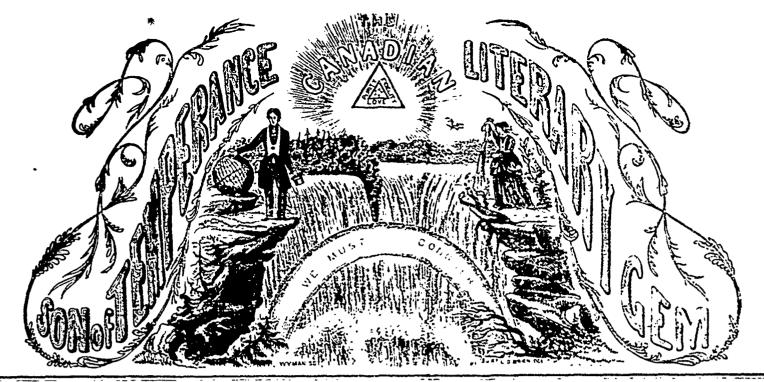
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1853.

NO 48

TECUMSER'S GRAVE. THE CONCLUSION OF THE BEROIC POEM,

BY C. N. D. (Continued from No. 32, vol. 3) After the battle of Moraviantown, on the Thames, the body of cumsels was buried on the banks of that gently flowing eam, which is one of the most beautiful of Canadian The enemies of the Americans have asserted, that the dy was treated in a cruel and inhuman way, that it was hung on a tree and flayed, and the skin used for common purposes the American soldiers, but there is no truth in that report e old Indian village of Moravia was situated on the western e of the River, two or three miles above the place of battle. ter that event the victorious American army burnt it down. e Indians were scattered, and at the close of the war, from a perstitions feeling, never again occupied the old site, but moved oss the river and built a village on the east side, where it is located. Here the banks rise twenty or thirty feet high, ping. The battle was fought near a gentle bend of the river. or near a rise of ground. This high ground was wisely oc-ped by the Indian Chief Tecumseh. The Americans, to their idvantage, had to pass what was then a swamp or low piece ground, and charged with their cavalry up a rising ground. nor sided but little in the battle, and fled before it was over, rty miles to Deleware town on the Thames. Had he given a , active, and contagrous aid to the large body of brave indithe battle might have turned out differently. Ter much a presentiment that the battle would be lost, and that too n the cowardice of Proctor. He wanted to assume the entire mand. Had his favorite Brock been with him, the contest h the Americans would have been terrible. It is said that he to the Prophet, his brother, to destroy Proctor her than lose the battle, and this proposition was overheard a young woman belonging to a French family of the name of Gregor, who he supposed could not understand the Shawnee Siegns, who has a six may, the battle was list by Proctor's Sciency. For many years there had been a doubt whether remains of Teconisch were really still buried near the imas. Some assenthat the chiefs of the Shawnees, this on of Indians) secretly removed them to his native place in and. Others again (we think upon good evidence) say his tyet lies on the tanks of the Thumes. The spot where he cried is not known to any white man, it may be to Indiansumseli needs no monument to call to mind his existence, and was great, was inerestial and original. He was an In-Weshington, wonly of a better fate. ton, worthy of a better fate. His memory will live Indian name is known; and the deeds of bravery ercy of this child of the Poresis of the West, will take at literature has an American existence. This cloquence was triking and original as was his whole character. The reply general Harrison, when he whas told that the tehade to general Harmson, which he whas fold that the Gene-was his "white failur," and was asked to sit upon a chair used irilized man, is characteristic of the man. "No," says he, he sun is my lather and the earth is my mother, and I will sit h my mother's boson." The listings in council are, in sayage ed in a circle upon the ground. A momentary thought cicz coz about to kill Colonel Johnson the Kentuckian, then high in and among the cavalry, and alterwards tree president of Inited States, the latter shot him dead with a pistol. Upon

all of the noble chicksin a scream of horror ich from

ic seized his army, already closely pressed on all sides,ic reacted fire army, allerady or blocking plain was should believed blood that ever block publics was rived to make a broke was been a block beauty, or block for example over of the grave bit and the same great watther been and aller be same great watther been and the block of the block beauty been about the block of the block beauty been and be the block of the block block of the block of t

Chocky present on his hides,—
The riches there respect his weeth,
the corpse bosonia is his mother each,
the hanks of extile Thannes all green,
the hanks of extile Thannes all green,
its chickness are marker there
the conference are, the speed declaraWhere uttour's hing dock process has,
where uttour's king dock process has,
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Conference and the vertage grace doth
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for which the work and the left of la, the state of the land the left of land the land land the land t

His fathers thus in distant west, 'Neath field and cities quiet rest, And he gheir son oblishous fies, Whill this spirit lives at Indian sa Mourn not the ashes of th' unkn

Grad, No currious sea where here his head. Enough to know that while below, the article with solid virtue show. As a time beshed with was treed and kind. A flowing could indust that had I into the high second to be did ind. To him when more could hate aid. A glorious cold at lost did find. To him what more could belief aid? To him what more could belief aid of said, for your two make come glot or said, for your two makes one of day. It is sught to make if the way, where leaves they are at close of day. It is not one-try make meant will ever live and frace a protection of the makes a port. It did not roll on thou reallest return. It cannot so that he makes a port. It did not roll on they hanks a no dream. There are to go or him mediant of earlier thouse as we have the for the soul, which then done by meaning the soul, and leading time. It has not no governed the man greatness by so of a color of the following presented took expect of non-care kind leading the meaning the proper mad kings could be meaning the lead, being the meaning the gold, hearth.

lonk
be was hurld from this gold,
height

upon difensive on the first five.

I presoner and on a ricky as c.
Par from his firece's summy smile,
the died in grace and his spirit field.
To margie with the unknown dead
Ambulou singlet the weld's employ
has bound his death, as his birth.

her toured his death, as his birth, no highs the from Missouri's word, Mis give in fields of strate and thous His faire is known, but yet he grave, Has not a stice whereast in to save. His grave, from the in individual older high the grave that he heart lineal draik. Thou erappy a still Crowns, beautiful individual to make "how word they could kings and gittering from." No mater "back where youther savage ince.

ince the with all the favorites were like time with all the favorite wine from T. I under m no more pumperal color than worth in more thy take was greatly best. The forest claims they as it claim? The forest claims they as it claim? This western within see lene with aris? Peace to the shade, thou radiners.

ce to thy chade, thou redners hing-ting-in ten of the filter contact stones.

ting."
It is on rid on their gratic stream,
A diet Tecture of near their dream.
Tune ye winds wild dirpes near his Tues yo winds wild direction form bonds. The reduces's coming does but some the terr will pass with y. And like Terminch forgotten by

Ports non revied was not a in 200, in Himitin.

#### THE SILENT HUNTER

A TALE OF INDIAN LIFE-THE WHITE MAN'S DEVENCE.

The narrange ensuing is strictly historical and truthful. We are indebted to the pen of the Lumer naturalist—Wester—for

Shortly before the American War of L. pe Jerce, there arrived in New England an orphan bay cashe that Simon. Some friends of his parents took an interest in him, and apprenticed though only eight years of a re-w an old farmer in North ina. The ind-interes supulated that he was to nave, besides Caroima. carnina. The line line line is the proportion of the way to list, desides sufficient food and clothing, reasonable opportunities for education; but Saunders, the yeoman, thought time toily, and all littlearned was in space of his projudices. There was a inite daughter of the old faitner s, nowever.—Manie, a time eyed child, with good ringless and displied face—who look a fairly to instruct the young alien that find come under her father's root. He learned to read and to write, and seem became so proficient in both, that he began, in time, to teach his futur.

This preasant exchange of mutual kindness went on ful the this pressant exchange of minual kindness went on ful the children grea up, and Manie was a bloading giri, unconsciously betrothed in the spring one of her ole to the orpian yourn who had been perpetually by her safe. The farmer discovered to said ministring began to purest Sainti by a series of petry and abominable persecutions. He made had steep in a baro, on a page of hay, with safty one farered obtained to cover him, and cut him off from all the consumions of now Mat ie's long. He was rich, and hated any one was appeared to aim at being the heir to his fortune. He graining valicities his daughter his fortuned pour Bai by every haid of emility to this beautiful to came is not nour, and some humane persons result of the summen him before court of justice for faitherity and togott of daty. Before this was known, towever, our orposit key had formed

plan of running away. He made up his affire bundle, and one ment creequing into Manor's town torough the window, bute her a genter granding. He customed but and knowled, and told her he would come hick a great man, and make her no wide, and she said "I'll wan for you." He ran an ingut the toth war, and came next morning to the semement of Raseigh. There he lived har some time. He provides assemt the account of the gentry by day, subsisting on the scraps which some kind-hearted states asstourd on time, and when it was dark crawled into some said to

It suppered that a Judge Campbell, a very humane man, then he imprened that a sunger's ampion, a very measure man, area was presiding in the circuit orar. He found Bio Smith one morning among the traces and caule, half dead with hinger and cold. He task from that his bouse, led fam, Farned his story, and began to consider test his column master night be purished. Until the fundament was instituted when, on housing over the ed. Great, there are, was my compositioned, the very first list of cases to be tried before him in that circus, the very first was "Commonwealth is. Sameel Sausders, for ablusting, make

dering, or o berwise unlawfully making away with an in lentured male child, known as William Smith."

The trial came on. Judge Campbell compelled the atrictest scrining into the facts. The counsel was startled, cowed, almost has The winding up was near. An felt the verdict must guidy."

Suddenly there was a commotion in Court. Carriage wheels were heard rapidly nearing the place. The sheriff came in, and with him was the boy, sail anemated from suffering, but nearly ciodest, and with the bloom of health reviving on his cheek. Old Saunders was carried from the dock in convulsions—his shrinks being heard till the prison doors were closed. In him. He was acquitted, but compelled to give security for the main-tenance and education of But Smith till the age of eighteen.

That was the first public scene in Bin Smith's career. The next was when, as an elsquart, sysacious, bold young lawyer, he pleaded his first cause at the bar. He gained many after it, and gradually tose to great honours, weath, and prosperity. Mattic became his wife, and their home was blessed with rous and dang hiers, inl, when the Decisration of Ind-pendence was made, man k as man in appear family than that of William Smith. He was generous and he was charmable, but nevertheless one of the mest epident men in the province, for he was prident and economical.

When, however, the war of liberty broke out, his treasures lowed the water to support Washington in his tremendous campaigns. Matte did not repine when she saw their riches melting away in the ferror of that giorious cause. "Let the gold on," she said; and the rold did no, and when America was free. go," she said; and the gold did go, and when America was free, 3 was all goac, and William Smit fount impelt a beggar! But the was an good, and vinism sum recent indices a beging right be was not a rewist, for over the A leghany mountains was the country of Kentucky—beautiful and timber, and water and game absoluting. There they night settle, and thither were many going who find lost their processions in the terrible but sacred war.

In the spring of 1754, this emigrants assembled at Powell's on the frontiers of the colony. They were to journey in company over the mondants, for mutual defence, for the swarthy tribes of liphans stort because of Indians stor lowered over the regions, revenging on the whi men that sony losse of catamities that had fallen on their race.

The caravan went forward. It passed through a wild territory, -mong mountains and defices, with the shaggy forests still throw eir primeral shadows over the sliger At a distance there was known to be a settlement where provisions might be obtained Smith, with a small party, went in advance to bring lack supplies for the rest. He was six days away. The remainder portured to await his return in a sequestered little valley, that he came with his companions. There were traces of the To that he came with his companions. There were traces of the camp, and marks of conflict, but no living being stirred there—no tonce could be heard, no welcome of the dear once he had sett. A co-fused and broken trail showed that the emigrants were in full retreat for the Clinch river, to regain the more popu-ion district they had quitted. Smith hurried after them,

"You have neglected your trust—they are murdered," said Smith, in a stern and deatherste, yet trembling voice. "And yet you are retribing, you cowards." he added and struck the man to the ground. Then turned back, risks alone to the abandoned camp in the valley, and there in the evening he was found lookio the ground ing with team so type, but a commenance more mountful than weeping could make it, on the lost and one lened.—Vathe and her

Small will be own lands dag their graves—with his own bands he had them sade by sade, institutions on the mother's right hand, has youngest on her hosen where it had hain and And then he stood to a few moments the fed on onig. And then he stout her a new moments soming upon that last couch made for their earthly rest and filled the grave and pure shower to mark the spet and back adien forever to one on which he heart had made us home. His comrades were statisting around in silence. They expected that when he had trained he would fellow them. But he walked about the one of the camp, and hand where the Indiana had come and gene. flut he walked about the Then he assumered his rifle, waved his hand solemning, and speaking to interwell, disappeared on the trail of the Shawness.

From that two a strange mysters sprang among those monn-res. There was known to dwell on them a lonely his ter-a while man-who was seen occasionally by the Indians, or seen somery improve always with a rolls in his hand, but perpetually

aight of altogether, except to Daniel Boone, that far-famed hunter, whose name is familiar over the whole continent of America. Daniel Boone was believed to have frequent interviews with

him, and only replied to questions by shaking his head and touching his brow with his finger.

This had gone on for two years, and men had almost forgotten Bill Smith. But at the end of that time a Shawanee Indian was taken prisoner by the people of Boone's fort, and he once more revived the excitement as to the mystery of the Silent Hunter. He said that a terrible spirit had for two years hunted the war-path of the Shawnees—an evil demon, whose sight was appallfailed under his hand. This fearful Medicine Man was sent they believed, to punish them for some pertentions sin. So dreaded had he become, that the tribe had met, and were nearly determined to quit forever their ancient hunting grounds in Kentucky. When asked whether they had ever seen the demon, they said they had never seen it distinctly, though their young men had pursued it often, and always came back with one, at least, of their number missing. At length none dared to tollow the ter-

rible apparition.

