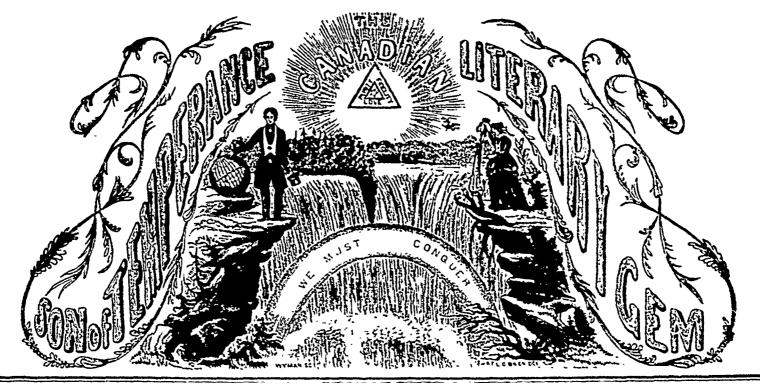
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1853.

No. 17.

TECUMSEII-AN HEROIC POEM (Continued from No. 12, vol. 3) 27 C. M. D.

During the late war, Tecum-ch took part in the first battle, or raer first offensive operations of the British against the Americans He was on the western frontiers at the time, with about 700 Indians, 00 of whom were warriors of his tribe, directly under his command, nd 300 or thereabouts, were Wyandor Indians, under their chief, Walk-in-the-water," who was under the general command of Temsch. The latter, with his 400 redmen, crossed over and helped carry out the surrender of Hall. Tecumseh was unusually brave and athletic. He fought at the battle of Fort Meigs and Tippecanoe, nd was from the Wabash country in Indiana, and of the Shawnee

Then whoops from the ranks rekin fied their ire.
The breast of each warrior in up with fire,
Wild and determin'd was every eye.
Its wild flashing glow was their anger's reply;
Absorb'd in deep thoughts of vengeance and blood.
They reck'd not the place where the old chief had stood.
Tecamsch's dark eye looked over the scene.
His heart it was zadden'd, determin'd his mien;
Like the earlie whose eye far up in the sky.
His unconscious victim can plainly desery.
Tecamsch.aprang forth to the old chief's relief,
Whise heart was oppress'd with a deep hidden grief.
"Arise, my grey father," the great warrior raid,
"Arise, my grey father," the great warrior raid,
"And rest on my bosom thy time-beaten head;
The storms of the past have left ther a wreek,
Yet youth's passing glory thy name will bedeek.
In one thing I differ, Oh Father, from theeMy voice is for war, my tribe most be free;
The mases of our fathers call on me to fight.
Now haules and blood are Tecumsch's delight.
Ere the sun of to-morrow shall redden the sky.
Our warwhoop shall ring through the plains far and nigh;
Our course will be eastward for Canada.
The land of the Great King and Chippewa.
We'll leave thee, our wives, with tear-flowing eyes.
The homes of our childhood with sorrow and sighs."
Thus ended the Council—the reamen retire,
'To prepare for the feast, the war-dance and fire. Then whoops from the ranks rekindled their ire,

Thus ended the Council—the reamen retire, To prepare for the feast, the war-dance and fire. knives, with arms aloft, together with the forest and the night, the war-dance a scene of terror.

The san had such in the western sky. The birds had hush'd their ministreisy. The last bright tint of the glowing west. O'et the mountains far had sunk to rest; The shroud of night on the forests fell. And hush'd all nature with its spill. The seent of howers, the halm of trees. Were sweetly borne on the passing breeze And through the air, now dark and still, Whistled after the whippoorwill: Was heard the louze of the beetle's flight, Was seen the fire-fly's spatking light, The vanited skies, with stars all hright, The vanited skies, with stais all linght, Bespungled were, a gorgeous sight; The gloomy owl, with sche-to-schoo! Call'd to his mate the forest through; The sne king wold began to prowl. And join in chorus with the owl. Lo! is the cast—the moon! the moon As all have seen in the month of June, With safforn face, enchanting hung. On castern skies, its beamins flong. The summer moon! so foll, so calm, Queen of the sky, earth's nightly balm: Oft bat thy face filled me with peace. And bade earth's many troches cease.

