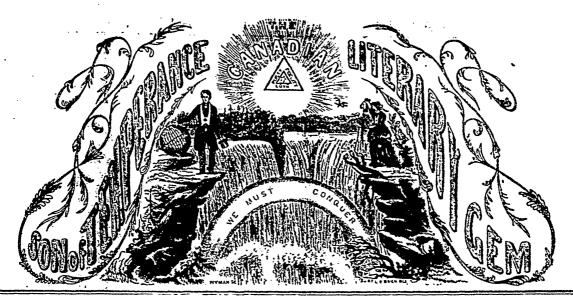
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HUMANITY. TEMPERANCE: PROGRESS.

OL III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1853.

NO. 22

DEPARTED FRIENDS. BY HERMAN

ot back—they come not back Our loved and cherished ones of yore The pathway of life's chequered track. Their palgram feet retrace no more.

We see no more the ever that smiled, We hear no more the welcome tone. That oft our lonely hours beguled. With love and sweemess all their own.

The one is scaled in dreamless sleep-The other in deep silence hushed. Nor may they know the tears we weep, Or how our hearts by grief are crushed.

We miss them as we miss the bird .

They come not with the breath of ap We hear again the birds sweet lap. But they have won an angel's wing.

We miss them as we mas the flower Our hand has purrured day by day, Till blighted by some windy Its leaflets one by one decay.

Ualike the flower whose rifled bloom No summer's oun or showers restore. Our loved survive the grave's deep gloom. And live in sunshine evermore.

And love for them unchanged withstands. The spoiler's flight, the grave's celipse; We soon shall clasp their angel hands, We soon shall press their angel ints.

Then looking back on earth's dark waste, Shall wonder that long years before Our sprits did not years to haste Where friends are never sundered more,

A PET OURANG-OUTANG.

a Tean was intrusted to me he was about three years oldth was that of a claid of three. Had it not been forinent abbonce, he would have rescribed a young Malay,
in some brown material, like our little sweeps. When I
is fin in the brimbon backet in which he was brought to
cince had of my hand, and tried to drig me away, as a
who wanted to escape from some disagreeable object
recone. I took him into my room, in which M Dutton,
as surt of cell propared for him. On weing this new
ich resembled a Malay house, Tean understood that it
rure to be his lodging. He let go my hand, and see
seeing all the liment of could find. He then carried his
to his lodging, and covered its walls carefully. These
seats made, he seared on a napkin, and having darped
a this reg as majestically as an Arab in his turroom, lay this ray as majestically as an Arab in his turnous, lar d he had prepared

ne oce no nea prepared. disposition was very mild, to raise one's voice to him ient. Yet he now and then had very diverning his of the city I took from him a mango he had stolen; at first pic city a treek from turn a mango is not stoce; at inst-pic, it back, but being muchlo to doso, he uttered plann-thrusting and his lips like a pouling child. Finding semaluness had not the success he assuipated, he threw it on his face, struck the ground with his fiss, and cried, and howled for more than half an hour. At last was acting contrary to my doty in relusing the fruit for, in reposition to God's will, I was seeking to bend tor, in appearance to tone with a was screaming to norm sees of our civilization the fundered matter which he is not the world and virgin forward, in writer that it should.

We take from the New York papers the fullowing admirable institute, and satisfy all its longings. I approached appearance in the control of the con

it with violence and threw it at my head. He was, however, only viten I first let l'une dette with me at the table he adopted

somewhat incurrect mode of pointing out the objects which were pl asing to him; he stretched out his brown hand, and med to pt asing to thin; he stretched out his only in that, and this but upon his plate all that he could lay hold of; I gave him a bix on the ear to make him understand politeness. He then made on the ear to make hou understand prifteness. He then made use of a stratagen, he extered his isak with one hand while he stretched the other toward the dish. This scheme answered no better; for I litt the guilty hand with the landle of my knife. From that moment my intelligent pupil understood that he was elp d.

to want to be help d.

He very quickly learned to cat his some with a spoon, in his way; a turn some was placed be one him; ho got upon the table like a day, lapping, and trust to sarck it up slowly. This in the appearing inconvenient to him, he sail down again on his chair, and took ins plate in both hands; but as he raised it to his lips he spilled a portion of it over his breast. I then took a spoon, and showed him how to use it. He immediately imfated me, and ever after made use of that cullinary implement.

When I broads Tana on began the Create he was a large transfer.

which I congent it can on contra the completely free. He went in and out of ins habitation when he plea-ed. The sailors received times a should, and undertook to immute this into the Customs of a sex-laring file. A fulle fin hash and spean were given turn, which he carefully shut up in his hones, and at meal

given tam, which he carefully shift up in his house, and at meal times he went to the distribution of provisions with the cri w. It was lumny to see him—especially in the morning—genting his best meed with coffee, and deta si ting combinably down to take his first meal in company with his fireads, the cabus togs.

Tuen acquired the liabils of a gournat while on board; he drank wine, and even became deeply learned in the art of appreciant that of the appreciant that of the appreciant that of the appreciant that of changing, the other half full of claret. When he thad a glass to each taked some one tried to deprive him of that commany the champings. To defend himself, he hashly brought has desired and a late the one when had been exical build of containing the campy one. To the non-mixed, he many brought its discripaged hand a to the one which had been seized hold of, and taxting, by a derous affort, succeeded in freeing it, he poured the sparking squid into the glass of which he had andistured possession. He then held on the empty glass to the person who had tried to deprive him of it. his discrigaged hand

son who had tred to deprive nim of it.

This act, so well conceived, and so difficult to execute, was followed by One no less remarkable. Turn was among the ropes, and would not come d wit, it spite of my resterated orders. I showed han a glass of beet in persuade him to come to me. He choiced a long white at what I offered him, then, not truth it offered him them, not truth it with the saw, the took a tope, and with admerable precision, distinct the saw, the took a tope, and with admerable precision, distooked a tong write at want 1 outered mm, men, mentrating to following account of Toan, a pet Oarang-O many, we i what he saw, he took a rope, and with adverable precision, distinct new French book, Voyages et Rents, by Doctor rected us end into the glass. He then drew up he rope, put they can be ladd disped into the liquid into his moth, and saving m ske is the favor, havened down to share the beverage with me this was that of a claid of three. Had it not been for it is take that our any ourangs have been taught to smoke, sinent abdomen, he would have resembled a young Malay. Tunn and out those I have seen were unable to execute the act.

Tuan took possession of all the pieces of stuffentier threw them over his shoulders, or covered he tound, and no touton, and erims interest first over ms shoulders, or covered ms used with them. Handecelules, majoins, shifts, or carpets, winch caine in its way, were industriminately used for this purpose. In these burning countries, with 32 degrees of leas, it was not certainly, not the temperature which led him to wrap himself up; it was not a feeling of decency cit er; for he only protected the upper portions of the body with these varied dragges.

If an animal invaded his cape, Toun drove him away unmerci-ily, one may be even yeaker the teathers out of a pageon who ad been struck with the unfortunite idea of taking refuge there.

Whenever we put into harbor, I brought him clusters of ban-ms; the frams were placed with three belonging to the officers t the staff. Tunn had leave to enter this sanctuary at his pleaof the staff. ware. Provided he had been once shown which clusters belon to turn, he respected the others wil such time as he had exhaus ing his provision. After that, he is sugger went extensibly and boldly in search of fruit, but by stealth crawing like a screpen; the and larrency communed, he came up again taster than he had gone

CAMES OF ANTIQUITY.

the lemor you have done us in drinking our healths. After what the President of the United States, and the President of this Society, have kindly said of their regire for the absence of the Earl of Elesmere, it is almost nunecessary that I should, although her minissioned met ode so, apologic to toy ofter his uncrodulate absence. Not only, in spite of indisposition, did he press his journey from Canada to this city, in the hope of being present at the inaugural ceremonies, but he requested me to saare you that he should have been here to-day, had he not been confined to his b-d by illness. He sis begged me to say how much gratified he has been, during his late four through this country, with the kind welcome he has recrived; and, to use his own words, the confull yet undertware hospitalities he has reverywhere met with." Gentlemen, the President of the United States has spoken of me in so complimentary a strain, that, with erry disposition to believe that your first migristrie, like our own, and do no wring, I say must sincerely that I wish that he had measured more pastly the terms of his endogy. I receive gratefully those expressions, as intended at least to convey his own kind feelings toward me, for that little part I may ture played, whother in science or in making your country better known, as I think it deserves to be known, to my own countrymen. The President is a neg altitude to the observations made by one of sign colleagues, Mr. Whitworth, when he rectured from a viele set to which single individuals are enabled to perform the week of twenty single individuals are enabled to perform the week of respection be and several of the British Commissioners have been struck with the labor-samp inventions in your machinery, by sid of which single individuals are enabled to perform the work of numbers. To such inventions, far more than to the soil or any other carse, they accurate the great wealth which has in as short a period accommissed in this time. I treat that this coomission will be the means of making sooner known some of these larvastions, which it is most desirable our countrymen should understand and imitate. Gentlemen, this is the fourth visit which I stend and imitate. Gentlemen, this is the fourth visit which I have made to your country, and it is only by returning after interval, of a few years that we can mark the monderful progress which the people are making in knowledge, power and general prosperity. It is indeed a most cheering sight for any foreigner to winness. I say a foreigner, but wherever I have travellestly your country, whether making with men engaged in the setting parameter, whether making with men engaged in the setting parameter than never been allowed to feel turself a foreigner. Yet, strange which is the first time I ever visited the United States with scientific parasitis, or when I was only known as a traveller, I have never been allowed to feel types of a foreigner. Yet, strange to say, this is the first time I ever visited the United States without miding the whote press, and sometimes Congress, engaged in the themsaken of some exciting political questions, which seemed to endanger amenable relations between this country and my own. In 1841 and 1842 there was the Milecel case, and no small agration among the New York and Conscisus burderers. Then, in 1845-6, there was the Oregon boundary question, which lasted during my whole stay, when I saw the walts of tims and many a western town and city placardod with ritis-hour forty or ngir. After an interval of alx years I return, in 1852, and find what would be called on the African coast a warred uso before starting from Liverpool not to run the risk of goingting at the foot of the sea cliffs of the Bay of Fandy, test a stay cannon shot from one of the contending squadross about put an abrupt termination to my geological labora. By the time, nowerer, I began to have faith in the praceful issues of British and American negotiations, and was not easily alarmed. Now, nowiver, I began to have faith in the process is used of British and American negotiations, and was not ceally almost. Now, or Is-1, I come again, and hear no sounds but those of harmony and peace. We, at least, who are engaged in this Industrial Exhibition, may regard outsieftee as members of a great peace association, though few of us may indulge any sangulae hopes of the future occasions of wars. Would that we could follow the noble example set us by the ground people of amiquity, who gave a sale past to all who attended the Olympic grasses, and may come excessing the surveys or commissioners sent to Processing especially the currors or commissioners sent to rep Sizio. War was not allowed to interfere with the ce ment State. tion of those features, and the trace listed for a morth. I be often wondered, when reading the history of those siden time that the Orempe games about kere endered for eleven cost that the Orempe games about kere cadered for eleven cost. timi the Olympic gaines along the leading statement and lawgivers of Greece should have stacked such importance to these as to severed peculiar bosons to those classes who carried off the prices. But a while-ophical historian of our times, Mr. Grote, prices. But a video-cylical biscorian of our times, Mr. Groty, bas solved this problem, and shows that there was a deeper meaning is those mutuadinous getherings than appeared to a canony observer. It was not for the excouragement of athletic e or chariot meing that they promoted the

Whose song in summer filled our howers, But which by widny tempests stirred, Sought out a sonner clime than ours. When I brought Tuan on board ther Clospatra he was do Unlike the hird our loved ones at

The games embraced many of the objects of our modern exhibi-tions. We hear of prizes awarded to the inventors of new musical instruments. We are told of the recitation of new musical compositions, as well as of poems and of histories. But besides will this, there was much of the same husiness transacted as is carried on here in Wall street, or on 'Change in 1-adon. There was much buying and selling, and commercial transaction, and was much buying and seiling, and commercial transaction, and advertising, at a time when there were no new-papers, and all this between the chizzen of States as far distant train each other, if we recken by time, before the days of ateambeats and railways, as are now Europe and America. But neither the amusement and instruction afforded by these meetings, nor even their connercial bearing, were the sole or even the principal ends achieved by such periodical gatherings. Greece was divided, like the United States, into a multitude of independent communwealths and cities, each jealous of her State rights, each averse to centralization, but not prevented, like the memis rs of your confederation, from warring o e with moders. It was the aim, says Grote, of the leading politicians of Greece, to give to the people of States politically desayered, opportunities of exchanging courof States politically disasvered, opportunities of exchanging cour-tesies and hospitalities, of comparing the progress they had made in knowledge and civilization, and above all, of cherishing a senin knowledge and civilization, and, above all, of Cerishing's seniment of Pan-Hellenic unity. Gentlemen, over chairman, in proposing the last tosst, has culogised the illustrous. Prince whom he has styled the originator of the first international exhibition, that of London in 1851, and you have responded to the tosst with an enthusiasm most grateful to the feelings of every Englishman here present. The London exhibition had a more cosmopolium hero present. The London extinuion had a more cosmoponium sim than that of combining togetiler the States of one great confederacy of the maions, politically independent, yet speaking in common the language of Shak-peare. It was the first attempt to establish an exhibition in which nations off ring in language, religious creeds and political institutions, should co-operate religious creece and pointest institutions, should co-operate in trignelly rivilry—an arean where all should compete for distinc-tion in the application of the principles of science to machinery and in the fine arts, and in their application to manufacturing in-dustry. If a series of industrial exhibitions on such a cosmopolutan plan be so arranged as not to mierfere one with another, let na lope that they may acquire perpetuity, and last, not for eleven, batter cloven times eleven centuries."