After this story had rumoured abroad, men began to speak of Bill Smith. They spoke of him, however, with an unaccountable dread, always in a low voice. The Shawnees had been formerly one of the most formidable and best organized of the red nations. They now became timid and carried on the most desultory warfare. They were besten by every hostile tribe, for whenever a battle took place, the Silent Hunter made his appearance suddenly, fighting with their enemies. If they attacked a fort, he was always among the defenders; if they defended a strong hold he never was away, but regularly headed the assailants. But he came and wert without speaking. He never greeted any man, and no man ever said farewell to him. The harder people look upon him with respect and fear; the Indians shuddered at his name, and the Shawnees especially leoked on him as a curse sent from the Great Spirit to exterminate their

At last they secame so terrified at this phantem of the silent hunter per; equally hunting their paths, that they all collected and fled across the greatstream of Kentucky. But he followed them over, and was ever on their hunting grounds. So they fled again and passed over the Green river. He passed it too and never crossed it again. Still the ladians were appalled by hearing of the braves slain in the forest and at their camp fires by an arm which they now so fully believed to be the arm of some avenging small, un, they never dreamed of a conflict. The silent hunter is ver lost their trail. Then they once more burned their wigwains and went away forever from that country. And when the last of the Shawances had lau ched his came upon the Ohio, Hill Sman rose from amid the bushes on the shore, and fired on the little bark.

Revence was his monomania. When he buried his wife and children, a rash and bloody resolution fixed itself on his mind. children, a rash and bloody resolution fixed itself on his mind. It became inadness. He never spoke to man, but silently and remonselessly hunted the trail of the Shawanees to slay every one that came within the range of his far-famed rifle. Then, after that Indian tribe had gone from its ancient hunting grounds, he retired, mute and alone, to the most inaccessible part of the Green Itner Hills. There, in a shady dell, remote from the habitations of men, he built himself a hut, where in solitary quiet, i.e. passed the remainder of his days. He hunted to supply himself with ford and skins to exclusive for powder and shot himself with food and skins to exchange for powder and shot which an old man at an out settlement down on the Green river was accustomed to supply him with. His life was protracted to tho age or eighty-eight.

One say the old man at the settlement was heard to say that acmetting must have happened to the silent hunter, for he had not come as usual, to fill his shot-bag and powder pouch. Bidding no one to follow him, he went out to the Green River Mountains, and when he came back, though many questioned, he said nothing of what he had seen or where he had been. From that day, however, no man saw the silent hunter. No one heard of his fate, but it became a dim tradition in the country that his apart was still among the mountains of Green river.

Aut many years ago, however, Webber, the naturalist-hunter, started with a companion in search of game among the Green River Hals. After wandering many days among their solitudes, they came to the dwelling of an old trapper, living alone with his dogs-an hermit of the forest, full of its traditions and familiar with all the apots they hunted. He said that near the place, under an old black oak, lay the grave of a mighty hunter. He had been a mysterious inhabitant of these mountains, and his resting bed was marked by a stone. He had chosen it himself years be-fore he died. It was near a spring of which he had drunk, and an old man had buried him, though no one since had visited the grave. Webber offered the trapper some money if he would lead him to the apot; but he shuddered and refused, though at length with visible trepidation, he consented to guide him in eight of it.

He walked in front of them for some time, among chiffs and trees, over streams and through hollows, till from a bluff emi-neurce they looked down on a narrow, wide plain. Over the surtace of this, lay what seemed a number of flat rocks, but were in reality stone surcophage, or graves, which are to be found in thousands, sometimes covering miles of ground in the southern part of Kentucky, and portions of Tennessee. The people who us q trus carions me repulture are now c unci issed using before the Indian nation—long before the red-skins hunted through those woods and savannas. Their burial grounds are all that remains of them. They were apparently pigmics, for the gentes are mu, on an average, more than three feet in length. Some I are imagined that these were the graves of their children, Last use emidren of the Azice nation in one case, most have died by timusands when they were but three feet high, and the older people must have been buried secreily.

In sum of these curious separative inclindy of Bill Suith was discovered. It was a surceptagus sunk min the carth, almost righteen lackes deep by the same in width. The explorers examused the grave—they even distorbed the remains, but they land the to again in their piace or rest, and left inice more to his soliary repose the Silent Hauter of the Green River Hills

What a dark and mournful story. How strange and checkered a life. It was the faith of this man to his early ure, and the afficilien of his beart for his children, that made the terrible, silem, a masseless being he afterwards became. But he was not afficied in the gastries.

allent, never speaking one word to any If he was addressed, I in his nature wicked. During the latter part of his life his mind he turned and retreated into the woods. Gradually he was lost was shaken by the remembrance of that inclancholy day, when was shaken by the remembrance of that metancholy day, when Manie and her little ones had been buried by his hands in the " Vale of Pines."

### Dumarans.

A little nessense new and then, is relished by the wiscat men.

#### WISHING.

G. SAIR.

Of all amusement for the mind, From hele down to fishing. There isn't one that you can find 80 very cheap as "wishing!" A very choice diversion, too, If we but rightly use it. Add not as we are apt to do, Pervert it and abuse it.

wish-a common wish, indeed-Mynama common wish, interests

My purse was something fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my joids to flatter,
That I might make oppression reel,
As only gold con make it,
As only gold con treak it.
As only gold can treak it.

I wish that Sympathy and Love, And every human passion, That has its origin above, Would come and keep in fashion; That Soun, and Jesious), and Hate, And every base emotion. Were buried fifty fathions deep Beneath the waves of scean;

a. sair.
I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure,
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish that farrons ne'er forget
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that partising was not
So different from preaching!

t wish—that modest worth might be Appraised with truth and candur; I wish that innocence were free From treacher, and slander; I wish that men their yows would mind That women ne'er were rovers; I wish that wives were always kind, And hustands always lovers:

I wish—in floe—that joy and mirth, And every good ideal. May come, erewhile, thro'out the earth, To be the photous real: Till God shall every creature bless.
With his suprement blessing,
And hope be lest in happiness,
And wishing be possessing!

ELOQUENCE AT A PREMIUM .- " May it please the Court," said a Yankee lawyer before a Dutch Judge the other day, " this is a case of the greatest importance; while the American eagle whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of this mighty republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghanies to the Rocky chain of the west, was rejoicing in his pride of place-

"Shtop dare! shtop, I say; vot has dis suit to do mit cagles? Dis has noting to do mit do wild bird; it ish von sheep," exclaimed the Justice.

" True, your Honor, but my client has rights."

"Your ghent has no right to de cagle "

"Ut course not but the laws of language -"

"Vot cares I for de lans of language, ch? I understand de laws of de State, and dat ish enough for me. Confine your talk to do case.

"Well, then, my client, the defendant in this case is charged with realing a sheep, and—

"Dat will do! dat will do! Your glient ish charged mit shreahn a sheep, shust mine shillins. De court will adjourn."

KEEN RETORT .- At one of our hotels, Tursday, a young and fully moustached dandy from Philadelphia, was water at the teatable, at rather a late hour, when the bar-keeper entered he dropped his knife and fork, tipped back in his chair, and gazed at the bar-keeper, and exclaimed:

" Peder! Does the help sup with a gentleman in this house?"

" No, sir," was the reply.

"What, are you not bar-keeper?"

"Well, a bar-keeper is 'help' as much as a scrub girl."

"True," replied him of the toddy suck, "but I did not enter the hall until I looked in and saw that there was no gentlemen at the table."

Here the conversation ended. Moustach was fixed.

GENDER AND CASE OF AN EGG —The following occurred in a school not a hundred miles from Woodstock, Vermont: Teacher. - What part of speech is the word egg?

Boy.—Nonn, sir. Teacher.—What is its gender?

Boy .- Can't tell, sir.

Teacher.-Is it inasculine, feminine, or neuter?

Boy.—Can't say, sir, till it's hatched Teacher.—Well, then, my lad, can you tell me the case. Boy.—Oh, yes; the shell, sir.

Did'st Understand him -- it takes a Yankee to get out of a scrape with flying colors, as the following conversation shows: "Shan't I see you hum from singin' schule to-night, Jerusha?"
"No, you shan t do no such thing. I don't want you nor your company, Reuben." "Perhaps you did'nt hear what I said,"—continued Reuben. "Yes I did—you asked me if you might see me turm." "Why, no I did'nt, I only asked you how your

At the late Limerick Assizes, a witness of the lower classes was cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, when the following dialogue took place, amid repeated laughter: Counsel.—Why do you hesitate to answer me? You look at cas if I was a togue!

Witness.—To be sure I do! Counsel.-Upon your oath, do you think me a rogue?

Witness.- I'on my cath, I don't think you are an honest man.

Counsel.—Lou swear that on your cath? Witness.-I do, to be sure; and what else could I think?

Counsel.-Now, why do you tlink so? Witness.-Why, because you are doing your best to make me perjure myself.

The fellow so afflicted about muslin and gaiters is referred to the Board of Health. Mairimony and vaccination can alone arrest the endemic:

" A little glove stirs up my beart, as tide stirs up the ocean, And show white linen when ushits, wakes many a curious notion. All soits of lady-fixing thrill my feelings, as they'd orter,

who never pay the printer !- Caguga Chief

"Stomach pills" are advertised. The test atomach pills we ever tried, are apple domplings with cream and sugar. No danger in taking them. We cordully recommend the medicine to those



# Ladies' Department.

LINES ADDRESSED TO ONE I LOVE.

October 22, Saturday evening, 10 o'clock, 1836-Hamilton, The moon is shining bright and high, Amid the night's calm star-lit sky; Her silv'ry beams that look so soft, As high she sails the clouds aloft; Those beams that me now shine upon, That seem to court contemplation, Are shining too perhaps pon one Whose life—whose bliss all seem my own; For whom the life I now call mine, Most willingly would be laid down

Laid down before her heart's lov'd shrine. Changelss is my love for her, not wasting, Tis of the spirit, pure and lasting ; 'Tis one of inind that will not pass away, Like summer's bloom, with youth's bright day; Nay 'us one that deeper root has got, Engraven in the heart, in every thought; That his the volume of the mind, C. M. D. One not of earth but spirit's kind

ECONOUS IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing, says a good write, which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach poverty, as economy in the management of domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his tunnity, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in his parlor; it runs away he knows not how, and that demon—Waste—cries "More!" like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to briz ample provision into the house, and the wife's to see that now goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and orepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further that his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be i er sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bo som of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting room or the work shop. It is not the money extraed that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress, or indagence in appeale, or more company than his purse can well esteriain are equally permissions. The first adds vanity to extragance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all enk, in its train.—N. Y. Organ.

BE CHERRFUL.—If people generally knew what an advantage it was to be cheerful, says the Albany Journal, there would be fewer sour faces in the world, and evidently less ill-temper A man never gains anything by exhibiting his annoyance in is face, much less by bursting into a passion. As it is neither manly nor wise to yield, like a child, pettishly to every cross, so it is alike foolish and absurd to allow feelings of auger to occurs us of self-control.

Happiness is much better distributed than money. It is osed those valuable productions which money can't buy. One of these mornings in walking to your place of business, you see one d the rich men of the day, who dwells in marble halls and west expensive clothing and a gold watch, hurrying across the steat to his place of business, with his brow puckered up like a bequilt, lest he may accidentally lose the sale of his wares, or perhaps fail to see somebody whom he expected would pay up as old score. Then you meet the hed-carrier harrying to his work and singing Yankee Doodle, or whistling Dandy Jim, his hed untroubled by a thought, and his pocket undisturbed by a dollet Money will never bring happiness without a clear conscience: but a comfortable home, and an agreeable society, will bring with it all the happiness that can be found on earth.

FORGET-ME-NOT .- The Forget-me-not, that beautiful Edit flower of memory, with its bine, like the tirt of the summer beavens, and its guiden eye, bright as the eye of Hope herself, is consecuted not alone to the reminiscences of love, but also a i those of home and friend-hip. The field forget-me not, or Mps alis arreass is often assumed as the t desi-flower, but the tree t one is the water torget-me-not. Algorous palustris, whose forer as rather larger, and more intensely blue than that of its sale The legendary origin of its name proves that the claim of the aquatic species to be the real blossom of remestrance. A German knight and his tady-love were walking a All sons of lady-fixins thrill my feelings, as they'd orter.
But note temate gatter boots are death and nothin' shorter.

May we ask one question of the believers of the new spiritual with to have it. The knight with the chivalrons alterny, plantifestations? In what "sphere" may we look for those ged at once into the over, in all his array, and gathered in I prize: but before he could again riimb up the stoch and slipper lank, he was drawn by a treacherous oddy into a deep pool as el cumbered as he was, finding he could not save himself, para he sank he threw the flowers ashore to his mistress, and stand with his last breath. Vergiss mein nicht! (Forget-me not!)-Dublin University Magazine.

#### [ORIGINAL.] TO B. AND S., OF MATILDA.

Perchance, upon this very spot, Where we have stood to gaze The rons of braves whom fame forgot, Have stood in other daye; And like us gazed with eager zest, Upon you Stream's majesuc breast, Or shouted with prond tone, Rush o'er thy rapid, rocky track, And roll the broad Atlantic back, Thou river all our own.

Yet they have faded from its bank, Which seems not now the same, Their homes and hopes in darkness sank. Their stream knows not the name They gave it in the days of yore. Ere pale faced parties puddled o'er That watery woven zone; Which clasps not now one single strand, On which a lordly tribe can stand, To hail it as their own.

And of their wrongs now nought is left. Save in the autumn time. When blushing o'er their hopes bereft. By avarice and crime,
Some lordly maple rears on high,
Before the great All-seeing eye,
Their blood beclotted pall; Which reeking prays to Heaven's God, To let his vice avenging rod, Upon the spoilers fall !

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

IT Snooks wonders where all the pillow-cases go to. He says he never asked a girl what she was making, while engaged in white sewing, without being told it was a pillow-case.

This is an evidence that the girls know how to answer a fool according to his folly. Snooks is a-good-for-nothing impudent fellow, to ask such impertinent questions, and the girls were right in making a shift, and not answering him correctly.—Ex.

A lady given to tattle, says she never tells anything except to two classes of people—those who ask her, and those who don't.

Statistics, just made public, show that 32,000 children are born in Paris a year, and that exactly one-third are illegitimate!

The Wisconsin Grand Division held its annual Session at omowoc last month. E. Hulbert was elected G. W. P.; i.ev. Mr. Burgess, G. W. A., and J. G. Knapp of Madison, G. S.—Caying Chief.