Now grows the war-fire, brightly burns, Each warrior waiks around in turns, Then moody seated on the ground, Then moody seated on the ground, Lach gazes as an thought profound. What moves the breast of yonder cinef? What moves the breast of yonder cinef? What me the big tear finds rehef? In one perchance sad thoughts recall. By white man's hands a son's end fail; Another thinks of a father's romb, Above whose dust the mendows bloom, Where once this chief his wigwam reat'd, By youths fond mem'ness still endeared; Where now the white man walks in pride, These found attachments to deride Another pictures in his sout. These found attachments to deride
Another pictures in his soul
A brothers death from the fiery bowl,
Which white men bid the rea man druk,
Temping the soul to aca his dark brink.
The mem'ry of a home of love—
Or wife and children gone above,
Victums of the whiteman's bloody fre,
Destroy'd by him with ruthiess fire;
Arouses yander chief to draw the knife,
Afar in war to tisk his life.
The Indian feats now being o'er. After in war to task his life.
The Indian feast now being o'er,
The squaws retire in the distance more;
Whilst all the wernors quex arise.
With souls on fire—with glowing eyese.
There painted o'er with every hue,
Naked they stand in grim review;
Determined is each warnor's brow.
Marked standard growth with the formers also More savage grows with the faggots glow. The fires high blaze that ights the scene, Casts shadows on the forest green. Thus Sachems, and their warriors bold Were rang'd in lines, one thousand told The hery youth, men of years were there, I o sing of death—for scenes of blood prepare.

THE PIASA, OR GREAT INDIAN BIRD.

It is an idea which has more than once occurred to me, while throwing together these hasty delineations of the beautiful scene through which for the past few weeks, I have been moving that, The Indian war-dance is a terrific picture of savage life and customer. It was common all over North America, and may be said to common amongst many other savage tribes. The warriors paint and grotesque manner, vieing with each other in the art of savage lines. They strip themselves nearly naked, and, thus prepared for the "Compagna or Roma," as of ther, or of both acceptories for large fires in the woods at night; singing the while of exploits of themselves or their tribe. Fearful yells resound through which for the past lew weeks, I have been moving, that, by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge every outline by some, a disposition might be suspected to tinge find the police of Alagas, or muni-t the "snow, scalps" of Alpine scenes to the "Compagna or Roma," as of the purple contact the suspected to tinge every outline the suspected to tinge every outline the suspected to t sample forest sons. I have mentioned that remarkable range of child commencing at Anton, and extending, with but futle interprion, along the left shore of the Mississipa to the mouth of the Illiness. Through a deep, infrow rating in these binds flows a small stream called the Piasa. The time is of aboriginal derivation, and, in the idiom of the Illin, denotes "The bird that derours men." Near the mouth of this lattle stream, rises a bold vaini, and, in the mouth of the fittin, centers." Let ora that devi-rours men." Near the mouth of this little stream, rises a bold precipious bind, and upon its smooth face, at an elevation, seem-ingly unattainable by human art is graven the figure of an enor-mous bird with extended purious. This bird was by the Indians called the "Plasa;" Innce the name of the stream. The tra-dition of the Plasa is said to be the extent among the tribes of

dition of the Plaza is said to bestiff extant among the tibes of the upper Mississippi, and is this related:—

"Many thousand mossis before the arrival of the pale faces, when the megalinity and mastern, whose homes are now thrown up, were still living in the land if the green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons a full-grown deer. Having obtained a taste of human flesh, from that time he would zey upon nothing else. He was as artful as he was powerful; rould dart suddenly upon an Indian, hear him off to one of the caves in the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors are upped for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole vilags a were depopulated, and construction appread throughout alline tribes of the Him. At length Oxelogia, a chief whose fame assa warrior extended even beyond the great lakes, separating himsel from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the apace of awhole moon, and prayed to the