PATHER TAILOR, THE SAILOR'S PREACHER.

Written for the Musical World and Times

You have never heard FATHER TAYLOR, the Boston Scaman's preacher? Well—you should go down to his church some Sunday. It is not at the court-end of the town. The urchins in the neighborhood are guildess of shoes or bonners. You will see quite a sprinking of "Police" at the corners. Green Erin, too, is well represented; with a dash of Africa—checked off with "though faces." donn'h face

"dough faces."

Let us go into the church: there are no stained-glass windows, no richly draperied pulpit—no luxurious seats to suggest a map to your sleepy conscience. No odor of patchouit, or nonpareit, or bouquet de riolet will be walted across your patrician no-eyour same and broadcloth will fail to procure you the highest seat in the synapogue,—they being properly reserved for the "old salts."

Here they come I are after a section.

Here they come! one after another, with horny palms and brunged faces. It stirs my blood like the sound of a trumpet, to see them. The seas they have crossed! the surging billows they have breasted! the lonely, dismal, weary nights they have kep have breasted! the larpies in port who have as-sailed their generous sympathics! the sullen rissh of the sheeted dead in its vast ocean

watch!—the harpies in port who have as sailed their generous sympathica; the sullen plash of the sheeted dead in its vast ocean sympletics!—what stirring thon; its and enotions do their weather, beaten faces call into play! God bless the sailor! Here they come; sure of a welcome—conscious that they are no intruders on aristocratic landsmen's soil—sure that car hadded face will send a thrill of pleasure to the heart of the good old man, who folds them all, as one family, to his patriarchial bosom.

There he is! How reverently he drops on his knee and untersthat silent prayer. Now he is on his feet. With a quick motion he adjusts his spectacles, and says to the tardy tar, doubtful of a birth, "Room here, brother?" pointing to a seat in the pulpit! Jack don't know about that. He can alimb the rigging when Boreas whielles his fiercest heat; he can swing into the long foot with a total heart, when creating timber have paried beneath him; but to mount the pulpu!—Jack doubts his qualifications, and blushes through his mask of bronze. "Room energy brother?" again reasures him; and with a little extra fumbling at his tarqualin, and huching at his waistband, he is soon as much at home as though he were on his vessel's dock.

The hymn is read with a heart-tone—there is no mistaking either the peel's meaning or the reader's d voiton. And now, if you have a' actionitie nui-'alery,' (which thank heaven, I have neal,) you may criticise the singing, while I am not ashamed of the tears that stead down my face, as I mark the effect of good Old Hundred (minns trills and floonshee) on Areptine's housest, liratty, whole-souled sons.

The text is announced. There follows no arrangement of

the tears that steal down my face, as I mark the effect of good Old Hundred (minns trills and floorishes) on Arptune's houses, ligarity, whole-gouled sons.

The text is announced. There follows no arrangement of dickoys, or bracelets, or eye-glasses. You forget your fedger and the fishions, the last prima donna, and that your neighbor is not one of the "upper ton," as you fix your eye (with me" on that good old man, and are sweep away tom worldly movings by the flowing tide of his simple, carnest eloquence. You man eltat three untered truths of his never streek your thoughtless raind before. My pen fails to convey to you the play of expression on that carnest face—there emphatic gesture—"he starting text or the thrilling voice;—but they all tell in "Jack."

And now an infant is presented for baptism. The partor takes it on some arm. O, surely he is binselt a father, clae it would not be peach so gently. Now he holds it up, that all may view its dimpled beauty, and says. "Is there one here who donbts, should the child the today, its right among the ble-sed." One marmared spontaneous Mos borses from Jacks' lips, as the baptism of falled, with a kits and a blessing, to the levant of the earthly slepherd, ero the maternal arms received.

Jack looks on and weeps! and how can be help weeping? He was once as pure extent blessed innecent! His mother—too and rew covers hir—often invoked bayers ablessing on ker zon; and well he remembers the toach of her gentle hand and the seand of her leving roice as she marmared the impleming prayer, Jack look of the gentle hand and the seand of her leving trice as she marmared the impleming prayer, Jack look and the search of the remembers the toach of her gentle hand and the seand of her leving trice as she marmared the impleming prayer, Jack look and how the large of the search of the search of the search of her leving trice as she marmared the impleming prayer.

please God, that Sahbath—that scene—shall be a tali-man upon which incinory shall im flaceably inscribe,

"Go, and sin no more."

EARRY FERD.

Dinnaraus.

A fittle non-case now and then, Is relished by the trisest men.

GUNE-OPATHY. NY JOUN D. SAIE.

I saw a lady yesterday, A regular "M. D." Who'd taken from the Faculty lier medical degree; And i thoughtif ever I was al My doctor and should be

I pity the deluded man Who foolishly consults Another man in hopes to find Such meglest rosults, As when a pretty women lays lier mand upon his pulso.

I had a strange disorder once, A kind of chronic chill, That all the doctors in the town, With all their vanuted skill, Could never cure, I'm very sure, With powder nor with put.

I don't know what they called it in their pourpous ternis of Art, (Nr. it they thought it mortal In such a vital part,— I only know 'twas reckon'd "bounching ity round the heart!"

A lady come—her presence brought
The blood into my cor-,
She took my hand—and something like
A fever now appears;
Great Galen !—I was all a glow,
Though I'd been cole for years!

Perhaps it isn't every cuto
that's fully in her te ch,
that's fully in her te ch,
that should I o'er be id again,
I fervently be eech
That I may have, for life or death,
A Lady for my "necch"

Novel Illustrations of Counting .- Courtin a gall, I class is like carefun a young horse in the pastor. You put the cuts in the pan, hade the halier, and softly sawder the critier, and it comes up softly and shifty at first, and puts its nose to the grain, and gets up softly and shily at first, and puts its nose to the grain, and gets a taste, stands off and munches a little, looks round to see that the coast is clear, and advances cautious again, ready for a go if you are rough. Well, you soft sawder it all the time: so-so pet! gently pet! that's a pretty dol!! and it gets to kinder like it, and comes closer, and you think you have it, make a grab at its mane, and it tips head and tail, snorts, wheels short round, less go both hind feet at you, and off like a shot. That comes of being in a hurry. Now, it you had put your haid up slowly towards its shoulder, and telt along the neck for the mane, it might perhaps have drawed away, as much as to say, hands off, if you please; I like your cast, but I don't want you, the chance is you would have caught it. Well, what's your play, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only scares the critter; but you stand still, stake the play, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only sevres the critter; but you stand still, stake the cats in the pan, and say, cope, cope, cope; and n stops, looks at you, and comes up again, but awful skutish, stretches us neek out ever so far, steelas a five grain, and then keeps a respectful distance. Now, what do you do then? why shake the pan and move slowly, as it you were gont to leave the pastur and make for hum; when it repents of bin's additional make for hum; when it repents of bin's additional state.

" Pa, will you answer me a question?"
"Certamly my boy."
"Well, Pa, is the world round?"
"Yes, of course."
"Well then, Pa, if the world is round, how can it come to

A BRANDY "SMASH."-Drinking Otard till you fall through a show window

PARODY .- Punch has the following witty parody of a nursery 50ng :--

"Hushaby, Pontiff, upon the sword's prop; When the world moves, the Popedem will rock; When the prop breaks, the structure will fall, And down comes Papacy, Pontiff and all."

D Sadrach, Meshek, and Moloch, how hot it is; I pity IIT Sadrach, Meshek, and Moloch, how hot it is; I puty omnibus norses and teamsters; I pity ignorant young mothers with techning babies; I pity the Irish who hiddle in a cellar, and take boarders in each corner; I pity consumptive seamstresses who "sing the song of the shirt" for six cents per day; I cuty danders with aight books; I pity cooks, b'acksniths, and red haired people; I pity any body who doesn't live in a retrigerator, and hasn't a Fan to temper the pit.

FANNY FERN.

FANNY FERN.

CURES FOR WIDOW'S COMPLAINTS—A hand-ome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of three distressing complat is with which she was afflicted. 'In the first place,' said she, 'I have intie or no appenite. What shall I take for that?' 'For that, madam, you should take air and exercise.' 'And, doctor, I am quite fligery at night, I am atraul to the alone. What shall I take for that?' 'For that, madam, I can only recommend that you take—a—lusband!' 'Fie, doctor, but I have the blues termbly. What shall I take for that?' 'Fur that, madam, you have, besides taking air, exercise, and a husband, to take a Neuspaper.'

Harn Hirs.—Punch says, considering how many members purchase their sears, most of the laws that are made in Parlament may be called our-laws.

It defines the poultry mania to be "a morbid tendency to brood over chickens.

In stating that Loms Napaleon prepases to restore the Polatical Chop, it remarks: "His friends, the Jesuus, will perhaps persuade him to revive also the Theoretical Stoke."

The Rapping Spirits pay no daily, for the simple reason that they don't rise to proof.

Methinks to kiss ladies' hands after their lips as some do, is like little boys, who, after they cat apples, fall to the paring out of love they have to the apple.—Seldon.

A late newspaper is very service on the Maine law, and "all other phatriane demonstrations," but contains in its column the details of three inquests, one homicide and two andden deaths, all resulting from drunkenness: An unlucky columndencence.

II The Winness says, the sum of £1000 has been subscribed for the widow and children of the Courses, one of the victors of the Month's lines.

Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL] TO ANNA.

A shadow of sadness hangs over my brow As I gaze on your parting Boquet, This token of friendship not valueless now, Though its it aves are all fading away.

Sweetly its fragrance still floats on the oir Like hopes that have faded and sunk in the tomb, Yellow there may blosom us brightly and fair. When these leaves have withered and lost their perfume

But a charm will be wanting if thou art not there Which performs and beauty must ful to supply For the plendors of nature, though brillianly fact, Receive a new charm from the light of time eye. W. II. F.

Colborne, July 21st, 1853.

JOURNEY FROM CAIRO TO JERUSALEM .- While our camels JOHNEY FROM CARRO TO JERUSALEM.—While our camelia were loading, I walked again to the Arab burial place. Even in this desert is felt the instinct which prompts us to bountly the resting places of the dead. The region produces a blaccost plant, with a large bulb and large thick leaves of a deep great color. Bunches of these were planted at the head and foot of many of the graves. A singular custom prevails here, of laying the garments of the dead on the ground above them. Action the property of the propert head of one of the graves lay a woman's bine cotton dres, at tresh almost in appearance, as if it had just come from the local I remarked several articles of male ature, some of them made decayed by the length of time they had remained on the ground. On one poor fellow's grave lay only his thrum cap, probably the sole part of his raiment which was thought in a fir condition to sole part of his rament which was mongen in a first solution to serve as his monument. The grave of a child fixed my auction, at each end of which a branch of the plant I have already menuoned weas growing treshly, and between them lay a budgarment of blue cotton, and another of white with a crimse

garment of blue cotton, and another of white with a crimse stripe running through it.

