esq., in the chair
Moved by the Rev J. H. Johnston, seconded by Dr Powell:
Resolved, That we are profoundly convinced that the use of spirituous or fermented liquors is in no wise essential to health—but on the contrary essentially detrimental—as has been clearly established by the most elaborate physiological investigation—that the traffic therein has been, and continues to be, the most prolific source of wretchedness, pauperism, and crime, entailing upon communities onerous taxation, and imperiling the highest and dearest interests of society.

Moved by the Rev. Principal Nellis of Victoria College, seconded by Mr. King:

Resolved, That it is the inherent right of every community to protect itself in the most simple and effectual manner from the injurious effects of any cause—and especially when the cause resolves itself into the question of injury, religious, moral and pecuniary to the whole community, against the pecuniary emoluments of a few.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Tapscott, seconded by Mr. Braddon.

Resolved, That with those views, we hold and affirm that the principles which lie at the foundation of the enactment of a "Prohibitory Law" by our Legislature against the traffic in intoxicating liquors are just and right, and perfectly constitutional—our only safeguard against the destroyer, and claim the energetic support of every true Legislator and the approbation of every good citizen.

Moved by the Rev. Thomas Swell, seconded by O. W. Powell Esq.:

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the movement made by the Honorable Malcolm Cameron to procure the enactment of such a law—and call upon our member, and upon every member of the House to sustain said measure, as he would hope to secure the approbation of God, and bring upon himself the blessings of thousands ready to perish, as well as the blessings of tens of thousands of the good and virtuous of the land.

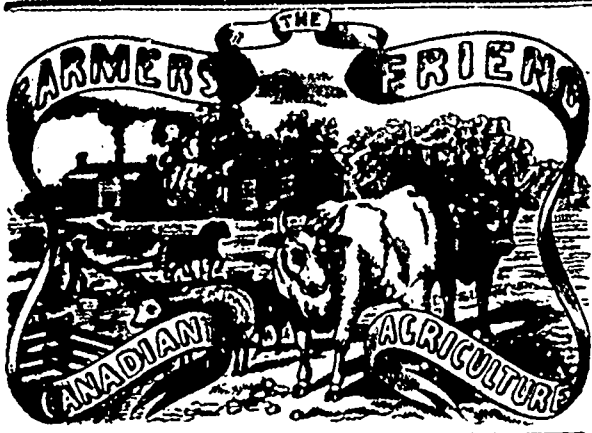
Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and the member for the County of Northumberland.

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn till Wednesday the 23rd instant, and then again meet for the purpose of organizing future plans of operation to sustain and carry on the Temperance movement.

DAVID BROADIE, Chairman.

Cobourg, 12th March 1853.

The above meeting was adjourned for the purpose of forming in conjunction with the Sons a Temperance Society on the old plan or of acting with the League in London, C. W.—ED.SOX.



Agricultural.

THE WORKING-MEN.

BY CARLOS D. STUART.

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who back'd by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the wood and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder name
'Than follows Kings' or Warriors' fame.

The working men, whate'er their task,
Who carve the stone or bear the load,
They wear upon their honest brows
'The royal stamp and seal of God;
And worthier are their drops of sweat,
'Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working-men!
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the Main—
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

THE WEATHER—The weather last week on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday was unusually cold—wind north and north west, thermometer sinking to zero most of the time—days blustering. On Thursday the weather got milder, since which it has been moderate. March so far has been rather colder than usual. Friday and Saturday were very mild—quite like spring. It rained part of Friday. In December we remarked that the three first days of the month were mild, and an old saying said they would rule the winter. Such has been the case, for December, January, and February were unusually mild in this vicinity. A great deal of snow has fallen to the north of us, and in Lower Canada—and the sleighing has been good in extreme northern townships for three months past. We will now have some weeks of good weather for making maple sugar. The ice is nearly out of our harbor. Steamboats come up to Gorrie's wharf.

The Market on Saturday assumed quite an animated appearance, the weather being sunny and beautiful. Large quantities of potatoes were offered for sale, at prices from 2s. to 2s. 3d. Butter and eggs were scarce and high—the former 11d. fresh per lb.—the latter 10d. to 11d. per dozen. Apples and turnips were also offered in considerable quantities—turnips at 1s. 3d. per bushel. A corn exchange society has been formed in Toronto, by which dealers in produce may be safely guided in their sales and purchases. Sunday and Monday were very mild—wind south.

SUGAR MAKING.

This is the season for sugar making which will continue until the middle and perhaps the last of April if the weather should be cool. In our last we made some extended remarks on the subject and now conclude them. Good sugar weather consists of warm sunny days and cool frosty nights, such as occur in the latter part of March and during April—the leaves are still dry and brown on the ground and rattle and crack beneath the feet, and vegetation just begins to start beneath the leafy covering. The little tree creepers, and the spotted jenny wood peckers of several varieties are busy flying from tree to tree rattling on the dead and hollow trunks. The jay sits sunning himself and exhibiting his beautiful blue plumage, and tufts in the sunny valleys disturbing the silence of the woods by his loud "teah, teah, teah." A stray robin may be seen, and the little cedar bird sports in the high pine tops. The owl hoots at night, and the squirrels begin their gambols. Parues of boys and girls are seen wending their way at morning to, in the evening from the sugar bush. The woods give a person a keen appetite for any kind of food.