Great Spirit, the Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast the Great Spirit appeared to him in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and pointed arrows and conceal them in a designated apot. Near the place of their concealm in another warrior was to stand in open view as a viotim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced on his pray. When the chief aweke in the morning he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told them his dream. The warriors were quickly selected and placed in ambush. Oxalogs off red lum-olf as the victim, willing to die for his tribe; and, placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the chiff, eving his pray. Oxaloga drew up his manify form to its utmost beight; and, placing his feet firmly on the earth, began to chant the death song of a warrior; a momenta after, the Piasa rose in the air, and, swift as the thunderboli, daried down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim when every how was sprung and every arrow was sped to the feather into his bidy. The Piasa intered a wild, featful acream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Oxaloga was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him; for the Master of Life, in admiration of his mobile deed, had held over him an invisible shield. In memory of the bluff."

Such is the Indian tradition. True or false, the figure of the bird with expanded winns graven on the auterface.

Such is the Indian tradition. True or false, the figur bird with expanded wings, graven on the surface of solid rock, is still to be seen at a height perfectly inaccessible; and to this day no Indian glides beneath the spot in his cance without discharging at this figure his gun. Connected with this tradition, in the spot to which the Piasa conveyed his human victims, is one of those caves to which I have alluded. Another, near the t mouth of the Illinois, attuated about fifty feet from the water, and exceedingly difficult of access, is said to be crowded with human remains to the depth of many feet in the carth of the floor. The read of the cavern is vaulted. It is about twenty-five feet in heigh, theny in length, and in term is very irregular. There are several other cavernous fissures among these chiffs not unworthy description.—The Far West.

THE CIRCASSIAN WALLACE.

We extract the following account of Schamyl, the chief of the Circassians, from a letter dated Constantinople, and published in the Uniters:—"It is said that the power of Schamyl Bey is on the increase. Circassia, in place of ceasing the unequal struggle in which she has been engaged for so many years, appears, on the contrary to find new resources in the contrago and alliance of the surrounding times. The Caucasus has beening the reluge and the roundancers who defended their ancient liberties; and such is the general confidence in the fa-ture, that this military leader is already considered as the founder of a monarchy around which the populations of Georgia, Arms-ma, and Daghesian are to be grouped. Hussia has no longer to put down a partial revolt. The point for her is now to hold firmput down a partial revolt. The point for her is now to hold firmly against a rising and creating power, which opposes numerous
and strong nanonalines to her own. The vague reports collected r lative to Schainyl, represent him as an able and fortunate
warran, surmainded with a warlike army, disciplined by Polish,
relugees in the European manner. On Friday public prayaers are offered up for his safety—a Mussulman ceremony in
honor of royalty. Money is strack with his mark—we do not
say the offered up to the average of the construction. say his edility, for the poverty of the country does not permit the use of inetal for money, but only leather, which, however, is received in all places where his authority extends, and is even preferred to Russian money. Schamyl is of middle height, well made, and of a robust constitution, which enables him to weit made, and of a roome constitution, which enables him to support with case all kinds of fatigue, communally on horse-back, at the head of a chosen band of determined troops, compared of Polish lancers and Cossack hulans, he never appears but with the ornaments of his rank and in full umform; liberal to profusion, he distributes all the booty with those who share his danger; tond of literature, he has around him poets who celestrate his transplant appears account to constitute these brate his triumples in popular songs; prompt to conceive plans of strategy, and still more so to execute them, he files from one ex-tremity of his territory to the other, and falls on the Russian outposts with the rapidity of lightning, and after occasioning them acrous loss, returns to his impregnable mountains, or flica to other dangers. His batteries of artillery are numerous and com-

plete, and each piece is a triphy which has cost the enemy dear Mussulman enthusiasm surrounds him with a religious aspect; but he, with an elevated and tolerant spirit, leaves to all his soldiers, as well as the population under his authority, the free and full exercise of their worship. Laberty in this respect contrasts so advantageously for him with the religious despoism of the Russian Government, that it has gained the sympathies of the Christians persecuted by the otheral church of the Emperor."