Near by, and probably dragged away by the jackals, was the shar of a lamb with a soft silky fleece, which had formed its child's outer garment in winter. I replaced it on the grave, and could not help thinking how tenderly, to judge by these token, that child must have been cherished, and that, when it was cannot dead from the humble abode of its parents, there has brown tent pitched on the green sward, the neart of its maker was the country of the same way. must have been pierced by a surrow as sharp as is felt at such less in the most civilized country.

One of the entertainments of our journey through the deep

One of the entertainments of our journey through the deer was reading books of travels relating to the country through which we were passing. Sametimes as we sat on our extra we read aloud for the benefit of the rest, and in the evening, so fore we become drow-y, thich was early enough, a little was generally employed in this way. For these evening relatings, we frequently took parts of the Scriptures, to which the scenes around us gave a new interest— arratives of the journey of the early Hebrews to the land of Egypt, their abode in the country, their passage out of it, and wanderings in the deser, which once brought them to the very region in which we were travelling.—Bruant's Letters. travelling .- Bryant's Letters.

ANNIE MAY.

Gone from the hearts that love her, Gone from her home away; Gone in her childish beauty, Little Anale May

Gone like the moonlight's glimmer From the rippling stre in . Gone like the joyous pictures Of childhood's glowing dream.

Gone as the flowers of tearful spring, Gone as the due at morn! - Knickerbocker.

Gone like the songs of summer kith. Fled as the sure of dawn. But in a land of beauty,

' f never-f-ding flower,

Where care and surner come not,

(A holier clime than our.)

She dwelleth now, and kneels Beside the throne of God, In protects thin who ratesh The spirit from the sod.

OF FARRY FERN, the colebrated writer, is said to have much n.F. Farst. Ters, the celebrated writer, is said to have maximize. Her first hu-band was C. H. Eldridge, cashier of a Merchanis Bank, U.S. He died some five years age, ters the widow with an empty purse and two or three children. It second husband was E. P. Faunington merchant of Bester undower with two children. They lived together only above year, when Mr. F. left for the West where he at present rest and where he has just obtained a divorce. Fanny smaden on was Mills. The sale of her back has exceeded even Healt Te was Mus. The sale of her book has exceeded even Uncle To Cabin—10,000 copies having been sold the first week.

Caum—10,000 copies laving been sold the first week.

Extrangmentary incident, which might have led to first one grantly asserted, the other night at the palace. Pince and it is a meritary extremely asserted the other night at the palace. Pince and it is a meritary extremely asserted the other night at the palace. Pince and it is a meritary extremely asserted the other night at the palace. Pince and it is a moment, and then ha truth of rest, after the fetr, creating their strendams and retured to rest, after the fetr, creating their strendams and retured to rest, after the fetr, creating their strendams and retured to rest, after the fetr, creating their strendams and retured to rest, after the fetr, creating their strendams at the foot of their couch strikt a moment, and then ha tily withdrew. The alarm of the procedule the pince regardless of the hazard of attempting to sein, at the four them the said of his attendants attracted to the antechnically calle, arrested and dusturned the introder. Upon examinate the said of his attendants attracted to the antechnically are some 50 or 10, who in war time are monnied, and serie as a most 50 or 10, who in war time are monnied, and serie as a fine to the order of the so-called feldinger copy, of which is recommended to be one of the so-called feldinger copy, of which is the chambers adjacent to that of hear inthoresses, declined with the hazard part to that of hear inthoresses, declined with the his mirraneou, but on being warned that his officer with the other particles of the process of the process occupied coulter apparent to that of hear inthoresses, declined with the pince, and who as he had been told—a stocked to proceed as the princess occupied coulter apparent is processed as the princes occupied coulter apparent is processed as the princes occupied coulter apparent is princed and the results of the processes and that he would not have countered to be a second of the second of t

and will be retained in durance most probably until the er for his wonny - Berlin Correspondence of the Morning Chroniele

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THINGS IN CANADA.

Sta,-It is agreed on all hands that vice produces misery, and Sin,—it is agree unit as minus may consequence yet how many practice it in its miss various forms. But a tera-balling of future consequences to themselves must alarm all who are engaged in the wirk of exil. They prepare themselves by stiffing the voice of conscience which can be done most efficeunity by intemp rance; and as ardem sprins formsh the readiest m was of producing to oxication, it is usually resort d to for treat purpose. Furnishing this article so important in free and easy transactions is considered so furnitive a business that legions transactions is considered so laterative a business that legions have engaged to it, and bring all their tact and talent must the business. To insure success they have furnabled esta-solution as a coding to the wants of those needing that kind of a d, hence we have sleaded as looss for the rich and high minded, more cominant most for the common people and more dog below for the canadle of the streets. But as that intoxicating a ricle is on the list of taxable property and the traffic supposed to produce a small amount of moral evil, it is decread by the Powers that by total to recommit that kind of son from the very governon at that is set up and established to promote the best interests of the community! Formerly and in other commits Brothels were licensed and kept in connexion with Grogeries of every class from the highest to the lowest, but in Canada those beating houses for single men and their wives are not heensed by authority, and none are kept, at least not upon the old principle, which proves none are k-pt, at least not upon the old principle, which process that the morals of the governing bodies are certainly improving, that the movals of the governing bodies are certainly improving, and hence, Sir, in the course of human events the time may 6 in that your be aunthal city may be redeemed from the curse of 3000 licensed Houses, as well as the hondred and odd that get along and do so much good in the world without the me. It will be annual reform from the action of Parlament. Legislauvo bedies always go along the work of real reform when they are compelled to by pressure from without, and seldon until then. Their history for 2,000 years proves the truth of this assertion, and a monstry having so much speech making and declaring again Cicolge Brown and much to attend to, so much traveiling eating and drinking, so much speech making and declarming again t George Brown and other troublesome people, as our minosty have, cannot in justice be expected to do much in a direct manner by way of promoting virtue, love and to mis rance among the people. Some mink that day of good things for Canada is far off, from the fact mai while drunkenness and other crimes diminish in some places they increase in others, and whilst law and order prevail in the Western, marchy and bloodshed prevail in the Eastern part of the Province. While riot and boodletting are the order of the day at Quebec they almost despair, and their alarms are not any the less when they think of the declaration of the Attorney General Drummond, "that from the composition of juries there can be no hope of obtaining justice."

" Imrepid virtue triumphs over fate, The good can never be unfortunate."

And although Supersuron and Bigutty being entrenched behind Conforations Sole may outrage for a while the feelings of the Control of the Community, yet the march of intellect and improving morals continue, and although riot and bloodshed may fourth for a while, it cannot be long. The "ANYTHIN TOR MARKET PULICY" may prevail for a while in the Councils of the Canadas While the same principle is carried out in every form of crime any wine me same principle is carried out in every form of criminal among the vicious and degraded; [B] yet weshoold never despair. The spirit of the age is that of improvement in everything in morals as well as others. There never was a time whom such broad lines of demarction, were being drawn between the virtuous and the vicious as at the present time. Never before did tunus and the victions as at the present time. Never before did vice a, p ar a moster of such frightful men as now. Never before was the fact that drunkenness is the par it of so much come so apparent as at the present time, inver before was the drunkard looked upon with such intense teclings of pity as at the present time. People are now beginning to awake their senses and consequently are more capable of judging of the ments of the great question of moral reform in all the departments than they ever work before, and the verdict of the whole continuity will be, "the curse shall be removed, we will d liver our selves from the fourfold citl of Drunkenness, Ignorance, Powerty, and Crime."

I must now say Adieu,

THOMAS BARNES.

Otterrille, July 28th.

Otterville, July 28th.

THE SECRET OF GOOD WRITING.

The grand secret of good writing seems to be in this simple mix n By sare yet have and det befor you attenut to express
it. If you clearly comprehend in your own in ad wint you wish
to commontate, nature and reason, to commontate, nature and tice will in ist certainly teach you how to say it, and how to say

it in an appropriate insumer.

A single near is fully sufficient for one mind to manage at on, time. And it may be added, that if the idea is one of much importance, it would be the most dignified by being honored with nvale carriage.

Divide and conquer, is as valuable a rule in literary as in mili-Private and conquer, it as variable a rule in interary as in min-tary factors. The more extensive the them which the writer proposes to horistin or discuss, the less, usually, he has to say upor it. Such subjects can be mastered with case only by dess-conding from generals to particulars, and treating of the subject in their individual parts.

There is nothing more popular, especially with young writers, is a unmaney of style. This manner of writing is containly exthen transact of styre. then unmancy of styre. This manner of urnoring is cottainly ex-cellent in us proper place, but there are many topics which do not require this quality, and many indeed are much humbled by it. The language of every dissertation should be that which is best calculated to express the thought in the happest manner. As the rays of the son will not enkindle a blaze unless arough to a fixus, so the thoughts of a writer will not see the hears of his readers on live, unless all are made to converge to a single raint.

Some writers seem unable to express themselves in a cool, caim, ra ional manner on any subject. With them werey virtue is gud-like, every fault felony, every broze a temposi, every mot-chill a mountain. They appear to think their manner of

was log to sublandly, but their podictous, reeders (ii they have any such) call it turge ity and absurdity.

Such care congregative and manufacture. The design of angular congress expression to thought—that style of wring, therefore, must necessarily be the best which most period by conveys to the readers' must what the winer intended be should understand.



Pauths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from 11 -- Preserve at 2 0 0

STRANGE EXPERIENCE

us the norld i vo journeyed much. I we known a person play at white the distributed in th I we to wend it not one to.
And my experience is such
An you wall should plant.
I to see, the worst, free sees
(i), we call d, hu non ki d,
Where oh site but its to quest
Of what they never had.

Pse known a min who risbed the poor,
And yet we rich that eff.
And die ein ein erger (com als door,
With plate upon the shelf
Pse seen a pungle who ju die sold,
Hate heard a generater goal),
And k a waa wiff who did not seeld
Upon a washing day

Pire known a 1 wyer ple d a cau e,
Who never sent in tall,
And known in detect of tof two)
T be fire pre-expansing pat
Pire known with design a speck the truth,
Pire heard a person weer,
And known a he chann over, in sooth,
Who charge i but i with fire

And known a he chann over, in sooth,
Same time spot it we, i think,
I saw an longest man.

MR. EVERET: S DISCOURSE.

In Mr. Everett's late discourse before the New York Historical Society, we find the following fine passage in regard to the disof America ---

No chapter of romance equals the interest of this expedition The most iscenaring of the works of fiction which have issued from the modern press, have to my taste no attraction compared with the pages, in which the first voyage of Columbus is described by Robertson, and still more by our own Irving and Prescott, the last two enjoying the advantage over the great Scottish historian of possessing the lately discovered journals and letters of of Columbus house?!. The departure from Palos, where a few years between had begged a morel of bread and a cup of water for his waxworn child—institut from the word at the or its wavent cano-ins that trivel to the word at the Canaries—his ettr nee upon the trade winds, which then for the first time filled a European sail—the pottentions anations of the needle never before observed—the fearful course westward and westward day after day and night after night over the unknown westware day after day and injust after hight over the unknown occan—the minimus and ill-appeared crew; at length the tokens of trid—the cloud-banks on the western horiz in—the logs of drift-wood—the fresh shrob floating wate its leaves and berries—the flock of land birds—the shoals of that that inbala shalfow water—the indescribable smell of the abore—the inviscious water—the indescribing similar the state—the hysterions preservant that ever goes before a great even—and finally, on that ever memorable right of the 12th of October, 1492, the moving light seen by the sleepless eye of the great discoverer hunself from the deck of the Santi Maria, and in the morning the real undoubted land, swelling up from the besom of the deep, with its plains, hills, lorests, rocks, and streams, and strange new these are incidents in which the authentic listory of the di-covenes of our continent excels the specious wonders of romance, as much as good exerts tinsel, or the sun is the heavens outshines the flokering taper."

THE CALLYS OF BYTOWN.