Mr. George Mowat an inspector of St. Andrews ward, it will be seen, deserves well of the public for his activity in ferreting out those guilty of unlawfully selling liquor.-[EDITOR.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE GAOL.—Yesterday (Wednesday) in the Police Court, Mr. Gurnett gave judgment on a complaint by George Mowat, Inspector of Licences, against George L. Allen, keeper of the Gaol of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, for having several times within the last three months sold beer by retail in the said gool contrary to law. Mr. Allen admitted the fact, but plead that the giving out of beer in the goolhad been practised for twenty years by his predecessors, and that it was ab-olutely necessary in many cases to administer beer to patients labouring under delirium tremens. A certificate to that effect from Dr. Widmer, Surgeon to the Gaol, was read as follows: "County Gaol, 21st Nov., 1853.—Prisoners are frequently brought into this prison in the night labouring under debrium tremens. It appears to me essential that the gaoler should at all times have command of the resources so well understood to be required in an emergency of this nature. The early administration of small quantities of alcoholic drink or beer will frequently put a stop to the violence of this affection. The delay, it is well known, will lead to a protracted and dangerous conditon." The defendant also plead that the gaol, being an institution belonging to the United Counties of York, On ario and Peel, was without the jurisdiction of the city authorities and city laws. Mr Gurnett said it was a somewhat peculiar case, but the conduct complained of was undoubtedly contrary to the letter of the law, and he would therefore impose a fine, the lowest which the law allowed, of £2 10s. and costs. Mr. Allen intimated his intention of appealing to the Recorder's Court against the Magistrate's de-

SELLING LIQUOR IN THE GAOL -We regret to observe from the preceedings in the police Court yesterday, that liquor-selling has been practised in the gaol for some time past. Mr. G. L. Allen, the gaoler, was accreed of selling strong drink to the prisoners without a license, and the charge being fully proved, the magistrate fixed him \$10. The fact that this practice has not been discovered and stopped before is sufficient to prove the information of the present learnest of the Powingial Gode. Sec. efficiency of the present Inspectors of the Provincial Gaols. Supplying prisoners with strong drink, to gratify their base appetite, and to deaden their moral sense, was one of the worst parts of the cld gaol system, and one of the first which was removed.-The prisons were then scenes of riot and confusion, where the guilty could forget their crimes and their punishment in intoxication, and in which no moral agents for their reformation could reach them. We did not expect to find a practice which leads to such effects, in existence in Toronto at this time of day. We trust that the revelation will cause the magistrates of the city and county to watch more carefully than ever the management of the institution. The excuse of keeping liquor for cases of delirium tremens is a very flimsy covering for the general sale of the ar-

No wonder drunkenness exists in Toronto whon prisoners are drenched with liquor.

252, 48 of whom were females. Let the election apply a remedy in January, 1851.

## Ponths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.— Precede, c. 22 e. 0

"LIVE TO SOME PURPOSE"

There is life and truthfulness in the following lines entitled "The Life Guago

They err who measure life by years, With fabo or thoughtless tongue, Some hearts grow did before their time.

Others are aiways young

A twelvementh in an bour.

'Tis not the number of the lines. On life's fast filling page, 'Tis not the pulse's added throbs. Which constitutes the age. Seize then the minutes as they pass— The woof of life is mut out? Warm up the colours—let them glow, By fire or fate; fraught

Some souls are serfs among the free, While others nobly thritse. [stood, They stand just where their lathers Dend, even while they live? A pay, a good, a golden hope, A heaven] argust? Live to some purpose-make the life.
A gift of use to thee!

Aye-" live to some purpose" Let the world miss you when you sleep in death, and the reward of your good deeds stand as a bencon light to those who "nobly strive"—Cayaga Chief.

#### AN AMERICAN TRADITION.

One of the most interesting incidents in the early history of New England, is the deliverance of the frontier town of Hadley from an strack of a barbarous native tribe. The Indian war of King Philip—the saddest page in the annals of the colomes—had just commenced; and the inhabitants of Hadley, alarmed by the threatening aspect of the times, had, on the first of September, 1675, assembled in their humble place of worship to implore the aid of the Almighty, and to numble themselves before Him in a solemn fast. All at once, the terrible war-whoop was heard and the church surrounded by a bloodthirsty band of savages; while the infant, the aged, the 'bed-rilden—al. who had been unable to attend service—were a, the mercy of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. At that period, so uncertain were the inovements of the Indians, it was customary for an elect number of the stoutest and bravest among the dwellers in the frontier towns to carry their weapons with them, even to the house of prayer; and now in consternation and confusion, those armed men of Hadley saltied forth to defend themselves and families. But, unfortunately, the attack had been too sudden and we., planned; the Indians had partly gamed possession of the town before they surrounded the church, and, posted on every spot of vantage-ground, their builds told with fatal effect upon the bewildered and disheartened colon-At this crisis, there suddenly appeared among them a man, tall and erect or stature, calm and venerable in aspect, with long gray hair falling on his shoulders. Rallying the retreating townsmen, he assued brief and distinct orders in a commanding voice, and with cool and soldierly precision. The powerful influence which, in moments of perit and disculty, master mind assumes over his test gitted tellows, was wen exemplified on this occasion. The stranger's commands were implicitly obeyed by men who, until that instant had never seen him. He divided the colonists into two bodies; placing one in the most advantageous and sheltered position, to return the fire of the enemy, and hold them in check, while the other by a circuitous route, he led, under cover of the smoke, to a desperate charge on the Indian rear. The red men, thus surprised in turn, and placed between two fires, were immediately defeated and put to flight, leaving many of their painted warriors dead upon the field; and the town of Hadley was thus saved from conflagration, and its inhabitants from massacre. The first moments after the unexpected victory were passed in anxious inquiries, affectionate meetings and heart-felt passed in anzious inquiries, affectionate meetings and near-reit congratulations; then followed thanks and praise to God, and then the deliverer was eagerly sought for. Where is he? All had seen him an instant before; but now he had disapeared; nor was he ever seen again. One or two among the people could have told who he was, but they prudently held their

Amid the dense forests and mighty rivers of America, the stern piety of the Puntans had acquired an imaginative cast, almost unknown in the mother country: and thus, unable to ac-count for the sudden advent and disappearance of the delivering stranger, the people of Hadley believed he was an rigel sent from God, in answer to their prayers, to rescue them from the heathen enemy. With the traditions of the Indian war of 1675, that belief has been handed down to our own day; and it was only a few years ago, on the banks of the pleasant Kennebec, that a fair descendant of the redoubtable Captein Church related to the writer the foregoing legend as an indisputable instance of a supernatural dispensation of Providence.

The story, however, is a historical fact, and latterly has e bellished more than one popular work of fiction. Sir Walter Scott, who allowed little to escape him, alludes to it in Peveril of the Peak;" Cooper has made use of it in "The Bordere's;" and "Oliver Newman," a poem of Southey, is partly tounded on the eventful history of William Geffe, the delivering angel of the inhabitants of Hadley.

CORMORANT FISHING .- The most singular of all the methods of catching fish in China is that of training and employing a large species of comforant. A recent traveller gives the following account of those certainly wonderful birds: "I have frequently met with them on the canals and taken of the interior, and had I not seen with my own eye their extraordinary docing, I should have great difficulty in bringing my mind to bettero what authors have said about them. The first time I saw them was on a caual a few miles from Ning po. I was then on my way to a celebra-ted temple in that quarter, where I intended to remain for some the neighborhood. When the birds came in sight I immediately made my bontmen take in our sairs, and we remained stationary for some time, to observe their proceedings. There were two small boats containing one man and about ten or twelve birds in each. The birds were standing perched on the sides of the intile boat, and apperently had just arrived at the fishing ground, and were about to commence operations. They were now ordered out of the boat by their mesters; a doo well trained were they, that they went on the water immediately, acattered themserves.

The number of persons charged with drunkenness before | over the caust, and began to look for fish. They have a beautithe Police Magistrate, for three months ending with October, was fall green eye, and quick as lightning, they see and dive upon the 252, 48 of whom were females. Let the election apply a reme-tribe, which, once caught in the sharp notched bill of the bird, never by any possibility can escape.

The cormorant now rises to the surface with the fish in its till and the moment it is seen by the Chinaman, he is eatled back to the boat. As doclie as a dog, he swims after his mas er, and allows himself to be pulled into the sandpan, where he d ag agos his prey, and again resumes labors. And what is more wonderful still, if one of the cormorants gets hold of a fish of large airs so large that he would have some difficulty in taking it to the boot, some of the others, seeing his dilemma, hasten to his ass atance, and with their efforts united, capture the annimal, and h al him of to the boat. Sometimes a bird seemed to get lazy or playful, or awim about, without attending to his business: rnt then the Chinaman with a long bamboo, which he also uses for propelling the boat, strikes the water near where the bir! was, without, however, hurting him, calling out to him at the same time in an angry tone.

Bors, GET AHEAD.-When we see young men spending all they make, and when we consider the great importance of a little cash capital to their future prospertly, we are amazed that their own common sense does not arge with sufficient importunity the duty of trying to save, if it be e et so little, from present earn-

ings towards a future capital.

We once heard a gentleman who had risen from poverty to wealth and influence, by his own prudence and industry, a normalization was a statement of the statement cing the saving plan in this way. Suppose said he you h d six eggs to live upon daily. Now, it is clear, if you cat all the eggs eggs to five upon daily. Now, it is clear, it you est an into eggs every day, you will never have any ahead to depend upon. But if, by self-demal, you can save one of these eggs to-day, or this week, and another next day or week, you can soon have besides your six eggs daily, or two, or more hous, that will give you, one, two, or three dozen eggs, instead of the half dozen you had first. You will not suffer in any respect from the little self-deficit. dial necessary at first, and when you have set in train the eggproducing influence, it goes on of itsel, as it were. The one egg saved, gives you a hen which produces indefinitely, and, then if you choose you can eat your half-dozen eggs daily, and still be gaining from the first saving.
We have often thought of this simple illustration as compre-

hending in an egg-shell whole volumes of political economy, and recommend it to our young readers as worthy of practice.— Peoples Organ.

The Greatest Living Curio-ity .- We yesterday visited the Carolina twins, who are paying a short visit to our city. A freak of nature so extraordinary must be seen before it can be fully credited. These children, born in Columbus county, North Carolina, are of negro origin, to a remarkable degree lively and intengent, and are beginning to after and repeat words quite disuncuy, though only abou sixteen months old. Their connection is much more intimate than that of the Siamese twins, being joined together in the back by the umon of two autres in one. Physicians who have examined them pronounce them to be the grea ent curiosity ever see or heard of. Some of their organs are in common, whilst others are perfectly distinct. Often while one is sound asleep the other is wide awake and playful, and the connection such that whist one ans erect the other can he down. -Baltimore Clipper.

INSANE CHILDREY.—There are now about two hundred mates in the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum. One of the most inmakes in the New Jersey Limitic Asylum. One of the most in-teresting and at the same time afflicting cases, is that of a little boy about seven years of age. Upon the entrance into the ward of a little girl, about the same age, with a company of sisters, the little patient became all life and animation. He took tife little girl by the hand and ran her to and fro, anxions to show her every little article of taste and unling in the room. The ladies, and reduced all the victors, were deceled affected with the smalls. and indeed all the visitors, were deeply affected with this in-lan-chaly incident. He is the youngest patient that the institution ever had, and is exhibiting favorable signs of improvement.

A BEAUTIFUL LITT E ALLEGORY .-- A humming-birdmet al uterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and glory

of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

"I cannot think of u," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling dolt."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the humming-bird. "I always en-

tertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as

"Perhaps you do now," said the other, " but when you insulted me, I was a catterpillar. So let me give you a piece of revice; never insult the humble, as they may some day become four superiors."

#### STATE OF TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES VERY CHEERING.

Wisconsin has given a majority of 2000 for the law. Several WOMED (PLATFORM WOMEN TOO ') rendered very eminent services to the cause, by addressing male and female audiences. Get the wife and daughters on your side and half of the battle is gained. They will get the husband and brothers to vote right. The Tribune says, that of the New York Senate twenty out of thirty-two Senators are for the law, and out of the House of Representatives eighty-two of the one hundred and twenty members will support the Maine Law. This, if so, is very cheering. In Baltimore and Maryland generally, the temperance men are ancceeding at their elections. In Baltimere there was a complete triumph. In Hunois a thorough agitation is going on. A great State Convention is to be held in Chicago on the 7th December, in view of electing a State Legislature that will follow suit with Miel igan. Good judges of the times think that Pennsylvania and Maryland time, in order to make concetions of objects of natural history in will soon the Maine Law States. Massachments has just had sanother hard struggie, and it is said has elected a Legislature ha keeping the law as it is. Being very friendly to the p rreinal endurance of the Great American Republic, we delight to hear that the people are determined to check, ere it is too late, this terrible vice of intemperance, and this infamous system of licensing perseaut mastractories, in the shape of liquor little. Their Republic is standing upon a volcano of incipient vice, en-Their Republic is mainting upon a vocatio of incipient vice, engendered in a great degree by taverins, and the Maine Law will stop its explosion—710 finally quench its alamaving fires. The Michigan Temperance taw will come into force on the La of December. The liquor dealers lately tried to get up a grand convention to oppose it, but it is said no meeting was held. OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

OUR TERMS FOR 1853 ARE AS FOLLOWS,

This paper will be issued on Treadars, weeker during the year is will contain eith pages—the two last being levoted toads aftern its, and ware given it he near of the day, political and on ernews.

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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. All postages must be paid, and communications addressed to C Durand, Editor, Toronto, C W

# The Canadian Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself oright. At the last it bush like a surpent, and stingoth like an adder - France's chep 23

#### TORONTO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1853.

A little boy of Toronto has sent these lines for publication, his composition, with some alterations we put lish them. The rising generation must complete the temperance victory, which their fathers can only in particilled. A generation must just away before the eyes of men will be theroughly opened to the terrible evils of intemperance in the present and past times - Trirok

Twas a cold and stormy night.

And the snow was falling white,
When I heard two children say,
As they st dly loaked around.
And saw streich'd upon the ground
A loved father drunken lay.

Chorts,—Oh drinker, psor drinker!
Stop your drinking now,
Our pear mother she its dying,
Your children they are cryire,
And death sits on your brow!

His little children sadly say,
Your children they are cryire,
And death sits on your brow!

His little children sadly say,
Side by side in the cold, cold clay,
Whid flowers blooming near site seen!
On the pear grows o'er them green,
Whid flowers blooming near site seen!
On the pear drunkerd's grave,
And charity his caphans crave
Chorts,—Oh drinker, psor drinker!
Stop your drinking on,
Our psor mother she is dring,
Your children they are cryine,
And death sits on your brow!