MORAL HEROISM OF SONS.

It was harvest time. There was a deformed farmer in—Division who could not procure hands to harvest his grain without furnishing liquor! All his neighbours and former friends refused to help him because he was a Son, and would not employ ichishey in his fields. Their own harvests were going bravely on with good cheer, and they laughed and made themselves merry, at the expense of the poor 'Son,' toling alone in his large and waving fields. Once he was a 'hait fellow well met,' and could idle away his hours, and his fields were neglected, his prospects for comfort were put in peril; and his family, and all that was sacred to his heart were suspended upon a poise over the gulf of perdition by intemperance. By the well timed, and well directed effort of the Sons, he was brought to consider—a moment's reflection inmasked the demon destroyer in all its fearfulness, just ready to devour him.

With temperance tirmly established in the heart as a principle of action, there was created cheerfulness of spirit, a quiet and agreeable habit, that carried itself to the domestic circle, and rendered itself peaceful, happy, and prosperous. No wonder that It was harvest time. There was a deformed farmer in-

agreeable habit, that carried itself to the domestic circle, and rendered itself peaceful, happy, and prosperous. No wonder that the fields rejoiced to return from their fruitful bosoms a rich reward to the renewed industry and watchful circ of their regenerate lord. But, alas! harvest with her golden treasures, her laden fields—the end and object of all his toil and care, came with its stern demands! The fields must be reaged! Interest, duty, and necessity all ciamoured—"they must be reaped!" "But who shall reap them?" he asks, while he stands alone before his attentive wife and dependent babes. They ponder the question and answer "who?" His neighbors stand ready on one condition, to enter the fields and gather the harvest quickly home. That condition is—we must have rum! Here principle and policy stand up and look each other full in the face.

Principle triumphed gloriously in the heart of the Son! He

Principle triumphed gloriously in the heart of the Son! He cast his eye to the motto on the banner, and read with renewed delight, "Love, Purty, and Fidelity," and felt his heart grow

strong in faith and hope at that moment.

With a glad heart our hero entered the field alone! threw the cradle with its circling sweep into his whited field, and laid at his feet the long swath of mown grain. At every sweep of the cradle, smidst the jeers and scotl's of his merry dramof the cradle, smidst the jeers and scotl's of his merry dramloving neighbours, his heart grew with the senument that if I am to loose a part, God will give me comfort with what my own arm will save. Yea, it is because I have acted on principle, that these rich fields wave in plenty before me, and God forbid that this should be the occasion of my fall or offence! I will do my duty and leave the rest with God.

Thus alone, laboring and musing, the toilsome but patient hours wore away. Saturday evening drew on, and our honest and unflinching Son had left his field to seek repose in the peaceful circle of his thrice blessed family, where, with peaceful

ful circle of his thrice blessed family, where, with peaceful heart, quiet conscience, and wearied himbs, he gave himself to

the embrace of nature's sweet restorer.

His Division was some miles distant. His brethren, however. had heard of the floods that were lifted up against him, seeking to overwhelm him, and forthwith called a meeting. They met in secret, and secretly banded together to arm themselves for, and to go to the field of action in a body, and work their way through!

vas night and the moon shone calmly and brightly upon the scene. Our heroic Sons sallied forth, and arming themselves with cradles, hooks and rakes, they moved in an unbroken column towards the silent field. At every step the bounding heart filled with glee and joy, all joined in singing their favorite chorus-

" Piedge brothers, pledge, should e'er affliction crave, We'll fly to succour and to save."

On they went, and soon arrived at the unreaped field. There of they went, and soon arrived at the unreaper field. There it lay in silent loneliness, with a slight impression made on one border by the "lone Son." They stealthily slipped into the enclosure, stole a march upon the unsuspecting hour, and one enclosure, stole a march upon the unsuspecting hour, and one after another led off—slaying each a broad swaith, followed by rakers and binders. The action thus began was cheerily kept up until there was not a standing spire of grain in the field. The next duty was to gather up the well banded sheaves and arrange them in neatly formed handstacks, setting upon each a crown. This accomplished nothing remained but to make a quiet and accret retreat to their respective homes, bearing off each their successful scythes, sickles and takes, and be found in bed before the sacred Sabbath should arrive.