During the late visit of the Governor General to Byown the Cadeta presented to him the following address, to which he made the following judicious answer. His Excellency by his example has the power of greatly farwarding temperance in Canada, by a discontinuance of WINE DINNERS AND SUPPERS. We fear, however, that many gentlemen, like his Excellency, think temperance for the poor a good thing, whilst WINE FO RICH MAN'S TABLE every day, is periorily proper. There is a wonderful deal of hypocrisy in ail this. We were later informed that a gentleman who wi-hes to be thought a great friend of temperature at Qu bec and it'n has addressed Cadets there, is very hard of suppose his cosmpagns. The poor can never be made temperate whitst the rich drink. If the rich be sincere in desiring the discontinuance of drunkenness among the poor, they must set an example - [ED TOX SOY]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCLUSION.—
We, the Choice of temp rance of Bytown, subjects of Her Mayory, they have said end dend a, in common who has seniors, beg to approach your Excellency with humble expressioned our welcome, upon this your first voir to our mittee Town, and treat your biref stay amongst us may afford you pleasure and railsfaciling

Suraired as we are, on the borders of yet unexplored forests, small errors.

with the hosternus hum of the sable thraws continually ringing deracteristic of a l that surrounds us; nevertheless, though our words may be rule, yet they are sincres, emanating from young hearts, which current a wed-merited affective for the insustance. Sovereign who sais upon the British Throne, warm attachment to the Communion of our country, and the deepest respect for Your Excellency's person.

Your Exchency a person. We have multiple the property of the Country, by giving your countenance to Mechanics' limitates, the diffusion of Education, and the promotion of general improvement may, and we are combined that such excitions will not be without happy results. We have good reason to be there that yet is a contract to the contract of the c do not think it unoccoming of your station to look to the ancial went-being of the profile, with which we, as a Body, are more especially coverened.

We have wheresed, and many of us have indirectly suffered, from the even resuming from the general use of Interacting LI quotes, the effects of which are as demorating as they are injurious to the human system. For the provention of an appetite for these pursons, we have associated ourselves together, in common with 11 go numbers of the youth of the Province, and with some success. We are what our nation implies, Calded in the army of Temperance. But, while the traffic in Interacting Liquors is sanctioned by the law of Canada, and their use tradinged in or counteranced by the most learned is the land, we cannot hope to be entirely successful. Thus, while the indurcements for dissipation are counteranced by 1 vs and encouraged by example, it is too intuit to expect that our numble efforts with from the even resuming from the general use of Intexteating 13by example, it is too much to expect that our numble efforts will of much avail

to of much wan. We would therefore, most respectfully but earnoully pray, that your Excellency would impress upon the People of this great Country by your counsel the necossity for abstaining from indulging in the use of intoxicating Everages, so injurious to

indusing in the use of inductating beverages, as injurious to themserves, and so permissions to the well-being of society.

That you may recurs from your present tour in safety and health to the bosom of your hobbe Family, and that God may be see and direct you in carrying out your responsible missions in Canada, and bestow upon you long life and happiness in your disanguished career, is our earnest prayer.

To this Address His Excelency made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,-

GENTIEREN.—
I am very sensible of the kind manner in which the Sons and Cado.s of Temperance welcome no to Bytown.

No hing has affinded me greater sanafaction since my arrival in this angibbrhood man the information which I received respecting the extent to which the principles of Temperance obtain in the rep-ion of the O.nawa, and the general tribute which is borne to the benefits which bare resulted therefore to the commonity at large.

moning at large.

No one is more alive than I am to the Inghiful evils entailed upon access by Interior rance; and without lizarding an opinion on disputed points as to the best mode for obvising these evils, I beg to assure you that in all measures adopted with this tiew, which in my judgment I bestere to be right, you may cal-culate on my support and sympathy.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF THE S. OF T.

DEAR Sir,-It is a question among Stoicks and Grog-bruisers. what duties the Sons of Temperance have to perform. Permit me, through the columns of your praiseworthy periodical, to answer a few of their questions:—

answer a few of their questions:—

It is our duty to put down intemperance, caused by the meet of alcoholic liquids; it is our duty to see after our country's well-tare; it is our duty to counsel with the inebrate, to change his present med to fixing as a supporter of innkeepers; it, is our duty to encourage temperance lectures, to support temperance periodicals, to discountenance the use of malt and spiritions. If quots, to pay frequent visual to other Divisions, to open requent visual to other Divisions, to open requent visual to other Divisions, to accourage and yeard assistance to the Daughters of Temperance, and our THEA WHEN A PROPASAL IN GIFFEED, to circulate subscriptions in favor of the Maine Law, to give a right work in a pool cause, to expect of the Maine Law, to give a right vote in a good causa, to expei all official men, who do not look after their feitow beings; to enad official men, who do not hook after their feitow beings; to enjure into our order, and see why the brethren do not attend more regularly; to bring in propositions for the good of the order. It is our duty to let tapilers know that we are not yet defunct, as it is often to proted. Brothers, may we say as the prophet said of old, "Lord, mine eyes have seen thy glory, now let thy servant depart in peace." So when we see the hydra-lizaded monsier, intemperance, bardshed from our land, then we may lay our regalia ande and depart in peace, and leave the world to reflect, upon the many trials and deficulties that the Sons of Temperance had to encounter before the bant-lineat of intemperance. It is nor the many trials and difficulties that the Sorts of Temperance had to encounter before the banishment of intemperance. It is not duty to discourage the practice of feeding men with feasis, before electing them to office, as has lately been done. Brothers of Temperance you see how many of our legisladite members require a little looking after before they will do the right thing, just such min we want out of office as soon as praishes, we want then of morening and common sense, not men that will strain at a guarand an allow a camel.

EDWARD L FORSYTH,

A. R. S of Port Robinson Dirinon.

Crowled, August 121, 1852.

"Sex Seroes."—The remedy for couple soil is simple and casy, but it must be prome. When a person is attacked, he should be carried immediately to any crecion and more airy place near at lead—the lead and shoulders kept clevated—the colling and everything tight about his person located—and end tester declared soudering and plentiliany on me treat thin in terrica. A B. While his is giving in a sin. It he docted. A saide of the sin is not materially different in a symptoms and effects from an strack of apoplety. In both cases, there is a congestion or effusion of blood upon the brain. Persons of apopletic linker are the ones most lished to be an issue. The signs of its constitution and so blend discusses, togging in the ears, demission sight, and promise the last. Whose such symptom, are experienced, it is been to get out if the sain as soon as parallely.

ERRATA -A mistake occupied in the omission of a paragraph in the American temperance nows of last week-also seems other

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS. this paper will be issued no Tex noxes, where during the year It will conclude pages—the two last being excited maderathements, and will give news of the day, political and or, er news accipation price for 1553.

5s cy in advantage of the conclusion of the conclus

- - 5s cy in advance

The Canadian Son of Comperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself eright. At the last, it brieth like a serpent, and a singesh like a serpent, and colour is the colour in the colou

TORONTO TUESDAY AUGUST 16, 1853

HYMN-THE EVILS OF STRONG DRINKS.

Ye gazers on the wine cup's charm, its dattering batts beware; Lo, wisdom sounds the loud alarm, To guard you from the snare.

Though glowing with a crimson hue, it moves itself aright, And sparking like the pearly dew, it promises delight.

Yet turn aside thy longing eye, Those charms are false and vain, Beaceth their tempting surface lie The germs of death and pain.

The germs of the way Whose beautorus changing of the noon-lide While glist'ning in the noc Invites the travilor nigh

But 2000, also, the victim feels,
"The paralyzing stroke,
And poists through life's current steals,
Th' illusive apell is broke.

-Cruseder, N. H.

Thus he who seeks the fistiering bowl,
And quaffs the nector bright,
lade-third soon in flesh and soul
To feel the deadly blight.

(Let but this foo invade the home,
Where peace and plenty reign,
And like a fiend from darkness come,
Ho turns their bliss to pain

Though friendship's flowers delightful bloom,
And richest fragrance shed,
lifs viper tooth the root consumes
And all their glories fade.

Then dash the pois nous cup eside,
"Its maduess to delay,
As from the whiripool's dang'rous tide,
O turn and haste away.

Let Temperance on thy binner shine, Whose fruit is health and joy, And look no more on rum and wine, Which flatter to destroy.

THE TWO GREAT QUESTIONS-WHICH IS THE MORE IMPORTANT?

THE CLERGY RESERVES - RELI-GIOUS EQUALITY.

The late Commisioner of Crown Lands lately informed us that the value of the Clergy Reserves is now about £3,000,000, besides ey on hand. They consist of the best of lands yet unsold in all parts of Upper Canada. To dis-pose of these lands for the benefit of all classes in Canada is, there fore, an important question. No ant matter that, in a young rising country, all religious classes should feel that the law makes no invidious distinction between them. Man being a religious be-ing, it is important that he should be allowed to worship God as he pleases, and that his conscientions oninions should be favored, or raequally respected.

In view of the value of these

Reserves and the religious ques-tion of NO STATE CHURCH, then this is an important question, very much so, to Canadians.

Yet after all it is one of dollars and cents chiefly, at least that is its present most important frathe expenditure of large sums of money, gives any particular entirely that is to be dreaded. On this question the country is very much divided—the so-called dissenting classes of religionists being mostly in favour of secularizlands, and the Church of England and many of the Ca-

of England and Idany of the Ca-tholics opposing it.

The Clerry Reserve question will be settled by a son of com-promise by the Ministry. This compromise will be as unjust as is the present position of the

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, TE EPRANCE MOR-Alas.

On the other hand, the litraffic of Canada costs Canadians in time, money waste and destruction of property, certainly over a million dollars a year! '— Here money is deeply concerned. It costs the people an immense amount of mi-e ry in shape of diseases ari-ing from strong drinks—si-cial and domestic disquietude audden deaths from ac idents-violent deads 1 om suicides and crimes. Such things cannot be estimated by any monetary value. The sts of the soul--the tates of other children and wives, are deeply concerned, morally and in pecuniary point of view .--Drunkenness and its effects being clearly hereditary, it is and its effects a thing of present and coming time. This question, ing great as is its value in a moeiary point of view, is of for greater importance from its other san ets. is MORAL other aspects, in MORAL!
AND SOCIAL EFFECTS. |
If money be weighed in the | balance, it is or twice the va-lue of the marcet !! the Clergy Reserves. This inis not over half a mitlion of dollars annuallywhereas the annual drain intemperance is OVER A NIL-But how dare we weigh with dollars the present and eter at happiness of man? THE PROHIBITO-LIQUOR QUISTION is then of three told the im-portance of the Clergy Re-serves. Voters of Canada should bear this in min i, and act accordingly Let no temperance man at the coming elections vote for any man who will not pledge himself to go right on this momentous question.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MARE'S NEST-MR. McQUEEN OF HAMILTON.

William McDongall, editor of the North American and Mr McQueen, editor of the Hamilton Canadian-the first the mouth-