J. L. Chawrond.

#### THE POSITION OF CITIES AS TO THE TEMPER-ANCE CAUSE.

It is quite clear to all close observers, that the great nests of drunkenness-the great bands of tavern advocates are to be found in our towns and cities. The prevailing feature of all American, Canadian, and British towns and cities is, on the one hand, taverns, low and high, in which spirituous liquors are sold, and on the other vices re ulting therefrom. If the vice and drunkenness of towns and cities, were confined within their borders and not extended beyond, it would not be so bad, although a crying exil, but that is not the case. There is a large circle of country about every town and city, that is infected by the virus of profligacy and drunkenness, that flows from their miserable taverns. Considerable observation in Toronto and in some other parts of Canada, has convinced us that our villages, towns and cities are the cause of the country's intemperance. If it were not for the taverns of Toronto, of Hamilton, of London, of Kingston, of Bytown, of Montreal, of St. Catharines, and o her large places, situated in the centres or operating as the outlets of populous counties, there would be comparatively little drunkenness among the rural population. To these places and large villages the farmers, mechanics, and laborers from The country resort. There in taverns the fathers, mothers, sons and daughters imbibe drinking enstoms-there friends are met-convivialny commences-treats must be passed mund, and o'd friends become excited with lad whiskey or beer. . In this state hundreds leave Toronto daily, especially on Saturdays, and take the example and effluvia of drunkenness into their peaceful homes. Many are the accidents that happen too by this custom. On their way home, having commenced a carouse, they must patronize the way taverns. Thus in time the father, perhaps the mother, dies a drunkard, and the children grow up to take a similar course. We believe more than half of the intemperance of the County of York is caused by Toronto alone, apart from its own sins of drunkenness. The same may be said of Hamilton, and the other places mentioned. Hamilton affects all the surrounding townships. These city and town inns and non-mones, with showy bars, auit all classes and roin all classes. They live on the vitals of the community, and corrupt the habits of our farmers. There are perhaps 300 places in Toronto where intoxicating drinks can be obtained. Stuck in every neok and corner of it, and every entrance to the city is crowded with inns. Taverns are the first things we see when we enter, the last thing seen as we leave it. They appear to be the staff of life. See them in Yorkville, see them near and beyond the Don, see them near and beyond the Asylum ! The Avenues of Kingston, Bytown, Hamilton, and

in such resorts. The counties of York, Omano and Peel, will be brenken until Toronto is cleansed. Let all true Sons and Temperance men then turn their eyes to these Eating Cancers of Canada. In They must be first cured. How important is it, in view of such traths, that the civic elections of 1854, just coming on in all these large. Municipal circles, should result in the return of men pledged to lessen the number of ums. This paper is read in many of these cures and towns, and let our feeble warning be attended to in time! If there were only one hundred mas in Toronto, and fifty in Hamilton, the drunkenness would be in proportion. The less inns we have the more likelihood there is of our having the Mame Law speedily. It is found in the United States to be the case uniformly, that where there are many mus in a town or country, there the friends of prohibition have the hardest contest. Toronto is now nearly lost in the Labyrinth of its inns. It is extremely difficult (so far has the exil extended by the encouragement of bad men) for the merchants and men of property and morals in this city to obtain any voice in its councus. It has emphagically at the feet of tavern keepers and their retainers. We will, however, again return to this part of the subject. What we have said of Canadian cities is much more notoriously true of the United States. Boston and its inns now stand in the attitude of treason, or political defiance to the whole State of Massachusetts, refusing to obey the laws. Why? Because some thousands of mus, kept chiefly by low foreigners, Germans and Irish, want to sell their poison to the public. Portland and Bangor are the eye sores-the cancers of Maine. New York is the cess-icol, the SINK of MORAL CURRETTION of that Stateand indeed of a great part of the Union. Such places, and hundreds of others, are the great obstacles to the successful efforts of temperance men. It is said there is as much crime in New York as in all of England, that is of the higher grades, such as murder, stabbing, &c. Why can we wonder at it or its drunkenness when we read the following:-

#### INTEMPERANCE AND CLIME IN NEW YORK CITY.

The New York Tribune, in the course of an elaborate article on "The Statistics of Drunkenness and Crimes," in the great cay, gives the following figures: The whole number of places where alcoholic liquors are sold in this city, is 7,103. Unlicenscd, 1,222; reported disorderly, 1,068; with grocery shops, 3,789; exclusively wholesale, 183. Of the taverns for travellers there are only 326. First Ward, 452 drinking shops; Second 167; Third, 309; Pourth, 510; Fifth, 285; Sixth, 737; Seventh, 320; Eighth, 325; Nath, 238; Eleventh, 594; Twelftin, 116; Thirteenth, 197; Fourteenth, 380; Fifteenth, 175; Sixteenth, 175; Sixteenth, 186; Thirteenth, 187; Fourteenth, 1880; Fifteenth, 1880; Fifteenth 335; Seventeenth, 450; Eighteenth, 597; Nineteenth, 425; Twentieth, 280. Of the whole number, 5 894 self three cent drinks; ,002 six cent drinks; 24 one shilling drinks; 1,211 are closed on Sundays; 930 have gambling; 1,043 are kept by Americans, or persons calling themselves such; 0.73,270 by Germans; 2,327 by IRISH; 234 by other foreigners; 223 by wones, and 22 by colored people. Oren on Sundays, 5,893 Drinking places where boxing matches are allowed, 11; resort of thieves, 126; resort of prostitutes, full 500; billiards, 216; dance-houses of prostitutes, etc., 162; dog-tights allowed in 6; rat-killing allowed in 4; cock-fighting allowed in 7.3

#### CITIES AND TEMPERANCE, TRIUMPH OF REFORM IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

All good men will rejoice at the result of the elections in this State, whereby it is probable the enactment of the Maine Law is now ensured, and it is a matter of equal importance that these AUGEAN STABLES Of crime (it may be said the nucleus of of the whole Union) have been to some extent purified by a turn out of the corrupt politicians, who for a long time have ruled it. I We regret to see that the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, that ought to be the purest, is favoring crime and drunkenness-throwing itself into the arms of a low disorderly populace. The American cities require purifying, and we hope this election and that of Baltimore, are the beginning of better times .- [EDITOR.

HOPE FOR OUR MUCK-SWAMPED, RUM-DRENCHED, AND TAX-HIDDEN CITY OF NEW YORK.

laft up your heads, oh ye disconsolate wives and mothers, for your deliverance is at hand! Repose ye enthralled in briates for your emancipation draweth nigh! Make the welkin ring, brothers of the rural districts, for the rum oligarchy in this city is

defeated!

It was a blessed day for this city, when the leagued demoralizers of a people's morals, shamelessly fluing to the breeze their banner of defiance, on which was inscribed "NO SUN AY LAWS," "NO MAINE LAWS." To sustain this platform, and perfectuate the evils under which manked had so long ground, the life statement of a beauty can always. the ill gotten gains of a heaven cursed traffic, and the avails of our plundered cuy treasury were poured out like water, but unavailingly; an outraged people rose in their strength and said, thus far but no farther, and as a consequence, the enemies of law and order are procusale.

As we go to press, we are cheered by the censinty of a Maine co-operation of the various Divisions of the law Legislate elected, and the triumph of a Reform ticket in within these counties, in its efforts to advance his Golgotha of virtue and patriousm. It is specially worthy of Order, and the Temperance cause generally. this Golgotha of virtue and patriotism. note, that not a single member of the old Board of Aldermen has been elected, and those of them who were candidates have been defeated by vast insjorities; such as Sturrevant, Ring, Wesley Smith, and others. Desperate efforts were made by the rummics, , but in vain. We are compelled to go to press before exact returns reach us, but the general result is as stated.

the victory, let us remember the stake is but scotched, and not London, are in the same aimations. Is it wonderful then that our countries are given to drunkenness, when they occive their food from anch garrisons? Never will temperance men succeed in Canada or elsewhere until the liceme system can be put down! then? three cheers for the Name Law.—N. Y. Organ.

In victory, iet us renember the stake is one sometime, and not a continue, vinusor Change, St. Catharines, Lame! Young, Pet. Robinson, Charles Park, Mermuville, Jesse M. Hyan, Pelhan, bare avineved a victory, we must make it alasting one, and never to the Chaplan, Willis in James, Thorold; Corresponding Secretary, Pet. Robinson, Charles Park, Mermuville, Jesse M. Hyan, Pelhan, bare avineved a victory, we must make it alasting one, and never to Chaplan, Willis in James, Thorold; Corresponding Secretary. William Ray personal and are interested a victory, we must make it alasting one, and never to Chaplan, Willis in James, Thorold; Corresponding Secretary. William Ray personal and the same aimations. It is wonderful then that our killed. Let us be rigitant and watchfu. It is not sufficient to the Chaplan, Charles Park, Mermuville, Jesse M. Hyan, Pelhan, Chaplan, Charles Park, Mermuville, Jesse M. Hyan, Pelhan, Chaplan, Charles Park, Mermuville, Jesse M. Hyan, Pelhan, Chaplan, Cha

#### TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

The Manchester people it will be seen from the following, are attacking intemperance in England in carnest. This is the war to put it down. We extract this from the London correspondence of the Globe of a late date.-{EDITOR.

In the midst of all this hubbub the friends of philanthropy and religion commue zealous in the prosecution of their Lenevolent objects- The United Kingdom Alliance, which has been formed to agunte for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, was mangurated last week in the city of Manchester, under the most distinguished auspices. Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., presided, and was surrounded by a very numerous gathering of westhy and influential men. The meeting was held in the Con Exchange of the city—a large building—which was crowded by a most enthusiastic audience. James Silk Buckingham, E-q., Dr. Lees, and Dr. Burns, were the chief speakers; who, with all the rest contended that the only effectual remedy for the evil of which they complained was the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law, which it is to be the object of the Alliance to get adopted by the Legislature of this country. Nine resolutions were agreed to unanimously, which recommended for the carrying out of the movement, the engagement of lecturers, the formation of lecal auxinaries, the offering of a prize for an e. say in favour of the legislative suppression of the trade in strong drinks, and the circulation of tracis. One of their declared that the alliance should be kept perfectly distinct from temperance societies and other organizations as such; but that all temperance and social relorm ers should be earnestly invited to join the alliance in their individnal capacities. The other most important resolution was one pledging the council to aid the executive in raising a fund of £2,000, to defray the expenses of the first year's agitation.

#### THE RIGHT KIND OF MOVEMENT.

We are glad to see the following plan adopted to resuscitate the Divisions in Lincoln and Welland. It is one we pointed outliss year, and should be earnestly supported by every true son, and imitated in every county of Crnada. The County of York more ment should be based on this plan at once. There is method about it. The old Adhesive, Chippewa, Beamsville and Grimsby Divisions, should at once assist in it.- [En.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLS AND WELLAND.

Hydraulic Division, No. 90, S. of T., of Therold, issued a Circular, in Sept. last, to the several subordinate Divisions in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, soliciting the appointment of Delegates from each Division, to meet in Convention, at the Ten-perance Hall in the village of Thorald, on Monday the 10th Oct. 1853, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for promoting the interests of the Order, within these Delegates from the following Divisions met accord ingly, at the appointed time and place, viz. (we omit names, Hydraulic, Thorold; Smithville; St. Catharines Union; Gratham, St. Catharines; Aqueduct, Merritville; Port Robinson; Evening Star; Wainfleet, and Pelham Divisions, being fourteen delegates in all.

Bro. W. Chase, P. W. P., of St. Catharines Uni-n Division was chosen Chairman-and Bro. Win. James, P. W. P. of Hidraulic Division, appointed Secretary.

After consultation, and the formal expression of regret at the apathy manifested by many Divisions, in not sending Delegate to this meeting, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, as the basis of an Association for the purposes above set forth.

- 1. Resolved, That the members present form themselves into a Society, to be called and known by the name of the "Lincon and Welland Sons of Temperance Association.'
- 2. Resolved, That this Association be composed of all the W. P.'s and P. W. P.'s of the several subordinate Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and that each Direct within the counties of Lincoln and Welland, and the lincoln and welland and the lincoln and ion elect, querterly, one Delegate to meet said Brethren at each meet ng of the Association.
- 3. Resolved, That the object of this Association is to mice and combine the influence of the various Divisions of the Sorse Temperance within these counties, in such a manner as to po mote the interests of the Order, and to diffuse more generally the principles of Temperance.
- 4. Revolced, That the Officers consist of a President fin Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Chaplain, Treasurer, and a Committee of twenty Brothers—tox elected annually-seven of whom to form a quorum, for the transaction of business.
- 5. Resolved, That the meetings be held Quarterly, at sed place as the previous meeting shall appoint.
- 6. Re-olted, That in order to lessen the expenses of the Asociation, the members of the Division where the meetings at held, are expected to extend a friendly hospitality to the Delegan during the session.
- 7. Resolved, That the incidental expenses of the Associate be met by the voluntary contributions of members of the sele-
- dinate Divisions.

  8. Resolved, That the Association respectfully solicits is: co-operation of the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperate within these counties, in its efforts to advance the interests offe
- 9. Resolved. That the system of voting be the same as the adopted by the Grand Division.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at North Pelian Division Room, on the first Monday of November next, at to o'clock, P. M.

OFFICERS ELECTED TO SERVE FOR ONE TEAR. Process Mon and brethren! while we rejoice, and thank him who giveth | Charles Cockborn, Thorold, Vice-Presidents, Abishai Moss to victory, let us remember the stake is but scotched, and not | Smithville, Windsor Chase, St. Catharines, Daniel Young, Pat.

Divisions in Lincoln and Welland, were appointed to carry out form. The great creams are globular in form. The drops are 

WILLIAM JAMES, Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the " Lincole and Welland Sons of ! Temperance Association," was held at the Presbyterian Church remperance Association, was field at the Presopterian Church in the township of Pelham, on Monday the 7th of November, 1853. At Indf-past 2 o'clock the President took the Chair, the following named Brethren brethren being present to represent their respective Divi ions. (We omit the names, but they consisted of representatives from the Grantham, Aqueduct, Port Robinson, Hydraulic, Star of Bethlehom, Smithville, Pelham, Evening Siar, and Pelham Centre Excelsion Divisions, some twenty-two in number.)

Bro. W. Ramsay, the Recording Secretary, being absent, Bro.

Thomas Luffe, the Cor. Sec'y, was requested to take his place,

The President explained the objects of the Association, as some were absent who did not attend the former meeting in Thorald. After which, Bro. Robert Coulter moved, seconded by Bro. L. M. Mathews, that it be

Resolved, That this Association take into consideration the best method of re-organizing those Divisions that have tortested their charters, in these counties.