Let some of our city dispeppers but try it, and they will find that after chopping wood all day, or after carrying pails of maple sap all day, fat pork and brown bread, the former cooked on the coals, eat with a superior relish; the drink may be sap, fresh from the maple. A good tree on a fine day will easily give a large pail full of sap; this pailful, or four gallons, would make about one pound of luscious sugar, or a pint of choice molasses. A sugar bush may contain from 100 to 200 trees more or less, and should yield 1000 lbs. of sugar if well managed in a few weeks. A great waste of sap generally takes place, and not more than 500 lbs. are made in a majority of instances in the sugar bushes. Maple molasses well made is decidedly superior to any foreign production, and about as cheap. Maple sugar is sold generally at from 5d. to 6d., rather dearer than muscovado. Unless a farmer has spare time it would hardly

pay him to make domestic sugar. Sugar bushes are at times put out on shares, the owner in such case receives one half of the proceeds, on finding the troughs; sometimes only one-third. The tree is tapped about three feet from the ground, with an augur hole, and circular chisel, into which tap a scooped wooden sap conductor about one foot and a half long is driven, the part entering the tree being sharpened. This conductor is generally made of dry pine or cedar, and leads the sap into wooden troughs, that will hold from one to two pailfuls of sap. The sap has a pleasant sweetish taste. There are other ways of tapping trees.

HOW TO FEED HENS—Give to Hens for food all the meat they will eat, and of grain, any kind except Rye. Give them pure water, bones broken to small pieces, lime or plaster and a warm place. Thus treated, they will lay the year round.

LEMON SYRUP—One pound of clean sugar, boil it down to one quart, add one quarter of an ounce of tartaric acid, let it stand two days. Shake it often. Then add four or five drops of lemon.

ERYSIPELAS—CRANBERRIES—The New Haven Palladium records another case of the complete cure of this disease, by the simple application of raw cranberries, pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed, that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMING—We learn that Her Majesty and Prince Albert possess several farms in the Isle of Wight, two of which containing about six hundred acres, the Prince farms himself. Every recent improvement has been introduced into these farms, and steam engines are now performing on them various agricultural operations. His Royal Highness is a thrifty and successful farmer, and the results of his skill and superintendance may be regularly seen at the neighboring markets. The Prince is partial to the rearing and fattening of the Scotch black cattle.

SNOW SKATES—The Minnesota Pioneer intimates that they have considerable snow up in that region, and say that "some of the Norwegians who reside here use the Lapland snow skates, which are described in the school geographies. These skates are strips of smooth wood, about six feet long, and three inches wide, and turning up like sleigh runners before. The wearer partly shuffles along by moving alternately his feet, and shoves himself behind at the same time with a long staff. One of these snow skaters arrived in town last week from Lake Superior, having travelled at the rate of eighty miles or less per day."

TOOTHACHE CURE—Two parts of brown sugar, two parts of tar, and one part of finely ground black pepper; mix them cold and apply a portion to the affected part. Repeat this occasionally for a day or two, and a perfect cure will be effected. I have tried it twice with entire success on my own teeth. My neighbors have found it equally efficacious.—Scientific American.

A firm of Syracuse nurserymen have introduced a new climbing rose, called the August rose. It is double, of yellow color, and very fragrant.

Mr. Duncanson, the negro artist of Cincinnati, who lately painted "The garden of Eden," has been offered \$800 for it. Rev. James Freeman Clark says that he is the best landscape painter in Cincinnati.

A farmer in Euclid, O., last season, raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes on ten acres of ground, and marketed them in Cleveland at fifty cents per bushel.

A CAT NURSING THREE RATS AND TWO KITTENS—There is now exhibiting at Wolverhampton, (says a correspondent of Kidd's Own Journal,) a curious family, namely a cat and three kittens. They are all sweetly affectionate. The cat, a fine animal, was in the stables of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Station, Stafford-road, where in May last, she gave birth to five kittens. Three of these were drowned. The disconsolate mother, finding her family reduced, discovered a rat's nest, killed the parents and five of her young ones, appropriating to herself the three that were left. These she conveyed to her own bed, suckled them and brought them up. All this curious lot is to be seen in one cage, happy and glorious.

A VAMPIRE BAT—On Wednesday morning last says the Panama Echo, of the 18th Dec., the barkeeper of the Pavillion Hotel, Tobago, not appearing at the usual hour, Capt. McKinney the proprietor of the house, proceeded to his room to call him when, to his astonishment and horror, he found him insensible and bathed in blood. After the usual restoratives were applied, the barkeeper stated that on the previous evening, after retiring, he remembered experiencing the most delightful sensations, as of fanning, which soon put him into a deep sleep, and he had no consciousness of the attack made upon him until morning. The only wounds by the bat were two small spots on each of the great toes.