piece of r. Rolph, the other the poor tool of Malcohn Cameron have lately thought proper to wette, as they suppose, severo editorials against us. An doubt the secret motives of both are seen dirough by the public, and some might say we know the cause of these attack-, pass them by. So we would it it were not the incumbent duty of all having the control of a press to expose corruption - to expose men who fill their pockets, and corrupt the morals of the country. McQueen of Hamilton is smarting under his discomfeiture on the liquor advertising question, and like a prostrate serpent hisses through he Canadian his pent up venom. He rose from the dirt a few years ago, (being possessed of an aptness at scribbling), and unlike such men as Elma Burrat, who slithou, " once in the humblest ranks, yet had the gold of nature in himhe carried his shiny mucky nature, up with him. He was bred a Scotch protestant, yet we find him regardless of truth-the welfare of his country, and the world filling, his roven co unins week after week, with abuse of the Italian partial Gavazzi, and with fulsome praise of a priest-ridden ministry who disregard the rights of free religious discussion and protestant interests in Lewe Canada. A creature like he is, destitute of all moral and relations character, bowing his soul like a menual to the whoms of any minister who will pay him, is a fit associate for such a man as PLATFORM McDOUGALL. The co-abuse of two such men aimed at us is therefore not surprising. One universal burst of indignation from the temperature public consigned the inconsistent "Spirit of the Age." to obsvion, whilst and r Mc-Queen's control. The few dapes who had been so silly as to guarantee such a man success, to save themselves, have revived it. but in doing so as they changed the editor, they should also have changed the name. The name, associated with its former eduor, will rum it. Is it wonderful that a man who would have the impudence to try to make the Sons of Temperance sanction liquor advertising-thus to gulp down the vilest incorsistencies as moralists-who, under the mask of a liberal Scotch protestant, would excuse the catholic riots of Quebic and Montreal, and orand as a tanade and fire-brand unworting of sympathy, Gavazzi, who had sacrificed everything for his country's liberty and religious truth-should asperso us for being true to the principles of Sonship and of Canadian progressive reform? Not at all. How could be, who could reconcile wa'towing in the gutters of drunkenness in one year, with spouting and writing for pay temperance speeches and atticles the next, be expected to have any more regard for liberty or his country's true welfare? It is not wonderful that such a man should wish us out of the temperance and political ranks. He smalled hims if out as a temperance editor-and every ma- who takes his pointful sinet should east it into his face, as they would so much poison sent to corrupt their families. When his smoffed out paper stopped, he even had the unputence for some six we ke to send me liquor advertizing Canadian to men who had pind for a temperance paper, instead of the cash received. The A rth American of last Tuesday, contains a leader against us (incorporating near a column of abuse from McQ een in his Canidian.) these parties the head and from of our off nee was, not giving all the praise of the prohibitory liquor law movement to Malcolm Comeron-was our speaking of the praiseworthy efforts of Messrs. McKenzie, Brown, Wright, and Gamble. Now let us for a moment stop to analyze these efforts, and the ments of the parties. Moleo,m Cameron, it is true, has been in word and personal example a prominent friend of to al abstractice—but it has never cost him anything -ne has never given his time or his money for it-tie has never established a paper to support the cause, and is exceedingly niggardly and mean in supporting temperance papers. He is incapable of making a ten minutes truly origina temperance speech-his effort in the House of Assembly being a fadure. He left the Division of Sons of Port Sarnia in a huff, without any good reason, the supposed ones being, either because many of its in inhers were friendly to Brown, or because n was too extensive to be a Son. Last February he wrote us a letter, that he was TOO POOR to take more than one copy of our dullar paper-having in previous years donked us \$} on the two copies taken, never paying in advance. It might be as well to remark here, that upon receiving the poor man's letter (he only receives £800 official pay, about £200 members pay, and has a large private property besides,) we told our book-keeper at once to ease our books and his pocker of the expensive dellar. This fetter may be published with other facts in cur possession individual (poor too) in this county alone, took 100 copies of this paper for four months last year for gratuitous distribution, and we have spent hundreds of dollars for three years past, in advertising and otherwise, without any compensantion from the temperature public-the paper not more than covering its expenditure. With att this Malcolin Cameron is a total absoliner, and we admit is entitled to credit for his efforts. McKenzie has been a constant friend of temperance for 30 years. His children are cadets, and his daughters are in its favor. He voted for the Maine Law contrary to a public meeting held last year in his county, and his personal example has been always in favor of the cause. Mr. George Brown is also a triend of temperance (perhaps not a total abstainer,) yet an able writer and speaker in its favor. George Wright and William Gamble (atthough distillers) voted to deatroy their own business. Yet McQuesn and McDongal say they are entitled to no credit, that all the praise must be given to a man at many words but little accretice, Malcoim Cameron, whom

they have the presumption to call the Neal Dow of Canada. If Malgolm Cameron had not introduced the Manie Law some one else would have done so. Our offcuse then consists in not whitewa-ming, with community praise, this Causdian Neal Dow We have long made up our mond that a man who is corrupt as a political man, cunnot be a grod moralist. Mr. Cameron is a loud patriotic brawler out of office, but one of the most selfish and tune serving in office. His career in 1849, 1850, and in 1851-2-3, clearly prove this In the temperance more ment, whilst we would give him credit for what he do-s we would not say that he is not ucting with political designs; and we will not be his parasite, but will praise all who act right on this a testion.

Mr. McDougail of the North American has the effrontery to say that we, as an Editor, Asie the Cause of the Decline of THE ORDER OF THE SONS IN CANADA-FITAT WE ARE, IN HIS LELIEF, IN LEAGUE WITH THE RUM INTER-ESTS. He has been perusing the report of the last Session of the Grand Division at St. Catherines, by which he sees that the Older has decimed. Had he tooked through the same he would have seen that the Report of the Committee on the Sale of the Order assign the true causes of the decline-the two procipal of which are non-attendance at division Rooms, and soy. PAYMENT OF DUES. JE How has he as one of the Sons acted in this respect? Has he even evinced any interest in the Order -us he ever attend his Division according to his vow-did he pay his dues quarterly, or did he not pay at the end of two years? What has he ever done for temperance? What has he writen in his paper in his tevor? One article in the Globe of last wister is worth all he ever wrote. Yet this selfish man (whose whole sort is wrapped up in an impregnable settistiness and desire of other or government pap) - who walks our streets LIE A THIS CASSIUS-ambitious without talent or principle-has the imperamence to say that we are in league with the rum sellers We have expended in this city, often out of our private purse, near three thousand delars a year in carrying on a temperance paper. In 1851 his North American was sustained principally by our work, amounting to over a thousand dollars. At that time too his columns will exhibit many an extract, many a stoke column from our mac, as he calls it, fibbed without pay. In thu year whilst our money bag was wish him, we were not destroying the Order, but according o his Published Editorial, Worth OF THE SUPPORT of the temperance public !! How base must any man be who can thus belie himself. Such conduct is only equalled by his remarks last winter, accusing us of professional miscondec, when his columns of September and October, in 1850, declare positively that we were injured and innocent. Nay, such conduct is exceeded by, after having held up, for two years, to the public a PLA1FORM OF PRINCIPLES-loved by the old reformers of Canada, and when he had gulled some 2000 of our best men to take his paper, induced to do so by his loud professions of PURE CI TAR GRITISH, his SALE of those principles to Hincks and a cor. opt combination ministry, FOR A MESS OF POT-TAGE, in the shape of official and Government advertiz menta When the conspirator had thus shown his character-wh u self was satisfied, down goes INDEPENDENCE of PARLIA-MENT BILLS-down goes the BALLOF -down goes the principle of LOCAL ELECTIVE OFFICERS, biennial parlaincuts, representation based on population, abolition of chancers court, no pensions, law reform, RETRENCHMENT!! of the Cameron kind in 1849! &c. &c. Then to settle the clerg Reserves, as Price and Baldwin wanted to do it, was all rightthen to try the Rectory fraud by the Court of Chancery was at right!!

Now this Mr. McDougali is the man who assails us who have fought in the temperance ranks all of our life, edited and early lished the first temporance paper ever started and successfully carried on in Canada West, and been true to progressive refera since the year 1830. He and all trainers shall feel our lash, le them write. He says the order of the Sons is declining. Its declining to some parts of Canada, but not so much as the ordered the Daughters and Cadets. The order declines in some of the American Sinces. Certainly we cannot be the cause of all this The cause of this decline in addition, to what we have before said, may be traced chiefly to the introduction of men of m principle—to inconsist news into the order, by the exclusion of men of colour, and chirtly to the general selfishness of men a meso times in society. These causes we have combailed if three years with all of our power.

THE WAY TO GET TO THE DRUNKARD'S HEART

I remember we were called on Saturday afternoon, raise urgently, into Bristol. As we neared the gate of the "Fire Es public house, we perceived that the road was literal gine" public house, we perceived that the read was likend blocked up by return waggons and horsers, the oursers of whe were in the public house. A boy was sent for the drivers. "We is that you, it—?" exclained Mr. Budgeit, as a stout-built inow, with a face like a weep, came rushing out of the loss grasping his heavy whip in the one hand, and heatily drawing the back of the other over his mount fresh from the can—I m say to see you there; here, come round to me;" then lowering to come, he said, "B—my poor fellow, you have a wife at force, he said, "B— my poor fellow, you have a wile as children at home. Have they anything to cat?" "Not mad it be also anything to cat?" "Not mad it be also arrived to force a smile only countenance, though he evidently for a shained. "Well, tollist," commund Mr. Bodgen, "how much have you spent?" "Why, threep ince; but I had it gee'd me by the lady at hat 'cail"— Well, never mod who gave it to you, but tell me what you spent as you went into Bristol this norming?" "Woy, threepence." "Well, the lady duth't give you that; but no matter how you came by the money, so that it was honestly obtained.—What I want you to think about is this: By your or a second how you came by the money, so that a war wan any consuled.—
What I want you to think about is thus: By your or a showing,
you have spint sixpence to-day on beer; if you have come the
same every day this week, and I fear you have, then you have same every day this week, and I fear you have, then you have three shillings in your pocket less than you have had. Now, as you to a 'no, just consider how many little things that three soilings would have bought for the real comfort of your wife, yourself, and your children. You say you fear they have but inte to ear at home now, and you have spent supence on yourself. Is that kind? Nay, don't make any excuse. I kin wyou feel you have done wrong. Don't, my poor fellow, repeat in.— a drunkard; and the bible tells you, 'Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God.' It will lead you into all wickedness; and the bible tells you. 'Prunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God.' It will read you into all wickedness; and the bible tells you. 'The will read you into all wickedness; and the bible tells you.' The will read you into all wickedness; and ter man. Poor B.— Instened; the assumed sinte disappear d; his face an k almost into its boson; and the became evidently ashamed to look at us. At the close of Mr. Budgett's remarks, he to what his hat me respectful manner, and san wan much apparent I cling, "Thank you, sir, it's very good for gentlemen acce as ye it to salk this way to poor men like me. — The Succes ful Merchant.

THE MASONIC AND ODD FLLLOW SOCIETIES IN Canada are respeciable and influer ti-1 bodies-we wish we could say that they set a good temperatice example. On the contrary, at all the great parties and dinners giv. it by these Societies alcoholic liquora are used in extravagance. Witness the late display in Whithy Village. Some of the lodges of the Caradian Odd Fellows, we believe, are temperate. The following proceedings on the part of portions of these Orders in the United States are very gratifying-and are strongly recommended to the perusul of Canadian Masons and Odd Fellows. We cut them from the Temilars' Magazine:-

PROFASITY AND INTEMPERANCE -At the recent meeting of the

PROTABITY AND INTEMPERANCE —At the recent meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge, in Indianapolis, the following resolutions, reported by Judge Downey were adopted:

Resolted, That the use of profano language is, by this Grand Lodge, declared to be grossly unmasonic, and highly injurious to the character of Free Masonry.

Resolted, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is high-

y unna-onic for any member of the Masonic Fraternity to ensage in the manufacture or traffic of ardem spirits for a beverage.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all subordinate ledges under his jurisdiction, to correct the evils of intemperance in all their hembers as speedily as possible.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MOVE .- The Independent Order of Deput Art Jerralace Move.—Into Independent Order of Dd Fellows in Pennsylvania; a body numbering 44,000 memers, have passed the foliowing resolutions in their Grand Lodge with only eight dissenting votes:

Resolved, that any member of a subordinate Lodge, under the

mericion of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of the state of resertant in the state at toping shop, or, in other words, remay lyama, who shall keep a tipping shop, or, in other words, nicensed house for the sale of intoxicating laquors, in violation the laws of the state, shall be formally proceeded against, and, tound guilty, shall be expelled.

PITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

EST MPTUOUS AND OVERBEARING have the Ca hore rement of Lawer Canada become, that these Committees Capteringer an answer from the Secretary, who fall know is a CaL. The Quebed Committee, after the lapse of some air weeka, ag to get an answer from the Ministry, appealed to the Government and personally, when they were informed that their application before the Government. If Here is a comple of what a Catholication of the Capter of the Canada is a fixed by the Canada is the Ministry that Protestant Upper Canada is do oppland—this is the Ministry that Protestant Upper Canada is do oppland—this is the Ministry that such tools as the North ences, Hamilton Canadian, Leader, Book toodeman, and even Examiter. In openly praise, Such a Secretary as Moria should be permitted to retain power one day in Canada he in a day to the soil on which he treads. JESUITISM is at the bottom in this. What have we no offer for all this? A Representation giving a Province containing 200,000 less inhabitants than our equal animber of representatives—Classof Resigns 200,000 and 100.000 for the content of representatives—Classof Resigns 200,000 and 100.000 for the content of representatives—Classof Resigns 200,000 and 200,000 for the content of representatives—Classof Resigns 200,000 for the content of representatives—Classof Resigns 200,000 for the content of the

riginated by Pince-carried out by those who condemned them? the set going a few non-chorders II on mittand lines II. There is the correlation of the year of the House of the Y. The tierry Reserve Bill will be settled by an immune Note that There is a new town the settled by an anomore settlife on the part of Upp t Canada—IT a psymen of a settled or the part of Upp t Canada—IT a psymen of a settled or the text to L wer Canada and Rode out of our Revenues, two-thords on which Upper Canada pays ... "several stand rational accidents have occurred in the States lately — The Crystal Palace continues to increase in interest — It seems Governor Head, of New Brunswick, very imporping advised the Imperial Government to vivo the temperance act of that Province—which suggestion was disregarded Aust alia to opining the question of independence. The Indian patriotic (fricting of Gavazzi) and the Irish refugees are quarrelling in New York. (12) All the curse of Popery.