Moved by R. Coulter, seconded by L. M. Mathews, and

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to make use of such measures as they, in their judgment, shall deem most iskely to accomplish the re-organization of Allanburgh Division -said Committee to consist of the President, W. James, J. Abbey, L. M. Mathews, and the mover—to report at the next

That the subject of soliciting Ministers to preach Sermons on Intemperance, be referred to a Committee of five,—to report at the next meeting: the Committee to be appointed by the President.

That this Association do take action with reference to the propriety of Sons of Temperance voting for Councilmen, or inembers of Parliament, who are not friendly to a Prohibitory Liquor Law

Moved by Bro. J. P. Merritt, seconded by Bro. D. Mckenzie,

Resolved. That this Association, when it adjourns, do adjourn to meet in the Grantham Division Room at St. Catherines, on Wednesday the 23rd of November inst.

The Association then adjourned.

CHARLES COCKBURN President.

THOMAS LUFFE, Rec. Sec'y, pro. tem.

# The Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL.] LINES ADDRESSED TO HAMILTON.

WRITTEN (EXCEPT THE LAST VERSE) IN 1836, BY C. M. D.

To hills and woods, yo mountain views With chatterings loud seem'd to defy,
Of Hamilton, sweet Hamilton;
I'ill sing of you, Oh then infuse
Into my muse, sweet inspiration.

The whippoorwill in June's sweet night.

I have three as my native place,
Oft on thy little of stoping green,
I've play'd of yore with smilling face,
When glad-once spring reigned o'er

Of then in May's bright sunny time, I've chaced the lambs upon thy hills; Or to the mountain's brow would climb, To watch the numbing spring-born

My infant mind was cheered and gay, At nature's varied smiling bloom; When od'rous groves, with mirihful

of Spring's bright birds, succeeded winter's gloom.

There little squirrels secure and high, Perched on the limb of some green

The whippoorwill in June's sweet night, Then load would sing from bush or

tree, Would full to sleep the weary wight, Or wake him with a daybreak glee.

The whistling freg won d join in note, Just waked from his winter's sleep And woodcock take his flight in rote, The joily cherus alive to keep.

At early dawn I still can rise,
Thy beauties see from olden hill;
Thy seems wild o'er delight my eyes,
With mem'r.cs sweet my heart will

Although young days have pass'd away, Life's downward course I know can

see.
Yet when nature valles my soulisgay,
I dream as if in infancy.

tree,

The bills of Hamilton in 1836 were still covered with an ancient forest. The Whippmerwill sings at dusk, and for a few hours afterwards—also at hresh of day, but not in the silent hours of midnight. The woodoock soon after dusk, whilst the frogene whistling in the distant posls and rivers, rives every few nisures from the graund into the are a long distance up, and whilst up uter his chirpary notes, then suddenly descends to the ground. I have a thousand times enjoyed this Ganadhas ecene.

#### DROPS OF RAIN, THEIR PEARLY BEAUTY.

Reader, did you ever watch the pearly drops of rain in November on the trees. Last Sabbath a week, from our window, we saw thousands on the trees. They hung like little round pearls on the branches in hundreds. Their situation was nearly perpendicular in some instances, in others hung in globular forms from the underparts of the boughs, clear as crystal. The day was warm, and the rain pattered down very gently, there being no wind. An indifferent passer by would not have noticed them, but he who loves every thing in nature, and its intrinsic beauty, could not help but stop and watch these beautiful drops. There are three strange phenomena in connection with them. Why do these drops assume this globular form, instead of running down the limb-why do they hang in globular forms towards the earth, -why do they assume the pearly white colour that distinguishes These drops after hanging for some time in this way, fall to the them? In the winter these little pearls become spiral icicles. earth to make way for others. How brantiful they look through a thick wood-millions reflecting the light that shines through their pure roundness. How beautiful is the pure water or the sky! how delicious the gushing fountain from the rock or golden trees and so loud do they rap that the noise may be heard half sand! Why should man want anything better as a beverage- a muc or more. These birds also make loud noises on hollow why drink the feverich draught of alcohol? The beasts of the trees, which have it effect of driving the insects out, it entirely field, the sprightly deer, the swift hare, the fox of the hills, the strong hear, the lovely birds, drink only from the fountains of nateting the forthcoming actions the fountains of nateting the forthcoming actions—to be immediately pounced escape, but that it was effected by the assistance of a man who water! The three phenomena are caused thus—attraction or upon to as one bill. These bids ere very loud before an appropriation, with a alight upward pressure of the air, cause the preaching storm. The cock of the woods is amazingly active. Fork Sun.

form d at points where the water meets with small obstacles, and is impeded by the commencement of the globe form; and the i light gives the drop its pearly whiteness.

THE BLACK CROW OF CANADA—ITS NEAT AND YOUNG.—This bird, before alluded to, is very common in Canada. Whilst traveling in Markham two weeks ago, I saw two tame crows, raught last spring. The finder described the nest thus: It was built of coarse sticks, laid carelessly together across the branches of a hemlock tree in a swamp, very rudely built. The eggs were of a dark green colour. It lays from three to five eggs, generally four, in May or early in June. In the autumn they congregate in flocks of thousands and go southward. Their general tood is worms and seeds, but they will live on bread and meat, and are very easily tamed. A person in this city has one that will follow his boys into the fields. It remains about his house. The bill is long and black, gently hooked. The wings of this bird are long and powerful, and it is about half the size of the raven. It is a harmless bird and useful about farms. It is very noisy, crying caw, caw, caw! Many of them remain all the winter. It is quite common in November, and is the first bird we see in the spring. The male and temale seem to be emirely alike, and the plumage is of a deep shiny black. The crow frequents human acitlements, and is seldom seen very far in the dense forests. When he alights he has the habit of half fluttering the wings.

THE BLACK-COCK OR GROUSE of the Heaths and Highlands of Britain, now common in Western Canada - We saw a number of specimens of this curious bird a few days since in Toronto brought from the region of Amherstburgh, where they are quite common in the woods and fields. It is said the birds found in the west were brought to Canada many years ago by Col. Prince. It is less than the Canadian partridge by about one fourth the bulk. The bill is also much shorter and more hooked-similar to that of the quail-of a black colour. The eye is large, and immediately above it there is a fleshy appearance being a red skin, somewhat resembling feathers, the size of a large pea. The legs are short and trick-green coloured-feathered down to the toes. The toes are four in number and strong, the hind one being also strong. In form it is a plump round handsome bird. The plamage is somewhat like the partridge, but darker. The breast is dark barred with white-the back dunnish or dark grey-the wings brown and barred with white. The tail is much shorter than that of the partridge, and it is not so gay a bird as to plumage. The neck is short. It is said these birds will have twenty young in a nest, and are well suited to withstand our cold climite. feathers seem thicker than those of the quail or partridge. They are brought from the west to Toronto for the table. These birds if let live by hunters would spread themselves in a few years all over the western States and Canada. In general appearance they are beautiful birds, and are very good eating.

THE COCK OF THE W. OLS, OR GREAT CHOWNED WOODPECKER. This is an exceedingly rare but beautiful bird of Canada. I have never seen or heard of one being killed north of Lake Ontario. It has, however, been frequently in the western and south-western counties of Canada, and on the borders of Lake Erie. This description was written by me from a personal inspection of a specimen in 1829, near Brantford. I have seen one since stuffed. In 1829-30 I used frequently to see them in the woods in the vicinity of Brantford. Colour on back black, shaded with dun-tops and underparts of the tail black, with a brown- I red, tutted with long spiral red feathers, very soft and silky,-Sides of the head striped with three bands of three colours, viz., i milk-white. The eyes are large and of a bright hazel or brown hue. Middle of the wing feathers yellowish white-seven of them tipped with white-underparts of wings partly black and partly yellow. Breast and abdomen black and of a dunnish cast. Sides black-feathers edged with white. Alar extent thirty inches-length of body, from point of bill to end of tail, nineteen inches-legs two inches 'ong and very strong, of a blackish colour; claws of the same colour, also very strong and sharp. Claws half an inch long, four in number. The Bill is two inches and three fourths of an inch long, of a Marish dun color, very strong i and sharp, covered on the under part with whitish hair or feathers i resembling hair-tail feathers punted at the end and very stiff. The weight of this bird was tacke ounces. Sometimes they will weigh a pound. The above bird I shot in the winter. These birds are seen in all parts of the year, but more frequently in the summer. They obtain their living by boring int ably adapted. The strong legs and claws, and the tail feathers. at the end of each of which is a bony point, enable the bird to ascend the trees like a squirrel, borning the bank as it ascends. Like other species of the woo pecker, they will rap on dry hollow

and she keeping high up on trees, uttering at the same thue loud cries, and darting its side from one side to the other. It these by long perks in the air, and is a very large bird on the wing. With us black and white cost and erect creat of red, it is a beautiul and There are besides this six or seven other varieties of ram bird. the woodpecker in Canada, which we will hereafter describe. The male and temale of the above kind are alike.

#### THE IRISH PATRIOTS OF AUSTRALIA.

One would think from the escape of many of these men that the police surveillance was rather lose, or that the inhabitants of the I-land were favourable to the patriots. Mr. Mitchell was concealed there six weeks. These men should never have been transported, but after their trial abould have been pardoned. The grievances of Ireland at the time warranted perpetual agitation, and it would have been better to have redressed them than to puttish those who acted from patrione but perhaps hasty views. England has certainly misgoverned Ireland, but she has to some extent been justified owing to the factious spirit of the people.-Yet mercy always succeeds better than cruelty. How much better would the old family compact have stood in the eyes of posterity, had the lives of Lount and Mathews been spared in 1938, instead of being sacrificed, against the wish of even the Brush Government, and the remonstrance of 40,000 Canadiana ! The escape of Mitchell is quite a romanco. Smyth must be a noble fellew to risk his life in this way. Mr. Mitchell is a very clever man, and is now probably in New York City. The British Government should now release Smith, O'Brien and Martin, and it would have been done had not our Canadian Liberal Gorernment IT with an exile Rolph, and a Cameron in it, showed their tail to true patriotism, when McKenzie moved for an address for their release.

JOHN MITCHELL'S ESCAPE-THE IRISH PATHIOT.

The following account of the escape of John Machell is given in the San Francisco papers:

Mr. P. J Smyth, of New York, (himself a rebel of 1848) went to Van Diema i's Land, with the express mission to rescue

some one or more of the Irish State Prisoners.

While Mr Smyth was in Va . Dieman's Land, and before any movement whatever was made by any of the prisoners, the local Government, by means of some of their caves-dropping detectives, had learned his real views, and Mr. Smyth was actually arrested, held in custody for three days, and most ignominiously abused under a warrant directed against John Mitchell.

Mr. Smyth, in short, was taken for Mr. Mitchell, under the false and insolent assumption that Mr. Mitchell was "abscordwhilst he was all the time living quietly at his cottage in Bothwell, and was under parole of honor not to abscond. This was a gross outrage on Mr. Smyth, and an outrage hanlly less guess on Mr. Muchell. He now at length resolved to avail him-self of Mr. Smyth's offers of assistance, and leave the Island not clandestinely, out openly. Accordingly, he wrote and despatched the following note to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir William

Вотиwки, 8th June, 1853. "Sin:—I hereby resign the 'comparative liberty,' called ticket of leave,' and revoke my parole of honour. I shall forthwith oresent myself before the police magis rate of Bothwell, at h's police office, show him this letter, and offer myself to be taken into custody.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"IOHA ME

- JOHN MITCHELL."

The next day, the 9th June, Mr. Muchell and Mr. Smyth rode in together to the township of Bothwell, went to the police office door, dismounted and walked in. They found the magistrate in ins room. The ponce clerk was with him; a constable was in the adjuning roun, and another constable was as usual on guard at the door. The police house and barrack stand opposite.

Arrived in the Magistrate's room, Mr. Mitchell handed him an ish tinge. Neck striped with white and dun colours. Sides of open copy of the above note, and requested him to read it. The the neck milk white-threat of a don colour. Crown of the head imagistrate cast his eye over it a moment, and then looked up to Mr Matchell who deabers o y desired that to observe the purport o that note, and took the trouble of twice explaining to him that the parole was at an end, and that he had come to be taken into red, milk-white, and dun. Upper part of throat dun, lower part custody. As the official seemed still either is wildered or frighteach, the two gendemen pur on their nats , Mr. Muchen wished the magistrate a good morning and left the office.

Immediately, when they turned their backs, the magistrate made -x loud uproar, and he and some of the constables rushed cut, calling on them to stop, and commanding every one to stop The constable on guard, lawever, had his hands occuped in holding two hor-es; other inhabitants of the town tooked on laughing, and well pleased, and in short, the two fugitives mounted their horses and rode oil. They found no necessity to use, or even to exhibit arms, though both were well armed. After they left Bothweit, however, the true difficulty commenced. Mr. Smyth changed horses and coats with Mr. Mitchell, and then they parted and rode different ways through the forest.

Bothwell is the central police district of the Island, and between it and the rea extend several lines of police stations, to all of which intelligence was instantly conveyed by mounted express constables. Mr. Mitchell remained six weeks after that day in the Island, without being able to get on board a slap, though one was min diately placed at his service by a patriotic ship-owner of Stoper. After many hundred miles riding, and in several disguises, he at length got off under an assumed name, in a Bruish vessel, which at Tahiti was fortunately overtaken by the American bark Julia Ann, bearing his wife and family, under Mr. Smyth's escort, to San Francisco. At Tolina Mr. Mitchell was tran-shipped, and now stands trie on American soil.

Mr. Singin was formerly connected with The Sun as assistant editor, and this account corresponds well with what we have known of mm as a generous and whole-souled man. We have one known of his absence in Australia, and of me mission there

but, of course, withheld the fact from public matrice.
We now have to congratulate Mr. Mit-neal, act only on his would scorn any dishonorable subteringe in effecting it-Aem

LF THE ALBERT ST. MURDER-THE FAUITS OF ONE NIGHT's DRUKKERNESS!-It turns out upon examination that, the victim Scott who brought death upon himself a few days ago in this city, was raving drunk upon the fatal highe and in that state left the world. He had been drinking at the tavern near by, and seemed determined to annoy some colored people and a Mrs. Turner. During the course of the night he was struck, while before Mrs. 'Purner's house, with a stone, which caused his death. Now the liquor given that man at one of our low inns, has resulted from its use, in the entimely death of a man, and the interesting gation of the crime resulting therefrom, has occupied the officers of manes and our Court several days. The guilty parties will be false or fitted privilege of justice and our Court several days. The guilty parties will perhaps be sent to the Pentientiary, all for the fifthy privilege extended to some less um to sell liquor. Thus is an expense of perhaps £200 inflicted on the country, and a neighborhood demoralized, for the sake of pampering vice. When shall such things stop?