WINE IMPORTED—An exchange says of the twenty millions of gallons of wine consumed annually in America only six millions are imported. Of the fourteen millions of gallons of the home product, all but about three hundred thousand gallons are manufactured from cider, turnips, logwood, and various deleterious drugs. No wonder wine bibbers have foal stomachs and aching heads.

The English people paid in 1851, for their own use in the United Kingdom, 72 cents per pound of a tax to government, upon 28,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, being twenty millions dollars of a tax, on all which the poor laboring man was called to pay as much as the richest nobleman, and not each of them according to his means. In the United States the tobacco is not taxed, nor is its growth prohibited.

BOSTON SCHOOLS AND BOSTON GROGGERIES—The Boston schools and school houses for the year ending on the 1st of last May, cost \$325,826 60. The 1500 groggeries drink up four times the amount of school money. A tenth part of the whole drink money, would keep public high schools for girls for ten years; and yet Boston thinks the city cannot afford to give a superior education to its girls.—Boston Life Boat.

THE MORNING POST (OF ENGLAND) ON BEER SHOPS.

A leading article of the Morning Post, of Dec. 30, contains a very graphic description of the true character of beer-houses, and the mischievous and demoralizing effects of the Act of 1830. Public attention is now, we rejoice to think, being seriously turned to the operation and results of that act, and as we are desirous of giving all the aid we can to the cause, we lay before our readers the opinions of the Morning Post on this important subject. "Of all the moral pests of the country, none are productive of greater evil than the beer-shops, properly so called—those low pot-houses which have sprung up in every village in the country since the passing of what was called the Beer-bill in 1830. In the metropolis, the suburbs, and provincial towns, they are to be found in almost every dark and out-of-the-way street, often in very close proximity to each other, and beyond all proportion to the number required to accommodate the public. There the skittle-ground, the betting-list, the flush tea-gardens, the thimble-rigger, and sharpeners of every grade abound. There, throughout the day, the idle sot is hanging about, and at night the working man turns in to spend his evenings in smoking, singing, and the like, to the injury of his family, and the promotion of every kind of profligacy. In country districts they are even a greater nuisance. It is not impossible to name parishes in which there are as many as eight or ten of these to every thousand people, or about one to every forty male adults. And there they are, the sinks of iniquity, the source of more agricultural distress than all the floods, and all the competition that ever lowered the price of grain, or threw the laborer out of work. There, poaching expeditions are planned, the small earnings of the laborer spent, the morals of the young corrupted, illicit acquaintances made, and evils of all sorts propagated. To the laborer they are a curse, to the farmer a nuisance, to the squire and clergyman a perpetual grief. To the brewer and occupier alone have they a single recommendation: herein the legislature is, we humbly conceive, bound to interfere. The principle of unrestricted competition, as well as other principles of much older date and more tried utility, suggest the inexpediency of too many restrictions touching matters of trade. But this is a question of public morals;—no gaming-house, no penny gaff, no indecent exhibition, could outvie these low beer-houses in the mischief they do, and therefore on high grounds of public morality, they ought to be reduced in number by at least one half, and the remainder put under the strictest surveillance. Until something be done in this direction, we may build schools and multiply churches in vain, our best efforts will be impeded by a superfluity of naughtiness disgraceful to any Christian community, and dangerous to the moral welfare of any Christian State."—Bristol (Eng.) Temperance Herald.

The New Jersey Legislature, by a vote of 45 to 9, have refused to pass the Maine Law. The people in Minnesota held a mass convention in February, for the purpose of having a prohibitory law enacted, so as to obviate the decision of the Court there against the old law. It is said Judge Curtis's Rhode Island decision against the Temperance law has been reversed by the Supreme Court—Quebec, of the Federal Government?

THE PRINCE ALBERT SECTION OF CADETS held a pleasant public meeting in the Toronto Division room, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. It was addressed by numerous speakers, among them Brothers A. H. St. Germain, Boxall, and others. Pieces were recited, and some good Temperance songs were sung. A good company attended.