The Literary Gem.

MASANIELLO'S CALL TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

To my light-toned guirar, neath the sweet orange tree, I sang when my labor was done.

Till the voice of my country called loadly on me—
"Awrike from the shumber, my son."

There's a spirit that thee, in the meanest diaguise,
That will burst into glory and power.

When the time is at hand for thee spirit to rise— And now, brothers, now is the he

Not for joys of ambition, or lust of vile gold, Do I quit my rude home by the sea; But to win back the charter they gave us of old, When the nutle horse was curbless and free We have borne with our wrongs till forbearance is vain, Till our tyrants have strengthened in power; ut the arm of a pea-ant shall burst through the chain, And now, brothers, now is the hour!

While the bountiful heavens drep fames around,
Shall the fruits of the earth be de ied.
To the sons of those heroes that haptized the ground
With the red stream that glory sepplied?
To my light-toned gunar, heath the sweet orange tree,
No more when the light chadows lower,
Will sing my wind by only my country is free—
And now, blochers, now is the hour!

THE JUSTICE OF NATIONS AND OF MAN.

Man cumulative and man single is unjust; he pregs upon the weaker. All ancient fusions shows this, and the nineteenth century still exhibits him the same. What can be more unjust than the present attack of Russia on its weaker neighbors the Turks? If we are to judge man us we find him in history, injustice and tyranny are his predominating q alines. He is unjust as a savage, and almost equally so as a civilized being. The wars of the Hebrews on the Commandes were fail of the most horrid craelties, and were to a great extent wanton and unprovoked. Again, the wars of the Assyrians on Judea were equally so. The wars of Philip of Macedon on the Greenan States were causeless. Alexander the Great, like a madman, overran many pracetal nations. Xerxes and Darius most wantedly incaded the latte republic of Attens, and millions were repulsed by thousands. Rome picked quarrels with many nations, as an excuse to conquer them. They in their turn were invaded by r orthern horacs of westers Lurope for plunder, without the shadow of excuse. The Saracens overran Asia as robbers, unjustly—the Turks conquered Constantinopie without any justice. They are inpied to subjugate western Europe in the same way. Most of the European wars since have been marked by mjustice. Poland was unjustly paramoned off. The strempt to surjugate Engiand by Spoin, in Elizabeth's time, was without any good excuse. The history of man is a huge picture of oppression of the week by the strong. War seems to be man's natural instruct. Look at him in communities; his desire is to aggrand ze himself at the expense of his fellow-being. No greater evidence of this can be addiced than the Lynn trathe. Untilization certainly lessens this tendency in individuals, but it scenes to have hule effect on nations. All rengious seems are secretly hostile-act selfishly towards each other. Aim is condemized for his honest opinions. The Roman Cathonic can see no salvation for the Protestant-ne is a victim of heit. Processams-facts materal and mutal-show that the superstitions and monactions of Remainsts are injurious to man. Will man ever be better? Will peace principles ever prevail on this earth? Faces disprote it. Walin twenty fire prevail on this earth? Faces disprove it. Within twenty five great the two greatest and most created actions of the cartin, and most created and most created actions of the cartin, and most created and most created actions of the cartin, and most created and most created actions and the key los natural colors, and appears control tensors, and appears control to act the strange abole and the transce analysis, and talls to eating to carting the series for most or or ment or or ment, and talls to eating to carting the series of the control ment or ment or or ment, and talls to eating to carting the series of the control ment or ment or ment or or ment and talls to eating the control ment of the transce analysis and the series of the control most article and the series and the se

feet in lessening war. Let there is a conviction resting on the braces of nations, that they ought to not differently, that their welfare would be consulted thereby. The hearts of the Americans in the southern Sixtes tell them that they are guilty of the vilest tyratiny in keeping in bonds the poor slaves from generation to generation; the nation at large acce that this vice is corrupting them-sapping thrir liberty by inches. Yet selfishness come is justice. Slavery and drunkenoces, if not stopped, will incentably, within this century, split asunder and thoroughly corrupt the United States. Our own land has been the theatre of bloody ware-the ground of Fort Ningara-Lundy's Lane-Queenston-Chippewa-Moraviantoun-Platt-burgh-York fort -anii as it were, smell of the blood of thousands, spilled to gratify the pride of England, enforcing on American ships the right of search. A few evenings ago I should in old fort Ningara, at the dusk of the evening. Everything was quee will, save the lonely chirping of the cricker, and the thought struck me, this place sinche . I thood-here hundreds of men were slam by war. A march of blood and right collaster covered the human race, and we fear ever will. Men regard their own private interests, so do naciona-lar more than moral right.

THE SELFISHNESS OF MERCHANTS.

In Europe and America there is a class of men called merchants, including small dealers, grocers, up to the largest dealers. No class of men is capable of so affecting public opinion as this, yet unfortunately it will be found that generally it lacks princip o. The mercantile classes are the second to move-the rich and aristocratic classes the last or third. The beginners of all moral, political reforms, are the poor, aided by a few from the other two classes, chiefly humane, hierary men. Most merchants are so wedded to gain-to the almighty dollar, that they think of nothing else-oppose all changes and enterprise that interfere with their business. Thus we find them worshipping for peace at the feet & of the corrupt tyrant that rules brance-we find the London merchants sending him petitions-we find the American merclaimts in favour of peace-opposed to most of the great referens of the day -probabition to the liquor traffic, alstmence, &c. Business from morning till Ligar is their god. At night they frolic and carous-indulge in various vice- in cines, and so they work until they think they have made a competence, and die a selfish race. The following verses are a saure on this everlants ing money-making spirit, which in time hardens the soul and blunts it to all philambropy. There are, of course, very many exceptions, but we speak of class. - Ep. Sox.

THE MEECHART.

The following lines, says the Des Moines Courier, were written by a countbutor to The Cashet, a paper edited by the ledies of St Authony, Monesota—away on the verge of environment and read each week during the water troutes before the Saint Anthony Lyceum. The piece needs but to be read in order that Anthony Lyceum. The piece is appreciated:

Tare and tret tous and net.
hophord, dry and wet,
loody mide,
Of every grade,
ie, retain will you trade?

Goods for sale, Holl or b le, or quarter, yard or hall: Every dye, Will you buy? or can sell ha choop no !!

Thus each day
Wears away.
And his his is insisting gray?
O'er bi- books
He sity "sly looks,
Counts his gain and lesits his locks.

By and bye,
the will droit the lodger book on high
Shall maided
flow be sold,
on he gri and used his grid.

REMARKBBLE PHYSICAL PHENOMENON--A SLEEP-ING GIANT-A RIP VAN WINELE

Our attention was called, lately, to a most extraor imary phonomenon. A full grown man, six feet and two inches high, 37 years of age; has slept for orarly 5 years, with only occasional and bere intervals of wakeluness. The name of time man, subject to or remarkable a suspension of the ordinary facotizes of time race, is Cornelius Brueiner. He is the sun of a farmer awing in the town of Clarkson, in this county, in wrose family the the sunder and appropriate the proposed consideration. on, the single and singular instance of provinged sombulency has ever occurred. The subject of nonce first left into this long sleep on the 19th of June, 1843, and since that time, has been steep on the 18th of June, 1843, and since that time, has been asake at different periods, from a few hours of tour menths at a time. It is remarked that when he comes out of this catalepsy, he appears to have to knowledge of the lapse of time, or of circumstances taking place white he alongs. The fit comes upon him instantly, without, so fer as is known, any warning. His cyes close, has jaws are set, his muscles contract, and his whole form is rigid, so that, if standing, he common in that attitude, partly bed over, and its me easy to put him down. He has command in this condition for months tozener, unable to speak

Various experiments have been tried to remore him to conveicounces, without effect. A setto has been meeted in the beek of the arch without producing any apparent effect, and on one secasion eagents people, modelined with sports or turp-runne, was put into his month, and no robbe smooth was caused by the was pur more more countries and wondered, theorizon and experimented in vain. The man sleepe on, livers, eats, retains perfect health, with a pulse at 80, and amount arrainon. When asleep, he may be placed upon his feet, and he win stand in days to getter, as he has been known to do for three days and days to getter, as he has been known to do for three days and days to getter, as he has been known to do for three days and days to getter, as he has been known to do for three days and in little for its test lim, it is necessary to i pays, and in that manner but hale lead a mount of the little lead a mount of the little lead in the little lead in little pry open his firm

impo-nion, just as any active man would receive an infimation considered sluggish.

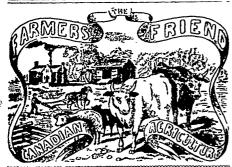
that he was considered sluggish.

Th bast time he was awake was about five or six weeks since. He was left nearly alone at home; and on coming out of sleep he got up and went to the lake shore where his brothers were; going into a grocery, he called for luquor, and asked the company to drink with him. On such occasions he is not volent or angry appears string, and in the full possession of his menual faculties. A slight indication that he is not enurely unaware of what is transpiring about him was given recently, by his asking his father if he i tended to allow him to be taken to New York. Several if he't tended to allow him to be taken to New York. Several parties had been endeavoring to get permission to exhibit him, and he appears to have become aware of it by some means, perhaps by hearing conversation about him. It is was the only instance of the kin t, we be heve. The fact that his cyclids are in a constant tremer, favors the idea of his semi-consensions.

This man is now in charge of Dr. Gardin r Ervis, of Brock-

port, who retends to exhibit him to the public, so that a thing so woonderful may be seen by all the world. A brother of the remarkable someanbolist accompanies him—a healtry strong man, six feet and two inches in height. Many of our physicians have visited the man at the place where he is lodged, Mr. Demarest's

Commercial Hetel, Front street. Efforts have been made to waken him recently, so that the faculty, who are deeply interested in the matter, may see him in his wakeful most. It is a little singular that whiskey will have the destred effect, if it is possible to get enough down his thout. But he resists the introduction of the liquor, and it is very difficult to get it down in any quartity.



A SONG OF LABOUR

The following poem was read by the author, W. H. Este, a Journeymon Panter, of Harr-hough, P., in answer to a took, given or the Lie Pilaer's Featural in Pittsburg, complimenting him under his well known was at garrer of We come in the side of hore. We come with our armor garded Tasald in the cone of Right! Arrysed on the chied of a tice, In buttle age last the wrong, We murch to the chied of buy Agidant the memory dominant of the theory of the weaker of Right and Duy Re-cared as a wrenth and knave,

Like an army rushes to battle
Where smoke and blood are sife,
8 you but not action
On the churcing not of Life,
For ye must be up and doing,
Bo forement in the first,
If you wish that Right and Labor
Should gate the glorious day!

From the Capital let Labor,
Domind her who is ahe will,
She know her right, are equal,
And deers maintain them still
And deers maintain them still
And the remujeration
For just and houst toll
Is all, he were askesh
In her bitterest turmall.

By all the past's great Wildom, By I.e mi ery and way. Me brethere, oh, I warmye, Taspura the Tyrant's blow,— —Pattobarg Despatch.

What if soo that honest Labor!
Be branded as a slove,
flast the water of Right and Daty
Be scored as a wreath and knave,
The day are losse is the Future—
The hour is drawing next
When every valor replich
The "better time" is here!

Then hurrsh for konest Labour!
Hurr th for the noble art!
Which the gonlus of a Franklin
Home'd with his he d and heart;
From the day that German persons.
Their con say and ago did bless.
The nightle trifft to maked.
Has been the press—The Press!

Here's health to the army of Tallers
And by to their kindly heart
Here's to hones Labor's compres,
And raccess to the "Army Army
For we came on the side of Labor'
We came to our given mightWe came to our given mightWe came to our given mightTo aid in the cause of Right'

THE WEATHER for ten days past has been intensely warm and very dry. On Sunday evening, the 7th August, there was a slight thunder shower-also on Friday last-just enough to wet the grounds. The theimometer would range from 90 to 96 in the shade constantly. Even the nights are oppressively warm. Water is becoming very scarce in the country-diarrheas and fevers are prevailing to some extent. We have have not had a warmer spell of weather for some years than has been experrienced in Canada for a month past. The wind is constantly westward. This weather was very tavorable to the wheat crops The little yellow birds are still whistling in the bushes. Humming birds are very common. Gardens are rendered almost useless, and from is injured. Green corn and ripe plums are in the market, also tomatoes.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.