# Agricultural.

THE WEATHER .- Tuesday last was a bright sunny day, very mild : the rain and fog had left : wind West. O : Wednesday the wind again changed to the East, and a warm dr zzling rain ame on and lasted all day. On Thursday morning the wind shifted directly to the North, and the Weather became very cold: the day was sunny, and wind high with flying clouds and flurries of day was sunny, and wind high with flying clouds and flurnes of snow. On Friday the Weather remained cold, but was pleasant and sunny: wind North East. The ground is frozen hard. Saturday was a lovely sunny day: air mild: wind yet in the North East: roads frozen hard. Saturday was a lovely sunny day: air mild, wind yet in the North East: roads frozen hard. Sunday was very cold: wind high and in the North. Monday was again mild and thawing: flies in the air.

THE INDIANS say we are to have a mild open winter. They judge by the conduct of animals, which if careless as to hordup food for winter, seem instinctively to fortell a mild winter ere is a great deal in this no doubt. It is our impression we There is a great deal in this no doubt. It is our impression we will have a mild winter. There was perhaps never experienced will have a mild winter. There was perha in Canada a milder fall than this has been.

-We do not wonder that this article has reached such a high price—nor will our readers wonder—when informed of the immense amount that is duly going forward to the great metropolis. As an instance, we are innormed that the two steamboats which left for New York last evening had on board over 3000 firkins. But large as this amount is, it is only as a over 3000 firkins. But large as this amount is, is only as a drop in the bucket when compared with the actual amount pass drop in the bucket when compared with the actual amount passing through this city; for, in addition to the above, (and this only one night out of seven,) the scores of tow boats and take boats which are towed away daily, and iterally groaning with the product of the western dairies, and it is no unfrequent occurrence for these boats to be entirely freighted with butter and cheese. Add to this the thousands of tons shipped by the different railroads, and the reader can form a faint idea of the great drainage we are constantly experiencing in this one compredity along we are constantly experiencing in this one commodity alone The actual amount in round figures is beyond all computation: but if it could be correctly ascertained the result would appear to many as almost fabulous.—Albany Atlas.

COST OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES TO ENGLAND .- According to a document submitted to the Imperial Parliament, these colonies have cost Great Britain during the last year the following

Canada	£322,203
Nova Scotia	132,570
New Brunswick	12,615
Prince Edward Island	3,245
Newfoundland	3,100
Total	£501,823

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.-London papers mention a successful application of coloroform upon a man of immense physical power, while under a violent attack of cholera. While in the most application of coloroform upon a man of immense physical pow-or, while under a violent attack of cholera. While in the most violent paroxysms of pain and spasm, the chloroform was ad-ministered, and the struggling giant tamed into the quiet of a alceptag infant. The functions being suspended, the horrible symptoms ceased, the medicine became absorbed, and in an hour the man was restored to consciousness, and the disease was conquered.

DEPTH OF DRAINS .- A writer in the Agricultural Gazette, who represents that he has und great experience in drainage, concludes that the proper depth of drains must depend on the that the depth should be the point where texture of the soilsaturation is arrested. Experienced persons, he says, can readily tell where this point is: and those inexperienced can easily ascertain it by having three short drains made early in autumn—one 2½, one of 3, and one of 4 feet deep. The drains that first discharge the water after a rain will be at the right depth for that

A Wondered E.G .- Our thiend, Mr. Lyons, the principal of well known institute at Tarrytowa, has just shown us a cunous and indeed wonderful egg, laid by a common four! on his farm. It is double, the outer shell measuring about seven inches in circumference longitudinally, and being of course about the size of a goose's egg. The inner one is almost of the ordinary face of a heils. The outer one had a large yolk, and the inner one two yolks. The hen often lays two eggs a day.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- As the cool weather comme let everbody indulge freely, at meal times, in the ripe truits and vegetables of the season. Especially at dinner. At this season of the year, let t'o largest portion of the food be vegetable. The welfare of the body requires such a change. Such food is eminently wholesome.

John Johnson, an extensive farmer near Gem va, has now John Johnson, an extensive farmer near Geneva, has now on his farm 25 miles of drains. His son-in-law, Mr. Snow, on an adjoining farm, has lad \$3,000 tiles, and drained 200 acres of his land. Mr. Johnston says, the whole country ought to be drained, a remark which times nearer the truth that most figurative ones do:

Writing which has become illegible by age, may the stored by moistening it with an infusion of gall.

EPITOME OF NEWS, DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

The Fishery difficulties are still a matter of negociation between the American and British Governments, and progress clow-ly....Admiral Seymour is still on the Nova Scotia coist... The Crusuler is the name of a paper just started in New York city, established by the Italians to support the views of the pa-triots in civil and religious matters..... A public dinner was to be given to Mr. Michel, the Irish patriot in San Francisco; great improvements are using on in that city.... A movement in Montreal is about to take place to raise the price of adventizing ... The cost of taking the Provincial census is £20,000 ... A young man, (an American by birth), at the Hamilton assizes Brought an action of breach of promise of narriage against a Mrs. Glover, and lost it as he deserved to do ... Several of the Canadian Churches have passed resolutions in favor of the immediate secularization of the Reserves ... A snow storm happened in Virginia some weeks ago, when snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches....The Canadan Journalist is the name of a new journal started at Quebec, in the interest of the Irish Roman Catholics.....Many sales of town lots in Oanadian villages have been made, and large prices have been real zed....It is in contemplation to reduce postage in the United States in a little time—cannot Canadian postage be reduced to 2d?...A coal and wood company have been formed in Toronto to cheapen prices...I.T We are glad to hear that the Lower Canada protestant journals are rapidly increasing in their circulation; among them the Quebec Gazette...The Three Rivers dumer to be given to Mr. Attorney Gazette.... The Three Rivers dinner to be given to Mr. Attorney General Drummond, is given up.... An expedition left New York city recently, having on board the Isla De Cuba vessel, about 50 colored people of respectability, wealth, and intelligence, for Liberia, Western Africa... Quite an activity prevails in the Colonization Society in the United States just now. But this Association will never materially affect the amount of the colored population. The only thing that can be done with the slaves and free colored people, (now that they are among the whites, not by their own choosing, but by the fraud of the ancestors of whites.) their own choosing, but by the fraud of the ancestors of white is to educate and free the former by degrees, and to educate the latter as far as possible; let them become moral and industrious citizens. Here truly is verified the saying, Lr "Upon the child-ren shall be visited the sins of the fathers unto the third and fourth generations... The Sandwich Islands seem destined to be annexed immediately to the United States—every many that way—the people generally favor it. The French and British that way—the people generally favor it. The French and British consuls have protested against it in the names of their Sovereigns.

...The French Empress lately visited the Castle of Ham, where the Emperor was imprisoned six years. The whole scene where the Empress threw herself and to have been very affecting. The Empress threw herself nexed immediately to the United States—everything is tending that way—the people generally favor it. The French and British where the Emperor was imprisoned as the Empress threw nersen is said to have been very affecting. The Empress threw nersen in tears into his arms. What a change has taken place in his in tears into his arms. What a change has taken place in his arms was said thing discovery walks of human life . . . A great miners association was lately held in California, life....A great miners association was lately held in Chifornia, representing over \$4,000,000 worth of property. The expedition supposed to have been fate t up to conquer Sonora, a Mexican Province, has been arrested and dispersed by the American authorities. A terrible Lynch-law affair occurred there lately again. A Spainish lady in California, had lately lost her child in a melancholy way. It shut itself up in a trunk with a spring lock, and was smothered to death. The mines are still very productive. Mr. Michell was expected in New York from Canfornia which he left on the 1st inst.,) on the 27th Nov.

ma which he left on the 1st inst.,) on the 27th Nov.

Quite an excitement has lately taken place in Darlington, owing to the discovery of the dead body of an Irishman that recently died there, found in the barnyard of a Dr. Harvey. Three doctors are said to be implicated in the affair, viz., Dr. McCullough, who discovered the body and made the charge against two other doctors, and Drs. Harvey and Hornby. A professional jealousy exists between these doctors, and some say that Dr. McCullough originated the whole affair, and caused the excitement by a trick. A mob on the discovery of the body surrounded the a ode of Dr. Harvey and broke into the house, nearly killing him. All the parties were arrested and held to bail to appear at the Quarter Sessions at Cobourgh. Since the above took place Dr. McCullough's house and property have been burnt.

An accident of a melancholy nature hancened on the Next.

An accident of a melancholy nature happened on the Northern at Sarma in the interest of honest Malcolm Canadon! Save the mark! This gentleman is quite too busy just now speculating in other people's names on Western lands, to care any thing about the Maine Law... The Northern Railway Company intend to establish a telegraph line in connection with the road from Toronto to Barne, and to have instruments to convey telegraphs at each station—a capital plan! Mr. Capieol of Toronto has been chosen by the city of Toronto a Director in the Northern Railway....It is said Mr. Street of Niapara, cleared \$8,000 last Session by speculating in Geroment lands and jobs.

Items of News.—Quite an excitement was lately created in Providence, Rhode Island, by an attempt to force a young girl of nine years old into a number. She was rescued from this den of fools and priests in stresses. CE Every State in the Union

Providence, Rhode Island, by an attempt to torce a young girl of nine years old into a numery. She was rescued from this den of fools and priests in stresses. El Every State in the Union should pass a law making it imperative on Grand Juries to visit such places, mis-named charitable schools, and such should be the case in Canada and Britain ... A railroad collision occurred between the Baston railroad. between the Boston railroad un running towards New York last week. Several persons were seriously injured, the train being stopped before much harm could be done. Railroad travelling is be coming very dangerous in the United States... There is a rumour that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been speculating in Clergy Reserve lands in Essex; some say he has used other nersons names as a cover. This would not be at all surprising. He has no principle, and has boasted that he went into this Gov-He has no principle, and has boasted that he went into this Government to make money.... The County of York Grand Jury complained to the court that a great many of the higher crimes seemed to be committed by coloured people. The Judge remarked that the coloured people were not more addicted to the commission of crime in Canada, in proportion to their numbers, that the means and this is our experience too.

The news from the seat of war is, that there have been some alterniables between the Turks and Russians, in which the latter

skirmishings between the Turks and Russians, in which the latter were defeated; also, that the Turks and Circa-sians are co-operating together.... A great meeting of the New York bankers

has been held, to take into consideration tha state of the Wall Street Banks....Knighthood has been conferred in England on Mr. Roncy, who was lately in Canada....It is believed many of the fires that occur in Now York City are caused by the insured......The railroad from Dunville to Caledonia is to be opened on the 1st December, and the road from Caledonia to the town of Braniford on the 1st January next. Great times these for Canada!!...There was a rumour in England that the Emperor of China had fled from Pekin and left the Government in the hand of his brother. Also that the rebels under Tien-telt were waling a few days march of Pekin, and would soon capture it....Persa is has been bought over to support Russia. Wesstern Railroad between Hamilton and London will be it seems

opened on the 1st Dec. next....A child six weeks old was exposed in a basket on Richmond Street on thh 24th inst., and taken to the House of Industry; the wicked parents are not known.

-The last news give an ac-THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS count of a battle between 1800 Turks and 9000 Russians—it was fiercely contested and the Russians retreated with the loss of 6 e perioa officers and 136 men. On the 20th October another battle, also, took place between a large body of Russians and Turks and the Russians were defeated. The last news also bring the exciting account of the prospect of a war between England and Russia in the East Indies. Russia is exciting Persia and all the hostile tribes of the East against England. So far Russia has been beaten in every quarter by the Turks. It seems the Kostza affair created quite an excitement in Italy.

The walls of its principal cities are plicarded with letters of the Americans and their conduct in this affair. The walls of its principal cities are illicarded with letters in praise of the Americans and their conduct in this affair. It is said Rome is on the verge of an explosion.... Kossuth it seems went secretly to France to put his children to school. Lord Brougham has settled down in France... The father of F. C. Capreol, Esq., of Toronto, lately died in France at the advanced age of 81... Mrs. Doctor Rolph was lately delivered of a third son at Quebec.... The Mormons are increasing very much in Wales, England.... It is said there are 50,000 persons in New York who believe in the contemptible humbug of spititualism. We call it contemptible when it is presured to be said that this phenomena is the work of supernatural beings.... It is said the Arch Bishop of Paris is to crown the Emperor and Empress of France on the 2nd Dec. next... Bishop lives, the recent convert to Romanism, is about to publish a work giving his reasons for a change in his religion. What a strange creature is man. He will do anything—turn Spiritualist, Mormon, Roman Catholic, Jew, Mahomedan, or Protestant, with equal case!

A great battle has been recently fought in the Oregon territory between the Whites and Indians: the Governor Lane was wounded and the Indians subdued have sued for peace.... The Port of Cramahe in Northumberland has been proclaimed a port of entry.... Mr. Adam Myers has threatened to prosecute the Hastings Chronicle for libel for misrepresentations in the Marsh case... A beautiful girl of 17 has been led away into some infernal den in New York and lost. So says the Tribum... There was good sleighing in Quebec... Dr. Fisher, who shat I. C. Hall in Cincinnati has been acquitted... Several banks in New York city failed about the 18th inst.... The Missee Foxes, the original Rapping Girls have bought a handsome residence

C Hall in Cincinnati has been acquitted. Several banks in New York city failed about the 18th inst... The Misses Foxes New York city failed about the 18th inst.... The Misses Fores, the original RAPPING GIRLS have bought a handsome residence out of their grand humbug. We saw these girls in Sept. 1850, and were convinced of their deception... Lord Elgin is an invited guest at Windsor Castle, London. Jenny Lind will go to London next spring to sing.

Mr. GOUGH IN ENGLAND.—Late English news state that Mr. Gough liad lectured with marked effect to large audiences in Manchester, (alderinan Harvey presiding) In Leicester te

Gough had lectured with marked enects.