Note given, partly for liquor, bad.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Superior Court of the State of New Hampshire, in a case before it for the recovery of the amount of a note given for a stock of goods bought, including a quantity of liquor, ruled that the liquor being sold without a license, was an illegal transaction, and consequently invalidated the whole bill. Verdict for the defendants.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A son of Mr. Birchall of this city was shot by accident whilst he and another boy were playing with a pistol some ten days ago in this city. The body found floating near Niagara is supposed to have been that of Miss Fitzgerald of Port Dalhousie, who is supposed to have committed suicide and has been for some time missing. The people of St. Catharines talk of building a railroad from port Dalhousie to the falls. The Oshawa Town Council have passed some very good by-laws against the abuse of liquor selling on the part of inn-keepers. A man was burned to death at Duffin's Creek in an inn a week since, by falling into the fire in a fit—the inn-keeper it is said refused to give him a bed,—he was of intemperate habits. A disgraceful attempt occurred last week in this city to coerce the License Inspectors in the discharge of their duties. Messrs. Mowatt and Garside caused several keepers of low grog-shops to be fined for selling without license. They were fined and the Inspectors were assaulted on their return home by a low loafing mob—some of the city constables in the meantime were looking on. It is time such drunken scenes should end, and that such constables should be dismissed. Mr. Mowatt deserves the thanks of the community for doing his duty manfully. A nest of juvenile thieves has just been broken up in Hamilton. An outrageous attempt was made at Dundas some days ago to commit a rape upon a servant girl by a man, who was subsequently arrested. It is not correct that Lord Elgin is to be recalled. The Roman Catholics had a large procession headed by two priests in this city on the 7th inst.

Only two members, Messrs. Canchon and Brown, voted against the second reading of the University alteration Bill. Mr. Richards has introduced a Bill to amend the law of real property in Upper Canada. On the vote for the second reading of the Representation Bill 15 voted that it should be based on population, including Mr. Brown, McKenzie, and Ferguson, and 57 against it. Among the years for an equal division were Cameron and Rolph, the former having voted the other way in 1850 in Toronto. It is quite evident that latter rules the votes of most members.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—Mr. F. Peel has introduced the Clergy Reserve Bill into the British Parliament. A Bill to do away with Jewish disabilities has been introduced. A debate had occurred in the House of Lords on a contemplated British war with the Island of Java. It is said that Austria had sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the session to her of two important ports. Turkey refused and the Austrian Ambassador left Constantinople. Austrian troops were ordered to advance towards Turkey. The Ottoman Porte has appealed to England and France, which nations will probably at once protest against the conduct of Austria. In the House of Lords on the 15th Feb. an animated debate occurred on the propriety of allowing Canada to legislate on the Clergy Reserve—the Bishop of Exeter opposed it and the Duke of Newcastle ably advocated it.

It is rumored that President Pierce's cabinet have determined to protest against England's occupying Honduras. The Hudson River is open. Several of the Aldermen of New York city have been fined and one imprisoned for corruption. Over 18,000 emigrants arrived in New York city in February and March up to a certain date, a large increase over last year. Mazzini it is said is in Milan concealed. Reports of an intended rising in Hungary are still rife. Turkey has thrown herself upon the protection of France and England in the Montenegro affair. General Bustamante of Mexico is dead. The American Congress have voted \$50,000 for the defence of California and the government have ordered the Navy Yard to be thoroughly inspected.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Many of the prominent measures to which we alluded as being before Parliament are yet undecided. The representation bill will no doubt be passed in its present shape, but giving to each province an equal number of representatives. The Lower Canada people contend that because the Union act was forced on them by England when their population was more than that of Upper Canada we of Upper Canada should suffer in all time to come on this ground. In ten years time our population will be one third more than that of Lower Canada, yet the great majority must be governed by a minority. We cannot see what the reformers have to gain by this bill, except it be by getting a larger number in Upper Canada. The general Bill for the formation of Charitable Institutions has been read on a close vote of 33 to 39 for it. Upon the whole this bill ought to pass, although it seems to us that some express clause should be added, preventing any Association from holding over a certain amount of land. The University Act altering the present constitution of the University is one that we have not much considered, but will be found to be popular. The public opinion of Americans and Canadians is opposed to mammoth literary institutions, or to centralization in literary matters, or any thing. Freedom of action and freedom of thought are what all desire. The Marriage Bill of Dr. Rolph is much opposed by many conservative papers, some call it godless, some atheistical, the Western Planet calls it atheistical. It is difficult to conceive what aikin has to do with allowing young or old people to get married in one mode or another. In the United States most persons are married before civil magistrates, yet we do not hear that their marriages are less happy than those of England, where a parish priest only can perform the ceremony. The Bill is decidedly a good one. It is said the new Law Reform Acts are to lie over until the year 1854. We cannot see the utility of this. If they are needed why not pass them this session. Mr. Hincks has denied that it is the intention of the Government to dissolve Parliament in case the Representation Bill passes.

PUBLIC CHALLENGE—LIQUOR ADVERTISING—We will insert in our next a challenge from six or nine prominent Sons of the different Divisions of Toronto, to the same number from those of Hamilton, to mutually discuss at Oaxville, on April the question in its two-fold aspect. Is it consistent or right for a Son of Temperance to advertise spirituous liquors in a paper owned by him? Again, is it right for a man holding himself forth as a temperance editor to advertise for his livelihood spirituous liquors? The question was discussed last evening in the Ontario Division. We will give the result in our next. Letters from eminent temperance men, and conversations with others, such as Judge Marshall, Br Perry of Darlington, the Rev. R. Dick, all go to strengthen us in our view of this question.