Many popular notions about different articles of food (and there Many popular nonons about diluteral articles of lood (and there are few subjects upon which people indulge more notions), are totally disprayed by scientific facts. We proposed to write down a few well established truth, respecting the relative quantity of nummant in different kinds of lood, and the relative time occurrence in the contract of the c pied in their digostion.

In the first place, however, we would remind our readers that In the first place, however, we would remind our readers that it is, by no means, the article containing the greatest proportion of nutritions substruce which takes somest the form of blood and other necessary elements of annual life. Notifier is the most physical strength supplied by the articles combining the mest nutritional. Notice are almost entirely composed of nutritions material—ail; postores contain eighty-right parts of wasted matter to twelve of nutriment. Yet, the latter impart far more strength to the body than the former. Bread is more nutritions than meat; but meat is stimulating as well as nutritive, and is supposed to attengthen the bodily functions more than bread.

Another important fact to remember is that all stomachs are not alike, and that the calculations given below are appreciable to a healthy stomach. What proportion of healthy stomachs there are in the world, we do not know that the probability is that, in the majority of cases, lood is not digested as rapidly as nere stated. In some stomachs, food of a particular kind I rments, which interferes with complete digestion. This hap can most frequently with regard to vegetables—saw dust doctors to the contrary, notwithstanding.
In general, however, the most nutrinous, and the most easily

digested, are the best for health and strength.

Wheat is the most nutrinous of all substances except oil; contunning innerty-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter Dry peas, tuts and barley are near as nurmous as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, masmuch as they conwaste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Only one-forment. The notrouse part of the different oreas verse from one-fifth to one-right of the whole. Veal is the most naturous, mutton next, then chicken, then beef, last park. Fruits vary between two and three-tenths of nutritions matter, and their order is as follows: the most nutritions being placed first; plainbs, grapes, pricots, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, nelons. Milk comains less man one-tenth of natritious matter,

nelons. AIR commissies man one-man or management as at its mainly composed of water.

Of all the articles of tood, builed rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. True and pigs teet, and almost as rapidly. Anotes, it sweet matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pigs teet, strange to tell, are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, it sweet and ripe, are next in order. Vemson is digested almost as soon as apples. Rossted pointoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable batled, which excupy three hours and a half; more man beet or matter? Bread occupies three hours half; more than beef or funtion? Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Siewed oysters and baid egges are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour and a half soon-r than chicken. Roasted year, pork and saited beef occupy five hours and a half

the longest of all and les of food. - Ha iford Reciew.

TEA CULTURE.-The Rochester American says that a gentleman who has carried on both the coloration of the tree and tre-manulacture of tea from their leaves for years, and some of the time employed two hundred men at the work, has left the place, after an examistic examination of the soil and clumate of the South, for China and the East Indies, expressly to import a stock of young plants, superior in every respect to those cultivated by the late Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina.

A TALL PRICE FOR A SHEEP .- We understand that Mr. Jas, Dickson, of the Town-hip of Clarke, sold a Merino Ram, for which the purchaser paid him the nice little sum of \$500. Such rams are worth keeping. The gendemen who purchased it intends to exhibit it at the New York Fair.

THE \$500 SHEEF -In the remarks we made a week or two back about the price which Mr. James Dickson, of Clarke, received for his imported rum, we made a missake in saying that it was of the Merioo class; it was a cross of the Teeswater and Lucester. This sheep, which is no doubt the largest in America, was imported three years ago, and when in full conducton weighed 420 lbs.—when sold weighed 392 lbs, or about 60 lbs. more than the heaviest sheep known in the United States.

INDIAN CORS.-Rice is probably the chief article of sustenance of the larger number of homan beings; wheat of the next class in numb r; but the grain worch ought to be most cultivated and relied on is our Marze or Indian Corn. Its production demands rener on is our states or mutan corn. 184 production demands that and care, but the grawing plant can hardly be surpassed in laxurance or beauty, and we know nothing above ground—certainly no grain—of which so large an amount of food can be amountly obtained from a well calibrated acre. It is far more resimaniy obtained from a well calificated acre. It is air more reliable for a good yield than wheat, and the insects which assall it are far more within the reach of man's externinating warfare. It grows rankly and matures seasonably over two-thirds of the earth's habitable antiace, and under thorough cultivation, will yield the hundred bushels, or two and a half time of highly nutritious grain to the acre, besides a large amount of folder for cattle; or, sowed properly and cut green, as many as twelve tons to the acre of the best food our cade has been obtained. The world hears enough of our cotton cop, whereas our corn crop is worth three of our cutton any year of our lives. But our corn is mainly consumed at home, while our cotton in good part goes abroad.—Tribune, H. Greeley.

Delicious and Wholesome Beverage.- Take of the best white Jamaica Ginger root (bruized) 9 oz.; cream of tariar 1 oz.; water 6 quarts; to be boiled for about twe minutes, then strain; to the strain in diquor add 1 lb. of the best white sugar and again put on the fire and kept stirred until the sugar is port e 1y dissoured, then pour into an earth-in vessel into which has been previously put two drachins of tartaric acid and the rind of one le-mon, and let it remain until the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature, then add atablespoonful of yeas', stirring them well together, and botale for the, the carks of which must be well tied down. It will be in high perfection in a few days.

GUN CAMPITOR — Camphor is a vegetable gum semi-transparent and colorless. It is exceedingly volute. When express to the air, it flies off in vapor. On account of its strong and aromatic smell, it is much used to preserve cabinets and colabes from insects. From its strong smell has arisen the idea that it was a preservative against infectious disorders, but as it is possonous, cisease is more liable from the camphor than from infection. Although camphor is dissolved in water only in a small quantity, sufficient, however, is taken up to give the water both its ariumanc oder and its bitter taste. If some shavings of cam ther are thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a basin, the thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a basin, the precess will unmediately begin to move randily round on their centre, others from place to place. The cause of three materials unknown. Camphor exists in many plants; but it is charfly obtained from two plants—one, a native of Chura and Japan, much resembling the laurel. It is obtained by chapping the leaves, branches, most, etc, into small pieces, and placing them into a strong water. The other camphor tree is a native of Borneo and Sumaira. The camphor is obtained by splaning open the tree, when it is found in large pieces in the interior.

TEMPERANCE IS OHIO.—A very large and enthu-nastic temperance meeting, was held in Cincuman on the 25 h July, and a most spirited agutation is going on all over the State. General Carey, it is said, is the most influential man in Oxio. It is better that the Mante law will be carried there within a year. Cincuman there, as Boston in Massachusetts, and New York cit in New York State, are the great obstacles to the enseminating angreess of this law. AMERICAN LARGE CHIES. It is Cincinnan there, as Boston in Massachusetts, and New Yorkey in New York Sinte, are the great obstacles to the ensement is success of this law. AMERICAN LARGE CLIPES. It is surprising that the realty worldly prudent in cities do not so the nocessity of supporting the Maine law. The weath, heat and character of a people are increased by temperance, and error community is depressed just in proportion to its intemperance. On to the police courts of all cities and there you will see a pour of their vice and the fruits of intemperance. Let god by any city to have such groups of miserable wretches as frequest police courts? Is it good for any city to have the comes light from intemperance? Surely not, in any point of the police cours? Is it good for any city to have the crimes har result from intemperance? Surely not, in any point of way. The opposition of the initial course, evidences a goal correspond of morals. The bulk of city inhabitants are notified in to the welfare of their fellow-man. They are debauched-course in the heart—with adultery—fornication—glutiony addrunkenness. Hence they oppose temperance and al most movements. The true interests of all cities would be consoled by strict temperance linbits on the part of its inhabitants. For York city is become a perfect Sodom and Gomorra. Wond of respectability are even in oaylight garged and debanded, then destroyed. It is one vast sink of drunkenness—gambin and whoredom—the rum shops, small and great, being the case of all. Read what one of the most moral and influential pige of all. Read what one of the most moral and influential pren of that city says of it:

HAVE WE A POLICE AMONG Us?—By referring to &

Comproder's report of city cap, induire, we find conglustering to generate that we have a very costly establishment, called the Mr York Police, to which is paid annually half a million of dollers but when we look at the history of crime in the city, these police are nowhere. For example, in May, a young landingfully estimable character was kidnapped in the puboe stag. dered and thrown into the East River, who re her body was ford som after. But not the slightest clue to the offenders lawer 1,000 poince detected. So again in the case of the recent mark in a best on the East R ver. The best is found, with undorsed indications of a murder having been committed in it. There tim's trunk, with the initials on it, is also found, and a noeti stranger, with the same initials, including a reciderwois of 6 probable might of the cutrage, is also found; but there the histories. People are confident that a double marder of a great probability of the form sops. reopie are coindent that a double murder of a gent man and a hidy was commuted in that boat; but the police of detect nothing. Our upon such a police. We tell strang coming to New York, that they must look out for thrasen and the closer they keep to their quarters, after sun-down, a better.—N. Y. Organ.

AGENTS FOR 1853

AGENTS FOR 1853

The following persons are now our only authorised local agent Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new mans half yearly subscribers, to end in December, will receive the sense copy graits—half-yearly subscribers 2. 6d each, if poal in adress, otherwise 3s 9d. Persons not paying, re-possible agents mist parantee payment at the end of the year. If half-yearly subscribers not pay at the end of the year, and their subscriptions have to be lected by sending for the same, 3d will be charged in all cases in paper is weekly, and the half year commences with the first sens July Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will obbet an immediate converse for this paper in all their Divisions and and the community generally.

process weekly, and the half year commences with the lift wen a play Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will obbe an immediate canwass for this paper in all their Directions and rathe community generally.

C. W. Robinson, Woodstock. William Hill, North Williams and the community generally.

C. W. Robinson, Woodstock. William Hill, North Williams Balmar, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Ber Dundas—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Chinton, Persercany vision, Blenhaim—M. Shaver, Glanford—H. A. Grahm, Cor Trafalgar. J. H. Crowe, Petham—J. Rapelgre, Chippewa—Ev. Conner, Ningara—George Gilimere, Beam-wille—George Dest Vincent—Dr. Powel, Cohourg—James Unit, Cornwall—C. Co., Boockville—John Vert, Lumbton—James Fraser, Briown—J. Hargmift, Oinnabee—R. M. Stephena, P.-rt Dover. Williams M. Hargmift, Oinnabee—R. M. Stephena, P.-rt Dover. Williams & Inn, Middleton—William McCrory, Fergus — Will Umred Lampford, Osunda—Alonzo, Sweet, Walpolr—S. J. Lancaster. Lebi-Murtlock, A-laner, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Inn, Millock, A-laner, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Inn, Millock, A-laner, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Johnson, Oiterville—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Grabanil mond Hill—Faris Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay Inniell—Hambly, Noblejon—J. Rowman, Alaske Direion—E. R. B. Klienberg—Jannes Shaw, Port Gredit—Jo-hua Vannilan, George—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Mozna Jones, Stoppin—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Mozna Jones, Stoppin—C. Choate, Warsaw—Win H. Fonnin, Kemptwille—Win Rab Kington—Dr. Thomas Au-biton, Bash—Francis Finn Scarb Jossah Parkes, Provabill—Leonard Tautle and W. H. Fissy, Borne—John Sout, Montreal—Mr. Booth, Quebec—Dail Guire, Weston—John Terry, Sharon, James George, Sale-Guyler, Newland—A. Youne, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Cowb J. Telfer, Sammerville—

Communications.

Communications.

Poetry from Sylvicola received. Some pieces still on he other communities. Mr. II's, letter of Toronto well appearance.—"a dream" is received—is under consideration. Lett. Rev. G. K., of Aylare, is too controversial and personal by We know little of the controversy, and inserting the former were not aware that it would create ill-feelings. It will be a server.