Manchester, (alderinan Harvey presiding) In Leicester te lectured on the occasion of opening a new hall. He had also lately spoken at Ramsgate. The English papers continue to lately spoken at Ramsgate. The E speak in high terms of his eloquence.

speak in high terms of his eloquence.

NHE New MARKET Era says that the Northern Railroad continues to be well supported by travel. 50 tickets were sold a few days ago at one station, and 150 from that to Toronto.

TO NEW MARKET TEMPERANCE MEETING—We observe from the Era, that the Sons and friends of temperance at this

village, had a pleasant and large temperance meeting on the 15th

ar THE WISCONSIN people have a elected a Maine Law

Legislature by a large majority.

I. Mr. Wm. Cawthrath.a given £8 to the treasurer of the Poorhouse, to be distributed among the poor.

Latest News.—The elections in Massachusetts have just terminated, and it is said that a majority in favor of the Maine Law his been elected in each House. The Supreme Court of that Sizie ms decided the Liquor Law to be constitutional. A Young Mea's League has been formed in Boston to effect the putting into operation the law in Boston.... A serious accident in Eric Imprened a kw days ago on the Railroad going through Pennsylvania westward. The train ran against a tree at night, that had blown down in a snow storm .....The Great Western Railroad is to be opened between London and Windsor on the 25th December next......Sigs crossing the Ocean just now seem to be very much affected with prossing the Ocean just now seem to be very much affected with

### TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED, a Situation in a Town or Village School by the swho holds a First Class Certificate from the Kempteille Instruction, and who would also, if required, to chan excellent splem of short hand Penmanship.

REFERENCES,—Rev. Wm. Piecee, Rev. W. J. McDowel.

Kemptville, Nov. 24th, 1853.

BJ A NEW VALUABLE BOOK—Thurlow W. Brown, the alterned Editor of the Cayaga Chief, is the author of the following pook. We commend it to the notice of the public.—[EDITOR.

100 AZUMIS in every state, can each realize \$100 a mult profit, by engaging in the sate of THE BEST TEMPER-ANCE BOOK PUBLISHED!—T. W. Brown's Letters to a

Friend, "Why I am a Temperance man,"
TEMPERANCE TALES and HEARTISTONE REVERIES, with several illustrations and a portrait on steel, one elegant 12x vol., 384 pages, Price \$11 Just published, by DERBY ORTON & MULLIGAN.

and DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

Book Agents, Colporteurs, Pediars and Canvassers supplied on the most tiberal terms, not only with the above, but with over 100 km/s of our other popular "Books for the People." For further particular, Address Publishers, DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N.Y.

DERBY, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Hamilton people are talking of building a railroad to Saugeen, ria. Guelph. They had better confine themselves to the Great Western... The poor man Brown who was lately killed near innist on the railroad is said to have been intoricated at the time.

Receipts.

Rev A. W. Waddle, Rewting \$3 for 1851-9-3, H. A. N., London, \$11 a letter is written concerning this matter. J. C., Carnwall, \$3. Mr. Anderson, Milton, \$1.

U. Carnwaii, §2. Mr. Anderson, Millon, §1.

Tokowto Markets—Saturday 25ru, 1852—Hay per ton, from \$13½ to \$.7½ Straw, \$12 per ton Data per buddel, average 2: 6d Wheat average 5: 6d Porthess average 2: 3d per bushel by the load—retail 2:, 6d Porthess average 3: 7 Poultry, and ideed the Markets peacrally are stationery and will retain so for a few weeks. They will vary about Christinas. Butter and vegetabligs remain stationery—very little wheat in just now The Interview of the Same as in our last quotations.

Prices are just the same as in our last quotations.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Com-

Published by order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.

CHAS. DALY, C. C. C.

CLERKS OFFICE, Totonto, Nov. 15, 1853.

WINTER GROCERIES!

### Christmas is Coming!!

CHEAP

#### GROCERIES

Of every description, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES!

CAN BE HAD AT THE new cheap grocery

### JOHN HISCOCK, YORKVILLE,

DRY GOODS, Teas, Corror GOODS, H/MS AND Coffee, SALT FISH, SALT MEATS Rice, BUTTER, SOLD. Sugars, CHEESE, Raisins, Molasses, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDLES, NUTS, CANDIES, NUTS,
CANDIES,
&c. &c. &c.
Farmer's Produce Bought & Sold.

TRemember Hiscock's Yorkville Grocery. 11 November 22, 1853

New Painting and Glazier Establishment.

S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c.,

No. 13, ADELAIDE St. EAST,
Shop-Victoria St.
RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of patronage from
the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by
strict attention to business, and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give sousfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

S. BOOTH & SON. Toronto, November 15th, 1853.

#### CANADA HOUSE, 100, Youge Street.

DUFFETT & WARD, Keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortmen of READY MADE

# etolhine & dya edodə

Which will be Sold at the smallest remuerating profit.

Garments made to Order.

Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit, or the money refunded.

DUFFETT & WARD.

#### Boot and Shoe Establishment.

W. HAMILTON, HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE, a superior and well selected Stock of

Boots and shoes,

Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public.

W. II. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of

India Rubber Shoes and Boots,

Third Door North of Adelaide Street, ELGIN BUILDINGS No. 2, YONGE ST. Toronto, November 4, 1883

#### HAMILTON General Hat & Fur Warehouse

MESSES. MILLS & WRIGHT,

Hatters and Furriers,
CORNER OF KING AND JOHN STS, HAMILTON,
K E P constantly on Land, the largest selection
of HATE, CAPS and FURS to be found in
this city: all of which they will sell at Low Prices.
NOTICE—They have just imported from New
York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within
their line.

IF They and Gentlemen.
October 95th 1851 They solicit an early call from Ladies and

#### DRY GOODS NE W FALL AND MILLINERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

J. CHARLESWORTH, would most respectfully intimate to the Ladles of Toronic and vicinity, that his Fall St

# STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing closwhere like MILLINERY DEPARTMENT will be found to be the largest in the Caty, and perhaps not less than any other catablishment in the Province of Canada.

The LATEST MILLLINERY FASHIONS, will not be ready for the Iterali Trade until about the 17th Oct. 1833. The Wholesaio about the 1st next month, when all those parties not having received their orders, may expect to be supplied.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. Wound respectfully intimate to the Trade in Canada-West, that in his Stock of Dry Goods this Pall will be found some of the greatest inducements. Having made operator transferment, by which every advantage has been taken of the Home Markets, where purchases have been made for cash only.

#### HIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of nuturess.

Parties not having visited this mouse, wait upon inspection find the Sack not only the largest but the cheapest, this fall

particularly
Call and examine Stock, Quality and Prices, for which no charge will be made JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, October, 1853.

The rage for the gold of Australia is past, And men gather wisdom and show it at lest For now they believe what they've often been told, That our own favored Canada is the country for Gold!

While here we are blessed with a generous soil, The man may have gold who is wilting to toil, And vain were his search for a happler shore, While blessings so numerous encircle his door

Strange indeed would it be, if a land like our own, Where our roses, though latest, are sweetest when bl Though our winters are long, and sametimes sovere. But lead us to summers delightfully clear, Should be less attractive, because of its cold, Than lands full of vices—though teerning with gold:

But prosperous as Canada aiways hath been, This year is the best that she ever hath seen, And now she is wreathing a laurel to west, That nations may one day be anxious to share.

Her prosperous condition will appose very plain, When her farmers get a dollar and a quarter for grain, While all their productions so readily sell. At prices which now pay them equally well.

To many, it doubtless may seem very quiser, Why Dry Goods are cheap and Provisions so dear, It is true, notwithstanding, which our patrons may see, By calling on Yongo Street "One Hundred and Three."

While many must know, an advance very great, Has been made in the value of woolleng of late, Yet our flannels and blankets win quickly a ppear, Quite as low as the prices we offered last year.

Our Bonnets and Cloaks have been tastefully made, With a prespect of greatly increasing our trade, And our Shawis and our Furs will at once please the eye And induce even the most fastidious to buy.

Our manner of business is extensively known, The lowest price asked, with the article shown; And such, we determine, shall continue to be. The unceasing practice at One Hundred and There.

#### THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET, TORONTO.

M. PEARSON,

BESTOCKSION TN

JOHN MCJONALD,

Respectfully invites attention to his very large Stock of Scassonable

Note of the property of the principle of Scassonable

RECEIVED THIS SEASON,

The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which the following last of Prices will show a following last of Prices will show

Wholesale Department up Stales

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bathff of D.C., No. 4, in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctionner. Office at his residence Pine Street, THOROLD. Saies attended in Town or Country on about notice and attended in Town Moderate Terms. August, 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description,—Also, INBIA RUBBERS and Ladies over Boots, which he will sell at judies that cannot fail to jude satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders prempt's all add to Remember the "Old Stand," No. 12, hing Street, six does east of Yongo Street, Toronto.

For Cheap Bods and Shoes
GO GO
To H BROWNSCOMBES SHOP, Sign of the Red Boot,
Westside of Yongo Street, Opposite to Amistine, a Founday, near Queen Street.
May 2rd, 1853

HENRY LATHAM, TICKETS for New York and BARRISTER,

BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professi
and Business at his Oldo Orrice, over Henderson and Octo

Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

Toronto, January 1833.

### THE LARGE ONE HINDRED AND THREE, YONGE Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Purifying Health Pilis and Oriental Balsam.

Health Pills and Oriental Balsam.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long thed efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Susmich, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising from Importies of the Blood. The usual symptoms of which are Costiveness, Platulency, Spanns, Loss of Appellie, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fellness after eating, Dinness of the Lyes, Drowsmess, and Palins in the Stomach and Bowels, Psins in the Side, in and netween the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a weigld active of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bow ets, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, with in this most excellent combination of Medical Agents, by a little persorenance, be effectually removed. A very few doses will convince the affacted of their salutary stength. The stomach will soon regard its strongth, a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and kidness will specify take pixer. and instead of listleasness, heat, pain and juncticed appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and recommendation of a colour of the found to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public.

Femalos at a certain ago should never be without them They are warranced to contain no Calourel or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Side by fluiter & Son, London; Johnson & Co, Edlinburgh Medicines & Son, Glasgow, and the fadioxing Foreign Agents —

Adelaide, S. Australia, John Howkin, Sanyrias, Turkey, W. H. Morton Valparasius, Chill, A. L. Webste Rio Janchera, Brazili. John Halt, an Calcutta, East Indier, M. Hoton & C. Midra. F. Corbyne. Sterra Loose, M. Louis, St. Petersburg, Russia. R. Morolff.

Ox and after WEINESDAY, 26th tastant, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows —.

The Lipers Train, carrying the Mail, and connecting with the Stouniest on Lake Sinner.—

the Stoumboat on Lake Sincoc.—
Leaves Toronto dally, (Sundays excepted,) at P. A.M.
Arrives at Barrie, at H. G. A.M.
Returning—Leaves Barrie, at H. G. A.M.
Returning—Leaves Barrie, at H. G. A.M.
Arrives at Toronto, at H. S. J. P.M.
THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN
Leaves Barrie daily, (Sundays excepted,) at T. A.M.
Arrives at Toronto, at H. D. D. A.M.
Returning—Leaves Toronto, et H. J. P.M.
Arrives at Barrie, at H. G. G. G. P.M.
Both Trains call at all Way Statless
Passengers from Barrie for the Ports on Lake Sincoc,
will take the Blorning Train, on Mondays, Wednesdays and

A I reight Train leaves each end daily

ALFRED BRUNEL.

Superintendent's Office, Torono, Oct Zon, 1803

#### TORONTO & HAMILION.

# The Steamer City of Hamilton CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave TORONTO for Huntlein every Afternoon, sands per received, at 20 clock and will have HAMILTIN for Toronto every Norting, at 7 o'clock.

TICKITS for New York and Roston practiced at this Office.

GEO B HOLLAND,

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY.

SAMUEL WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST

2 doors seest front corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto. October 4th, 1853

#### Received this Day.

Ar the Rosion Lamp Store, Winter Blenckol, Whale, Elephant, Lord, and Machinery Olfs
Also, Belling, Packing, Rivets and Lacing Leather,
A HIBBARD & CA.

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

BREAD, Riscuit, Pastry, Confectionary, &c. Private Pamilies, Steemiests and Country Merchants, supplied. COUGH CANDY, AND DYSPHETIC BISCUIT,
TEMPERANCE DRINGS IN GREAT VARIETY,
WHOLESALE AND BETAIL

Piease call before purchasing, and examine the goods May 87, 1833

## PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

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

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES OPERTS, ITLECTRICIAN AND ELECTROMETALLURGISTS; AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND BETAIL

#### Lightning Rod Manufactory, On Yonge Si , between King and Adelatoe Sta.,

TORONTO, C. W

AT which place we beg to offer our Superior Spiral Testated Annealed from Lightning Rods, with Line Protectors, and Electro Positive Elements combined in their Manufacture, thus rendering them eighal to Copper as conductors. They are in ten, twelve, and fouriern first lengths, with accurately fitted brass series a connecting plants, an entire new abje o include attachments for brick — trame buildings also, trians isolators of a newel and agreement construction, forming a lock. This whole mounted with a solid platinum Silver Ivent, fouriers not have long, autromoded at the base with three arguers orgative magnets, which passess the power to an extraordinary caterat, of discharging the appears neglitive medicals, which passess the power to an extraordinary caterat, of discharging the appears time the whole constituting the most insgnificent and perfect Palent conductor ever presented to the public. The public are cautioned against purchasing Rods of any person of persons unless they persons a certificate of agency, algored is V. Wittsow, L. R. Agent, and their sample Point, stamped Spruts Reproducing Patentee, 1822, as we are not assuers to the public an interno arizon, planted, tonned, and otherwise befor rods put up by any person inless they have our certificates as about. Your estimation is called to the above caution from the first, that several parties have affected to the public an interno arizon, planted, tonned, and otherwise placetic Point, on do the parties offering them know anything about the laws of electricity, consequently it is diagrams to employ ignorant men to ponter tour buildings and your lives.

E. V. Willacin, & Hiller and College and your lives.

E V WILSON, & II PIPER & PROTHER.

#### BOSTON LAMP STORE

REMOVAL.

Markers A Hissard & Cu beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally, that they have HEMOVED to No. D. Jong Sur. of Lose, not a Hone and the public generally, that they have HEMOVED Store, where they are receiving a large and varied assortment of Lamps, thokes, thinners, Wicks, &c.