SUBSCRIPTION OF THIS PAPER IN ADVANCE or within one month after subscribing. After that time or if left unpaid for six months 7s. 6d. cy. After six months or if left unpaid until the end of the year 10s. These terms have been published for two months past and will be rigidly insisted on. 5s. paid down or at any time within one month will secure the volume of 1853. We do not wish to have any subscription run over into 1854—broken terms or years create confusion. Back numbers of 1853 will be furnished to new subscribers or subscribers for 6 or 9 months will be taken at proportionate rates all ending with this year. Remember this paper is weekly published every Tuesday—and will not be discontinued after the receipt of the first number of 1853, unless the subscription be paid. In a few instances persons have taken our first and subsequent January numbers and then refused the paper, all such will be held accountable for the subscription of 1853, unless entitled to some of the numbers of 1853. Agents in all instances will please remit at once—if they retain money after the month of January the increased charge will be required of them. Agents sending six new subscribers and the money, entitled to a free copy. Old agents collecting and sending \$10 of old or new subscribers receive a copy free.

Receipts since our last Issue.

S. R. Pelham, \$1, 1853; rather to late. P. Mc P., Brampton, \$1, 1853. P. D., Chippewa, \$1, pays up to No 29 vol. III. G. W. Cook, Crowland, \$1; R. McD., Thamesford, \$2; D. M., Burford, \$1; J. B. R., Iona, \$1, 1853; C. B., Dunarton, \$1, 1853; for Mrs. H. W. M., Leydton, \$1, for R. T. C., Nanticoke, \$2. \$14 applies on 1852, and \$1 on 1853, paying 4 year.

Communications.

The letter of R. McD., Thamesford, will appear in our next.

Agents for this Paper for 1853.

Our Agents would greatly oblige by canvassing their neighbourhood. There are many who only require to be asked to subscribe. To pay over a moderate compensation in 1853 we require at least 200 more subscribers. This number could be obtained for this paper in one month were our agents active. J. Q. Brand, Brantford—John Steel, Paris—John Tyler, Cammiasville—Robert Belmont, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Bunton—Dundas—Thomas Durrant, W. at Hamboro—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Perseverance Division, Menheim—J. W. Ferguson, Glasgow—H. A. Graham, Central Trafalgar Division—James Douglas, St. Catharines—Thomas Luffe, Smithville—J. R. Crowe, Pelham—J. Rapelace, Chippewa—G. D. Frost, Queenston—Robert Conner, Niagara—George Gilmore, St. Ann's—Lincoln—L. Smith, Canboro—Walter Bradshaw, Ancaster—George Davison, St. Vincent—Dr. Powell, Cobourg—James Glat, Cornwall—C. Lacro, Brockville—James Fraser, Bytown—William Hargratt, Olanabe—R. M. Stepien, Druggist, Port Dover—Wm. McClellan, Middleton—William McDowry, Ferguson—Wm. H. Garney, Onca Sound—Alonso Sweet, Welpole—S. J. Lancaster, Iona—John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—Alphens Polley, and Alfred Owen, Simcoe—J. Russell, North Cove—L. H. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Street—L. J. Johnson, Utterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—Richardson, George Graham and Henry Sanders—Newmarket, Ell Erwin and John C. Moulton—Bradford, William Lawrence—Lanark, D. H. Hay—Nobleton, Wm. Hattley—Ainslie Division, J. Bowman—Kleinbergh, E. B. Butler—Port Credit, James Shaw—Henry, J. H. Watkin—Georgetown, Josiah Vanuiter—Markham Village, Thomas Wilson—St. Catharines, John Jones—Duffins Creek, J. Campbell—Oshawa, John Boyd—New Tecumseth, Elizabeth—Prince Albert, John Nott—Lindsayville, Rev. Mr. Cluize—Newry, C. S. Poynter—Thorn, F. B. Edgley—Port Hope, R. Sheridan—Peterborough, Robinson Ruthford—Warraw, G. C. Choate—Kemptville, Wm. H. Farnish—Precedit, J. O. Armstrong—King—L. William Radstone—Eath, Doctor Thomas Alsham—

Scatter, Francis Finn and Jordan Post—Thorahill, Josiah Purkes—Colborne, Leonard Tuttle and Wm. H. Finney—Montreal, John Ballard—Quebec, J. H. Healey and Mr. Booth—Wexon, David McIntire—Sharon, John Terry—Sutton, W. Cooper and Moses Hill—Newland, Cayley—Tyne, A. Young—Chatham, George Smith—Campbellville, Wheel er Torrey and Mr. Mann—Port Robinson, J. Dorrington—Thornhill, G. W. Cook—Summersville, J. Teffer—Lambton, Shaver—Thamesford, R. McDonald—James Wallace, Stew artson—Brookina, Whitey, L. C. Thomas and Wm. Strice—J. R. Smith, Martinova—David Trimmer, Jervis, Walpole—George Ross, Embury Division—Robert McGregor, Amherstburg—M. G. Scott, Dunnville—Mr. Davison, Churchville—P. McPhan, Brantpoun—Angus Russell, Barrie—Gilbert Finn, Palmer—J. J. Lamm, Stratford—W. Robinson, Woodstock—J. Ladd, Deleware—W. Williams, Hampton, Darlington—Peter Mc Laren, Cayuga—A. C. Buck, Caledonia—Whitson Darling, Iudiana—James Laidy, Morpeth—Paris Lawrence, Orangeville—Jesse M. Smith, Canboro—Wm. Moore, Leydton.