Turny to Markers at the close of the work. August 1624 (Mulet'a extra superflow) per buttel. 23s 94 to 23s, Sirmel's blas 20s to 21s 34; Wheat—Fall, per buttel, 60 fbs., 4; 48; Oatmeal, per buttel, 22s 64 to 23-91; Rye, per buthel 55 £ 3-61; Butley, per buthel 48 fbs. 2s 61 to 2s, Oat, per buyle 2s 2d to 2s-54; Peas, per buthel, 3s, 44 to 4s; Putator, per old, 2s-64; new. 5s-64; Apples, per buthel, 2s-64 to 5s, Oat, per buthel, 48 fbs., 7s-64; Clover Seed, per buthel, 2s-64 to 23-24; per ton, 42s-66 to 5s, Straw, per ton, 40s to 45s, Oatserd 4s to 5s, Butlet, tub. per 15, 64 to 51; fresh, per 15 fbg 15 to 7d; Tarkes, each 4s-64 to 5s; Greek 1s 104 to 2s-64. Forky 1s 94 to 2s-64 forek; Handy per 100 fbs. 2s-64 forek; Decke, per couple, 2s-to 2s-64; Forek; Per 100 fbs. 2s-64 forek; Clover, per 1s-45 to 5s, Greek 1s 2s-65 forek; Decke, per couple, 2s-to 2s-64; Forek; Decke, per couple, 2s-to 2s-65; Forek; Decke, per couple, 2s-65; Forek; Dec TURNATO MARKETS at the close of the week, August 114

TORONTO ESPLANADE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Taylvo of the Noor, on MODDAY, the 19th Artu I, for the construction and filling the of the RPLA-A ADE. and WATER LOTE, according to the ERPLA-A ADE. and WATER LOTE, according to the exercit plant a deprine tion, which may be seen at this Office, on and after Mossay used; the 35th Instant.

By order of the Standing Committee on Wharves and Harbours.

C DALY, C. C. C.

A NEW FAMILY MEDICINE,

VALUABLE SPRING & FALL PURIFIER.

DR. BUCHAN'S APERIENT AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC BITTERS.

TO NIC BITTERS.

This medicine is recommended by the first Physicians of Langue and America as the most appropriate and truly in miles, yet successful general Panily Medicine ever around the content of mortal department of the properties of the properties of the properties of the blood in the extremitle, strengthens work serves, readers the miled chertuit and the bd yetche, incorrect the miled chertuit and the properties of makes and the properties of makes and the properties of makes and the properties of the

institute validable productions of the veget ble kingdom, the pure 1 and must concentrated form. It is an alteracy of great v bio.

The preparation octs if withinking in the liver and mucous subraines, corrects and prevents activity, and assumit tion tere greaty antices are used as food, and it is not live to early kind of consulprition, completed with defective more than the consulprition, and the sum to the consulprition of the consulprition of the sum of the consulprition is a sum of the consulprition in the consulprition is a sum of the consulprition in the consulprition is a cut. in consulprition consulprition in the consulprition is and in the consulprition is and in the consulprition in the consulprition is an invaluable medicine as well as in this leads in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in the consulprition is a consulprition in the consulprition in th

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it is a medicine of peculiar properties as a circular
of various complaints and diseaser, not mentioned

FAMILY MEDICINE, IT IS SATE AND DIFFICACIOUS.
VARRANTED TO BE SCREEDE TO ANY OTHER EVER
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SALE BY BUTLER & S. i. Israelon, HUGH ER, Modicil Hall, Klig Siret, and by S. F. URQUIHART, GEREAL AGENT, S. F. URQUIHART, GEREAL AGENT, Terante.

ORTHERN RAILROAD.

COLLINGWOOD HARBOUTL

ove applications having been made for Building Lots "Her and CHI Exes" the Sab criber takes this of slotsung the applicants and the public, that as RVEY is being made and Plans prepared, the Lots could be great.

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mk. May 15th, 1833.

ICHMONDHILL DEPOT FOR CHEAP GOODS.

rect from Montreal, New York and Boston.

Substitute that operatedly of informing the thin he has almostode in former intention of rade; notally, and that he now intends remaining at Bichall. He respectfully larvice Farmers and "set to dispect his crist and Will. A SONTING Section of Greek, Oractric. Hardears, Conclery, Odr, of Cite, for, Durga and Madissas, and in which as said at vory low saids. Every article will be saided in form and cold at "corning or radios. Intendiction of the control of the cold in their setumps to call (former and the cold of the corning to call (former and cold of the corner of the corner of the cold of the corner of the corner of the cold of the cold of the corner of the cold of the cold of the corner of the cold of the col

" A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING."

CLEARING OUT STOCK

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAVING closed his branch Store -the "ALBERT HGUSE," and removed the remainder of his Stock to his own

"THE TORONTO HOUSE," No. 60 KING STREET EAST.

So well known to the community for CHEAPNESS: desireds I clearing it out, together with an much of his SUMMER SFOCK, will cremmence on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1952,

SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BUT MORE ESPECIALY

THE T SE NE E E E E E E E And such Goods as are decidedly SUMMER STOCK. IN THESE GREAT AND ASTONISHING BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

CTTHIS OPPORTUNITY WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. ALL ANXIOUS OF SECURING BARGAINS MUST CALL EARLY.

THE "TORONTO HOUSE, No. 69, KING STREET EAST. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, 1853

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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

The Subscriber in returning his grateful ocknowledgement to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in but more, and destructs to chern it that patron see so therally be-towed, teps leave to call their attention to his orthography of the control of the orthography.

HATS AND CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS!

now open for site. Grost care has been taken to precurre the Laws Taninova and the nestert of five, in Logiston Sub-criter in preparing for the Trade his pre-cent Steek, which will be found on Isaqueina to be superior in quality, nester in ind h, and lower in prices than can be had at any other Let. Sub-shument on the Conduct of America. His pre-cent Steek competer of first Sulf Phase Associate Rows and colur No. Sub-faceric Cents, Treed Greef Sulf, and Glazed Cotton C prin endless variety of size and stylendard control of the sub-criter has commenced manufacturing life is concertion with his Copt Facers, and will supply the Trade and distance that the Control of the Sulf Control of the Control of Control of Control of Control of the American Control of C

ription mute, 18th April, 1853.

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional its times at his Unit wither, over Henderson and Co's Sore, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 1853.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BODTS, BOUTS, BOOTS

BROWN & CHILDS,

88, King St, Toronto; 130, Notre Dune St, Montre-I.

Thems: Manual extense produce 1900 poins doily. Their
rects effer all competition. Every attention given to the
red il patron in Town or Country. Liberal circling given on
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hose places. into, Jan. 1at. 1853.

MeNAB. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto. Toronto, January 1853. Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse, No. 12, KING STREET EAST TORONTO.

J GORNISH has constantly on hard a large assertment of BROTES and SHIDES of every description,—Alea, INDIA BRIBES and Ledges over those, which he will sell a price that cannot feel to give sait Ledion to those who may tave him with a cell _diverse prespiring a render to Raine, bet the "too Stand, No. 22, hing Streen, at Occase of Younge Street, Teorida

TAYLORS TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this vo. "tuning to inform the Temperature community and it putter in general, that he sun continues, as he has door for the lost to 2 year, to keep the above on med heads, oo strictly temperature principles. Thinkful for past fever, he would do in in its all who want a quick conforted and these home, while stopping for its above to well located for its above to well located for its above to well considered to the continues. Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steambests and Italinous and the landing of most of the Steambests and Italinous to well the street of the street

and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Rail in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.

Panting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

GILDERGY PEARCY

Bros to return his steerer thanks to the very liberal patronage beatoned on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and connections shop on Richmonad St., 3 downs East of Younge St., Where he can execute all the various transhors of his basiness with that well known neaters and deprich which herefore has secured for hims a consolerated where there of trade

Townsta, March 11th, SCS.

GILBERT PEARCY

Torreto, March 11th, :853.

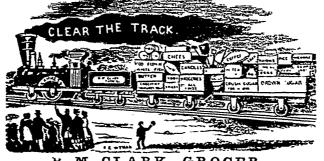
A. WANLESS.

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

The Advertises, from his long experience in the establishment of Messra Henderson & Bleet, of Edinburgh, and other contain interest is Scotlate, they as in from his friends and the Public, that he is supported in execute any description of work to the finest style of the art, however complicated. Arell 3th, FGS

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS
500 pieces Canedina cloths, Tweeds ard Flaurels to ex charge for Wool on the most for walls terms. Also, Cash puld for Wool, Sheep skins, Gost and Deer *Airs, by
WAULARK,

No. 3. St Lowerence Buildings, up Stairs. Forming 18th April, 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Terrein and the entrangeling country, that he has just opened a splending assertiment of

GROCERIES,

COMPRISING

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

Prices Now-Goods New.

REMEMBER the stand-R M CLARK octo Suret, near Temperature Suret, to the Sicoso Samutiy feed by Mr. Gothor, Sexpenan.

[27] Farmen' Province Likes to exchange, and FARMERS WIVES expedied with the Levi TLAS and SLOARS Can dis.

Can die.

THE M. CLARE conflictes to gammictum the centered NGAT GREIL LABOR-SAN ING AND ERABIVE. OA at Mind and English of all kinds worth and wide.

ONTARIO, SIMONE, & BURON

RAILRUAD.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, Sth. H. L.Y., the Proceeper Trains and run duty between Toronto and Bradfish, an follows

ON and after MUNUAL and Transho and Tradiers, as addoned with read with persons in Transho and Tradiers, as addoned standard accompany to be been a transho at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA, a M is been Toronto at 2 Mg r m, arrives at a transho at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 OTA and at 2 Mg r m, arrives at 1 Mg r m, arri

Superintendent's Office, T study, July July, '833

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

The Court is review the Associates for the current year will meet on TRURSD VI, the Cost institut, at one o'thick year, to been the run total properly associate the secondary of ST J MES WARD, and to review be associated and to the ST J MES WARD, and to review be associated and to the ST J MES WARD, and to review be associated and to the ST J MES WARD, and to review be associated and to the ST J MES WARD, and to review be associated and the state of the ST J MES WARD, and the sale present the state of the ST J MES WARD, and the sale present the state of the ST J MES WARD, and the sale present t

Like notice.

The Court will meet on Trendays and Fridays is each meet at the same hour, until the assessment of the City is realest.

By order of the Orart

OHARLES DALY, C. C. C.
Clerk's Office, Teropte, July 8, 1923

Received this Day.

RECEIVEU LILIS 2003;
AT the Berton Loup Story, Wise Bleached, Whale, Elo-phant, Lout, and M. chaecy (1814

At as Betting, P. chief, librets and Louize Leuther, A Hillm.ABP a. Go.

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

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E0 too Berling Cumputy".
And O. 4.7 amed Dis school Lester Berling—The Life
for put invarie, was wealth respectiting solution as exchanged
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Reform, reform is the ery of the day, White old I solitoned hards are paying away. White old it has troughted, or plobate twould seem, O er two old fishi and un med of pithing by she in

Let us glance at Torento, which a few years ago, Was dark Muddy York, Syon very well Koow. And see it to day, mosts our ettino the beat, And doservedly saying the Queen of the West.

Just look, if you please, at its elega 1 homes.— Its beautiful churches, their pure said their domes, While its flue public building, arceted with taste, Adorn the site of some old marsh) waste.

Its marshes have fled by the aid of our drains, its forests are open d by the speed of our trains; The past we have seen, the present we see, Web, well, we may ask, what the future will be

Even now, where the wives of Ontirio roor, And do nother white spray on the long person shore, That spot nothing acreal does referred invide, And the billow, give place to a grand E-planade

But reforms as important as these have been made, Winth greatly have altered the aspect of irrade, Old attion and old lather, old prices have press, And cuttoms much better are practised of last.

The Bowkers for Instance, which is few yours ago Would cost you a delive and sequenter, or so, A much flace style you now may procure, For less than one fourth of that sum, I am sure.

R is did you then think that the terms were hard, It you bought a good print for a shiffing per yard; But now y, um y, purch see for half of that price, A cioth quite as good, and a style just us nice.

Will you call at MoD DNALD'S? If it is but to try, From his well soft of Sock how the pryon con but? And we wenter to say, when you took through his Sto You will wonder you never have found it betate

The ethree story house, with the front pointed white, Which makes its appearance both graceful and light, With very long figures, which you plottly may see, Discribing its number as Oak Hendago and Trage.

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Treats, Sin Verch 1857

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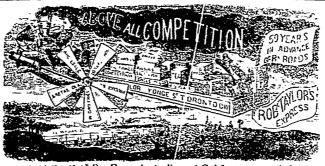
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