Also—Francy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c. Agents for Roston Belling Company
And Ost Tanned Store hed Leather Belling.—Thankful for post favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Toroxto, April 95, 1833

#### WOOL WANTED!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS. 500 proces tained and coultry Invests and Frances to exchange for Wood on the most tev exists terms. Also, Cash paid for Wood, Sheep akins, took and here skins, by W. A. CLARK

No. 3, St Laurence Buildings, up Stair oroniu, 15th April, 1633

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

#### **TORONTO** HAT AND CAP FACTORY,

sign of the Golden CAP, No. 77, Youge Street.

The Sulceriber in returning the grateful acknowledgements to the Trade, for the support given to him since his commencement in business, and desirous to cherish that jairon age so liberally between the large to continue to the attention to his extensive Spring Stack of

#### HATS AND CAPS!

IIATS AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Greater to has been taken in precise the latest each own and too meaded styre, in Logicald, traits and America. Nathing has been bell undone by the Subscriber in preparing for the Trade his present back, which will be found on inspectors to be superior in quality, exister in fields, and lower in paces then can be lead at any other latablethment on the tam ment of America. His present Suck consists of Hisri Sult Proced. Research, Rose and colour back consists of Hisri Sult Proced. Research, Rose and colour back interfect of. Tweed Grained Sult, and district tent type in codless within of size and style—Herong to curred a tree of the sact internal and anyle connection with his cap factory, and will supply the Trade with Histo of every conservation, those of the necessarile and facilities in the Trade. Somewhat the requirements to the necessarile from the other induced to perform what his processificials in the Trade. Somewhat the freshold on the chartest induce to perform continuous the Trade. E.T. The highest price a continuation is the Trade.

E.T. The highest price continuation is the Trade.

E.T. The highest price continuation is the Trade.

E.S. The highest price continuation is the Trade.

Seriptions Toronto, 18th April, 1853.

#### Painting, Gluzing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Exos to return his sineere thanks we the very idently action to return his sineere thanks we the very idently action that he may year, paid and intuities that he has opened that here and continuous shop on Richmond St., 3 dears East of Yonge St., Where he can execute all the various tenaches of his him howes with that well known actions and despitch which hereticism has recurred for him a considerable share of trade

GHARLET PHARLEY

Toronto, Mesch 11th, 1857

### Yorkville Suddle & Harness Shop.

#### JOHN DALE

Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend sil calls in his line with procephers and despatch. HAR NPSS, BAIDDLES and IRUNKS will be inside at short notice, of the best insterials and at low prices. Whips, purs, Vallers, &c., construit) on hand.

N. H. Shop near the corner or Yonge Street, as you enter in the Plank Road.

# Ningara Temperance Stouse, NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY. IL BAYLEY, Proprietors IL BAYLEY, Proprietors I BAYLEY Proprietors I BAYLEY POLE, Proprietors I BAYLEY Proprietors Board over politar per pay

#### DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Roya College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honorable Society of Apothecarles, London, England, farmerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East Infla Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liver pool South Dispensive, licensed by Kar John Cohorne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Elidwitery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 14th day of August, 1932. Bratistal, January, 1933.

#### Bound Volumes of the Son of Temperance for 1852.

Trioug wanting found volumes of this work to the above year, can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes bound in facerds containing for the numbers of 1951, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852 well bound 31, can be forwarded to any part of Casada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trilling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be hard for 48 9d. cy. Haffor the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had for 2s 6d cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

#### To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No B. Egen Bullings, Yonge Steet, bega to latimate both equality generally, that they have undo arrangements with Messrs Rapidja and Co of Rochester, to act as agains for their various kinds of general amplements, &c &c\_\_imiliar to those which demanded so many Presistants at our Processed Ecklistics; also, for their Garbox, Figure and Fawer Seeds, all of which are of the latest production.

Francisc vasticus to keep pace in the scale of progress, and at the scale in a case some of the a mecassary laboration flavor herotoforo had, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

The subscribers will also have on hand—vs. usual—v. supply of Contag Stores, Parlier and Brit Stores, Coal Grates, &c\_\_ together with an assortment of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as low as any other house in the city.

which they wante property in the city

Remember the phase Coll No. 3. Elgin Buildings, Yange Street, General Agricultu. d Watersoom, under Mackenzle's Weekly Message Office."

McINTOSH & WALTON. Toronto, 28th March, 1833

R. H. BRETT.

GENTAL MERCHANT.—WHOLESALE

urouguse of Han, Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton,
and Brandingham Goods. Mos. Importer and Deuler in
linead Ods, Plants, Gunpowder, Sugars, Tess, Spices,
ratts, Stefanoer, See Re.

### J. H. GOWAN, Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto,
The subscriber respectfully informs the Trule in seneral,
that he has on hand a large assortanent of Per, Channey,
Tollet and Shaving

# Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which from his new and extensive slach ners he is propored to sell at New York Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. H. Country Merchants will mave 33 per cent, by calling before here purchasing eliewhere Toronto, January 1853.

# HAYES BROTHERS & CO.,

## GROCERIES, TEAS, &c. FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

T. WHEELER,
EVGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER,
KING STREET EAST TORONTO
CMPAN and ODESIALS TO CAUSE OF MAN
Good and emblyoned
January, 1888

# J. FOGGIN,

DYER AND SCOURER,
93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. MID GLOVES CLEANED.

### CHARLES DURAND, Esqr.,

BARRISTEE, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN GERY, respectfully Informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that he has removed he share tong the state that the private realistee, to his new order, over the state of B. M. Clark, Gueen, near the current of Yongo and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store.

I ongo may remission as the state of the production of the courts of this Province, or to Corveyancing and Arency.

Tomate, February 22nd 1833

#### NEW GROCERT STORE.

B. M. CLARK.

Having Removed to Front Street, first door west of Rolph's Tavern,
New offer for Sale a New and FXTENSIVE STOCK of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS and READY-WADE CLOTHING, all of which he intends to seil at the Lowest Prices. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1853

## JOHN PARKIN.

Plumber and Gas Fitter,
Adelaide St. Bast. 2 Doors from Victoria St.
Copper. Breec, Lead, Iron. or Gatte Fercha Fu upo. fitted
up and repaired
Gas, Water, and Stevin apparatus. Boths, Witter Cinners,
&c &c., sapplied with the utmost prompting and on the
mas tilberst terms.
January, 1833.

# BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

# READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have an hand a complete assurtment of New Fill and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and nont Pashtonable in sterials, and in great variety.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Paste and Despitch. Mournings Furnished on the

shostest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received monthly.

#### READY MADE CLOTHING.

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#### **€3** €3 €3 €5•

Musho delatines, yard wide, from 1s. Pathe 1. 104d
Prints, test colors, do from 75d
Heavy guith aims, do 75d
Heavy guith aims, do 75d
Siraw bonnet Ribbons, facos,
Gioves, howery, ribbons, facos,
Edgines, artificial flowers,
Shot, check d and plain alpaias

RROAD CLA

nde, Iron 1s. Ushle Linens quine, Cataiotician bed firk and took ly Grapes and mitterials for mourning, infant' roles, Caps, and trock tools, 1s.3d showle, transference, neck too, exp transfer musins, in its.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

Whate do Sirped sharting, Cut in warp Indies' stays, Frances, glups trimmings, Brige diessos, Sick warp ripacas.

#### BURGESS & LEISHIMAN

17 NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streest, adjoining the Court House.

# Fresh Arrivals of New Spring and Summer Goods.

### WILLIAM POLLEY 66, King Street East, Toronto,

to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his arrivals of Fresh and Fashionable

#### STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, SILK

PARASOLS, BONNET RIBBONS SILAVUE, PRINTS, &c. &c.

With a full accordment of Hostery and Gloves, of success Sains, Supacet, Persians, Muchin, Nets, Sicerce, Collars,

Veile, Handkerchiefs, Lacce, Eddings, &c., and a large and well selected stock of

FAS SILA DESCRIPTION OF TAPLE GOODS,

Consisting in part of superior American Grey to ottom, suparior Winde Cottons, Heav, Stripe Shartungs, Fancy Regards do,
Grey and White Sheetings, Derrys, Benedis, Ginglisms, Cheese Colars, Heav, Stripe Shartungs, Fancy Regards do,
Grey and White Sheetings, Derrys, Benedis, Ginglisms, Cheese Colars, Bugs and Bagging, Towels and Towelling,
Buff and White Window Hollynds, Blay do. Brown do., Uniter-seed do., Scotch do., Irish Linens, Dis., ed., Table Dianaskey,
Toble Of Colotts, Linens and Worthed Table Covers, Quilts & Counterpains, Broad Coloths, Cassilineres, Twee ds., Docklins,
Vestings, Dralls, Gambrooms, Cantoons, Kerceys, Caplets, Druggets, Jeans, Moleskins, Shickay, Linings, Silk Neck Hands

Vestings, Bralls, Gambrooms, Cantoons, Kerceys, Caplets, Druggets, Jeans, Moleskins, Shickay, Linings, Silk Neck Hands

Strys, L. ppess, Patchiwork, Pranted Cotton Handsechuses, Caples, Druggets, Jeans, Moleskins, Shickay, Lanings, Silk Neck Hands

W.P. Would also intinute that his Sock is New—Pelected in the British and American Markets, expressly for this

Toble Intended of purchasers may therefore reis on the very Latest and most approach Syles, which, on inspection, will

be found well suited for the early Spring and Summer Trade, and for Chairly, Chalarsky, and Varietty, cannot be sur
proved by any House in the City.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN 10th Not 10th

Vector Wadduire, &c. &c. &c.

Left Inspection Parked. 421

Vector Wadduire, &c. &c. &c.

Left Inspection Parked. 431

Vector Wadduire, &c. &c. &c.

SUPERIOR COTTON Y

WILLIAM-POLLEY, Third door west of Church Street.



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

# ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

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

CONFECTIONARIES.

WHOLESALE AND REPAIL.—LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS.

37 INSPECTION IS INVITED.

January, 1863

# J.B.RYAN,

IMPORTER OF

# ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

## Sign of the large Knife and Fork.

(Old Stand) 75, YOVGE STREET, TORONTO,

II AS constantly on hand, a general as of honor of HARDWARE, consisting in part of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CUTLERY, BUILDLIRS' MATERIALS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS COOPERS, CARPENTERS, SHOEMAKERS' and other TOOLS, WARRANIED AXES & HOGE TOOLS of all leads.

AT LOW PRICES!!! Tamata, October, 1853.

T. PRATT'S

J. McNAB. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Streets, routho When COHOUTER Good Stabling attached Controllouse, Caurch Street Teronto Toronto, January 19. Colour, January 19.

J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER GRAINER, PAPER HANGER,

SIGN WRITER, &c. &c, No. 13, Adelaide Street. West of Yonge &

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

VETERINARS FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP HORES AND CATTLE REDICINES. DISFERSARY—Queen Street, near Yong Street, Town

STA

#### WILLIAM WHARING WATCH & CLOCK MAKEK, JEWEL'ER, AL.

No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St.
Clocks, Watches, Time pieces and Jewellery, of error appropriated, cleaned and Warranted.
A variety of Clocks, Wanches, Jewellery and Fary goods constantly kept for sale
Toronto January 1833

#### W. STEWARD,

Premium Saddlery Warchouse, 95 Yonge S.,
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar,
W. S. returns his sincers thanks to his friends saddle public, for the very liberal support he has received. He sadcontinues to manufacture a superior article, such as be in received so many premiums for attrumers us class in Cassis, and which has been honorably mentioned at the West Fair in London.

and which has been fair in John Mills and every article we fair in London.

W. S. will sell very low for cesh, and every article we faited to be such as sold for—Good and Chear.

The Remember the sign of the Collar.

#### YONGE ST. POTTERIES NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN 1 AVIS, PROPRIETOR

Monufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 12 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

I ness Potteries excel an other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quantity. Lasy took, has the three pitzes at our Toronto Province in Show, and harders on at other Pairs.

Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassible Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottes, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Organizated China, Tops, on short notice.

J. In having secured a large quantity of clay supergraph any ever manufactured in Cannua before, be can reconsinced a as being far better for Dairy purposes, that its intestable yellow and dirty white looking trash made is some places.

January, 1853.

# JOHN BENTLEY,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER
71, Youge Street,
Has constantly on Land a large and well selected stack of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, The fumery, Soaps, Oils Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c.
ALSO,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS
School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portrollog, and
GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B.—Wolczale Depot for Bentley's Bakirg Forein Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Externantor; John Pills: Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILL

AS USUAL.

# CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, bers leave is
often the public, that in addition to the above business, is
has on band, (or will make to order) all kinds of ferplaces, ferenasors's Arrons on Hand Agency for I.
Hains Paris and New York Plates of Fashions; also for
1 it (happels a south and Paris Mogazine of Fashionses
System of Cutting.

Toronto Japaners 1872 System of Cutting. Toronto, January 1853

#### G. HARCOURT & Con TAILORS, CLOTHIERS

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 1. North Side of King Street Practily opposite the Globe Co. Tweeth,

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assort West of Engla, 4 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Bottweek, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newsof Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style consisting of Fish and Figured Velvets. Sile and Pittishes. Satin and Figured Material of almost every scription.

READY-MADE GARMENTS Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Bullin And Gentlemen's Wear in General Judges' Barristors' and University ROBES,

Of every Degree and quality, made to order.

G. HAR WRT & Ca.

Toronto Japanere 1853

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS

Instrument and Music Establishment MESSES. A. & S. NORDHEIMER.
Beg to inform their friends and the public in greenights
bettles their tripes took of Phasas of the best unknown.
Bit six, a blich they keep constantly on band, they have
received and are constantly receiving from Parce, their
est and most IMPROVED INSTRUMINTS FOR PARCE,
both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to solver
lower price than any other Establishment on the Constant
Particularly they would reconnect dilect new Sag Bond.
Convortage and other Brass larger warrs, which he has
by the celebrated meter Currons of Part.
Any order from any part of the country utilizer warrs.

clasted maker Crutois of Fusi.
If to any just of the country while-fusion.
A. E. S. NORDHIEMER.
King Street Tols.

SUBSCRIPTION PRILE OF THE PAPER SI PETABLEM all I Indicase. S. All letters on the Larlest proper to be audiented, property to be audiented, property to be audiented, property to be audiented.

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