DIED.

At Sydenham, March 14th 1853, Raper Garden youngest son of Job G. and Ellen R. Bass, aged 2 years. Br J. Callendar a medical student resident for a short time in this city, but heretofore permanently located in Beamsville, died very suddenly in this city the week before last. He came into our office and paid his subscription to this paper only a week before his death, and secured in perfect health. His disease was dyspepsia—causing cancer in the stomach. He was a very intelligent young man, and a sterling friend of the temperance cause.

MARKETS.

Toronto, 21st March, 1853. The markets of Toronto are nearly stationary. A few things have risen in price. Clover seed is selling now at the high price of \$7 1/2 to \$8 per bushel. Timothy 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 per ton. Wheat remains at about 41 1/2 per bushel. Barley 2s 6d. Potatoes 1s. 10 1/2 to 1s. 3d. Onions 1s. 10d. Wood \$3 to \$3 1/2, best. Pork \$5 to 6 1/2; Beef is rising; Veal in good demand. The Americans are driving great numbers of hogs, cattle and sheep, from the country.

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 PIANOS of the best makers and Music, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest 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. Particularly they would recommend their new Sax Horns, Cornets and other BRASS INSTRUMENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker CROISSY of Paris. Any order from any part of the country will be punctually attended to. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto.

HIGHLAND CREEK DIVISION—POSTAGE NOTICE.

This Division gives notice that they will in future pay no postage on letters sent to them unless from the Grand Division or from their own business. March 18th, 1853.

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

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

F. E. WYMAN, ENGRAVER. Office—No. 3 SHUTTER STREET, second door from 3 angle 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 8, 1853.

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

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

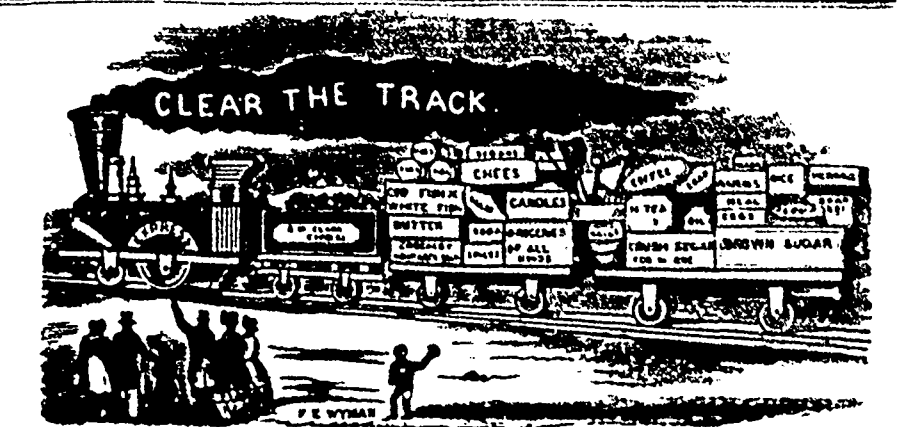
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—DENTISTS SUPPLIED WITH TEETH, GOLD FILLING, ETC. MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS.

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

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

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 24 Cornhill Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELIAD TAYLOR, New York, 1853.



B. M. CLARK & CO., GROCERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have just opened a splendid assortment of GROCERIES, COMPRISING Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries. Prices Low—Goods New. REMEMBER the stand B. M. CLARK & Co., 1 Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. GORDON, SEASONS. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. CLARK & Co continue to manufacture the celebrated NONPAREIL LABOR-SAVING AND ERARIVE SOAP, at their Stand, 87 Yonge Street—N. B. GRASS SEED of all kinds bought and sold. B. M. CLARK & CO. January 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE. A. HIBBARD & Co. Dealers in all kinds of LAMPS, Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Wicks, Lanterns, Girandoles, Chandeliers, &c. FANCY GOODS, Baskets, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Workboxes, Portmoneys, Card Cases, Steel Beads, Steel Clays, &c. BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light Hardware, Japanned ware, Tacks, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Paper Mache Trays, Wax and Kid Dolls, Solder Machinery, and Palm Seal Oils; BURNING-FLUKE and CAMPBELL'S Agents for Boston Belting Co., Belting Packing, Cement, Rivets, Lacing, Leather, &c. Also, Agents for Oak-tanned Stretched Leather Belting. Dealers in Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Ladies' Reticules. A. HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St., Toronto, 1853.

WANTED A PAINTER, A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER That thoroughly understands his business. Application personally or by Post to C. F. HALL, Markham Village, C. W.

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

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto, 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufacturers 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, none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places. Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1853.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL, THIRD STREET, North of Pennsylvania Avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, WASHINGTON CITY. Prices to suit the times.

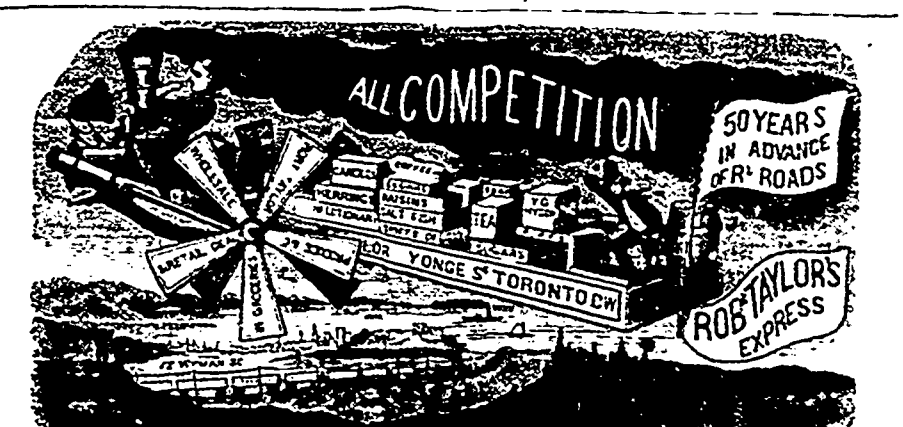
NOTICE.—BAD NOTE. This is to forbid all persons against purchasing a note of hand in favor of Thomas Husted, of Weston, for \$12 1/2, or payable in furniture, for which I received no value, and will not pay the said note. Dated, Weston, February 3, 1853. CHARLES ETSCHMANN.

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

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Davison Street, near the Wharf COBOL P. & Co's Stabling attached. Cobourg, January 1853.

YONAVILLE TEMPERANCE GROCERY.

JOHN HISCOCKS, Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and respectfully intimates that he has received a large supply of fresh TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUIT, FISH, DRY GOODS & CROCKERY, suitable to the season, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in the trade. The following is a list of prices of a few of the leading articles. TEAS. Fine Young Hyson at 2s. 3d. Superior do at 2s. 6d. Very Fine do at 3s. Fine Gunpowder 2s. 6d. 3s. 3d. Black—Good strong Souchong 2s. Fine do Pekoe flavored 2s. 6d. Finest Oolong 3s. COFFEES. Good Strong Ground, 10d. Very Superior do 1s. Finest Java or Morca 1s 3d. SUGARS. Mascovado, 4 1/2, 5d. 5 1/2. London crushed, 7d. Finest Loaf, 7 1/2. FRUIT, &c. Good Looking Raising, 5d. Superior do 6d. Finest Muscatel at 7 1/2 to 9d. Fine Zante Currants, 5 1/2 to 6d. Fine French Prunes, 1s. 4d. Citron, Lemon Orange Peel, 2d per oz. Superior Mixed Spice, 4d per oz. Washing Soda, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Finest Soda 2 1/2d per lb. Finest Salad Oil 2s. 6d. per bottle. FISH. Salt Water Salmon 1s. 6d. per lb. Cod Fish White Fish, North Shore Herrings, Line Herrings, Sealed Herrings, &c. And every other article in the above line equally low. January, 1853.



GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR, Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn. HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO—THEY COMPRISE FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE, CONFECTIONARIES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS. INSPECTION IS INVITED. January, 1853.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, 68, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street,

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

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As he expects large importations of Spring Goods, he has reduced his present stock to such prices as will ensure a speedy sale, and meet the approbation of the most economical purchaser.

NOTICE.—Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at COST PRICE AND UNDER!

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

His Bonnets & Cloaks, Ribbons, Flowers, Blankets, Cloths, Linens, Shawls, Scarfs, Hose, Flannels, Gloves, Orlean, Cabourgs, Stuff Goods, Plaids, Prints, &c.

He will sell on these terms for cash

J. C. has also on hand a choice selection of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Watches, Pen Knives, Whistles, Gold Pencils, Lockets, Shawl Pins, Rings, Watch Keys, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail

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, FREEMASON'S APRONS ON HAND Agency for F. Mann's Paris and New York Plates of Fashions, also for J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting

J. H. GOWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Por, 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

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

JOHN PARKIN,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St

Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gault Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired

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

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 ARMS found and emblazoned.

SONS AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish BANNERS for Divisions and Sections of Sons and Cadets of T., in the best style, at from £12 10s. to £25 cy. each

They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, (adults' Officers' Caps, REGALIA and SASHES, Grand Division Regalia, Deputies, Emblems of Sons and Cadets, S of T. Emblems, Blank Books for Divisions, &c. SEALS engraved to order. ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA kept constantly on hand.

P. T. WARE & Co., King St, Hamilton.

D. T. WARE & Co., Dundas Street, London. January, 1853.

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

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors. Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges

NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE H. H. WILSON.

Begs leave to announce to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the Sons in particular, that he has opened a convenient House in the village of Newmarket, C. W., a few doors south of Mrs Davis's Store, for the Accommodation of Travellers, &c., strictly on Temperance Principles.

Good Stabling is attached to the premises.

Newmarket, Jan., 1853.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honourable Society of Apothecaries, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liver pool Sooty Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1832. Bradford, January, 1853.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

REGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public generally, and to acquaint them that he has removed to the premises (in the occupation of Mr C Fisher, 120 Yonge Street NEXT ELGIE'S HOTEL, —OPPOSITE HIS OLD STAND (recently destroyed by fire), where he intends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. H. B. solicits an early call from purchasers, as he is determined to sell CHEAP FOR CASH. N. B. — All orders promptly attended to at the sign of the RED AND BLACK BOOT, 120 Yonge Street, next to Elgie's Hotel. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1853

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

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

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning's Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received monthly.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Table listing various clothing items like Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Molekin Trousers, etc. with prices.

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

DRY GOODS.

Table listing various dry goods like Mustard-Laines, Table Linens, Factory cotton, etc. with prices.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Street, 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, orlean, circassian cloths, gala plaids, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wool polkas, (all sizes), ribbons, &c.

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannels, plaidings, derys, ticks, Hungarian cloths, Bloomer cloths, Beaver, Elephant, Whiting, and S. F. c. cloths, dookins, cassimers, tweeds, satinets, Canadian grey cloths, Eloffes, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves, Hoas, cravats, &c. &c.

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

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos.) a prime article in Cotton Baiting, Black and White Wadding, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Chequered Warehouse, Victoria Row, Jan. 1853. Third door west of Church Street.

1853. WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

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

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 9d selling for 6d. per yard; Cap do. worth 7d. selling for 5d per yard, and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of Cashmere Cloths, Cobourgs, Orleans, Printed Delaines &c. &c. for Ladies' Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, &c., Woolen Scarfs and Square Shawls, Silk Velvets, &c. — J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to retail buyers at wholesale prices—thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers. His

will be found well furnished, and offering great Bargains, having been bought within the last two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to the Bleached Sheetings, Grey Factory Cotton and Sheetings, Striped Shirtings, Prints, Derys and Denims, Drills, Rough Hollands, Diapers and Hackbacks for Towels, Grey Cloths and Stintnets, &c. His Millinery Department will be found replete with all that can be requisite for the season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head-dresses, Bonnets, in Silk, Satin, Plush, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Termes, &c., and for price and quality he has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can undersell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparison whatever. The whole Millinery Stock being manufactured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making up, is best calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his duty increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from, viz On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited. REMEMBER THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.

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

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Doekskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

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

READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General

Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES, Of every Degree and quality made to order. G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1853.

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

J. FOGGIN, [From England] DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED. Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE

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

N. B. Shop over the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Black Road.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c., No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St.

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARY 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. Toronto, January, 1853

W. STEWARD,

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

W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honourably mentioned at the World's Fair in London.

W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for—GOOD AND CHEAP. Remember the sign of the Collar.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES,

NEAR TORONTO, JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £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. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Brouze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made in some places

January, 1853.

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

This valuable Family Medicine, of long tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Dimness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Itchings in the Stomach and Bowels, Itchings in the Side, Itch and between the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inability of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medical Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

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

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

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co., Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Son, Glasgow, and the following Foreign Agents:—

- Calcutta, East Indies, McIntosh & Co. Madras, F. Corbyne Sierra Leone, M. Louis St Petersburg, Russia, J. R. Moroff Vienna, Austria, Dr. F. C. Neudorfer Rome, Italy, Dr. J. Rubini Berlin, Prussia, Dr. R. VonHufeland Canterbury, New Zealand, John Tennison Hamburg, Holland, Dr. J. N. Muller Paris, France, F. N. Watson, M.D. Havana, Cuba, Dr. J. Harris New Orleans, U. S. A., C. Hay, M.D. Charleston, S. C., H. Cohen & Co. New York, Dr. R. B. Douglas. San Francisco, Al. Stitt & Co. Antigua, West Indies, J. B. Frazer Lima, Peru, D. C. Wells Sydney, N. S. W., John Kenney Hobart Town, V. D. Land, H. Roberts Launceston, J. W. Mackay Adelaide, S. Australia, John Hoskin Smyrna, Turkey, W. H. Morton Valparaiso, Chili, A. L. Webster Rio Janeiro, Brazil, John Hall, and S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

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. &c. ALSO.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and

GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B. — Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Eaking Powder; Smith's Improved Red and Vermilion Extremum; Jolly's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Linctum, &c. &c. &c.

RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS AS USUAL. Toronto, January, 1853

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