But for the trickish thought of the signal and bloodless victory that

But for the trickish thought of the signal and bloodless victory that had been so silently won—the great surprise of the lone Son, when he should awake and find all his grain in shocks—the chagrin, shame and mortifications of those whiskey-loving neighchagrin, shame and mortifications of those whiskey-loving neighbors, who could witness triumphs of virtue and principle over them in spite of whisky, jeers, or scoffs, but for those busy thoughts, we say, our noble boys would have fallerunto a refreshing sleep after their nightly tol. But the inspiring energy of Lore to the brethren, Purity of purpose, and Fisicity to the cause of virtue, had filled their hearts to overflowing. Over such a feast the heart must tarry and regale itself to the full! It is truly a luxury to relieve oppressed virtue, and administer to the protection and support of the man of principle and integrity. On these dainties the Sons of Temperance feast upon hidden manna. The night passed off in quietness, and the light of the Sabliath morn had again made visible the unsurpassed beauties of those prairies and woodlands, now in a state of cultivation, along the borders of the beautiful Wabash. Aever did the sun look down upon richer fields of grain than adorn this Egypt of the West. The man of tril and of principle arcse from his couch with the cherished anucipation of a sweet day of rest—rest to the wearied limbs and anxious but unbending mind. He walked forth upon the portico to catch the morning breeze, and cast his eye o'er the

limbs and anxious but unbending mind. He walked forth upon the portico to catch the morning breeze, and cast his eye o'er the socks and fields, as he was wont to do, to see if all was right. His eye lit upon his reaped field! He started as if he had lost his reckoung, and it was some other field. "But no, that's my field certainly!" But these shocks—what! how can this be? Amagement over earne him—he pensed. F Wife," he gried

"come here, do you see that field, reaped, bound and shocked—the whole of it? Do you see my children? Tell me who harvested this grain so neatly—who, wife?—children who came in the night and cut my grain, and put it up for me so handsomely into shocks?" All stood in speechless wonder for a moment, when he exclaimed: "The Sons—THE SONS OF TEMPER-ANCE have done it! God bless the Sons of Temperance," he exclaimed. Each heart responded—"God bless them." while tears of gratitude stood in the eye of every member of the family circle.-Kentucky Era.

A NEAFOLITAN'S FIRMNESS—The Neapolitans in general hold drunkenness in very great abhorence. A story is told there of a nobleman, who, having murdered another in a fit of jealousy, was condemned to suffer death. His life was offered to him on the sole condition of saying that when he committed the deed he was intoxicated. He received the offer with disdain, and exclaimed, "I would rather suffer a thousand deaths than bring eternal disgrace on my family by confessing the disgraceful crime of intoxication." He persisted and was executed.

Use of the Peacock's Tail.-The beauty of the peacock's plumage was a theme of admiration in the remotest times; and the bird was sought after as capable of adding splendor to the magnificence of Solomon. The chief display of this beauty arises from that arrangement of long and gorgeous feathers which spring from the space between the region behind the wings and the region of the tail; but the use of this to the bird itself has been a subject of doubt. At first sight it seems to be no better than a luxuriance of nature, and an encumbrance rather than a benefit. The action by which their splendor is outspread has also been deemed an absurd manifestation of pride. But mer, are imperfect interpreters of the actions of animals; and a closer examination of the lights of this bird will afford explanation. The tail of the peacock is of a plain and humble description, and seems to be of no other use besides aiding in the erection of the long feathers of the lons; while the latter are supplied at their insertion with an arrangement of voluntary muscles which conindute to their elevation, and to the other motions of which they are capable. It surprised by a foc, the peacock presently erects its gorgeous feathers; and the enemy at once beholds starting up before him a creature which his terror cannot fail to magnify into the bulk implied by the circumference of a glittering circle of the most dazzing hues; his attention at the same time being distracted by a hundred glaring eyes meeting his gaze in every direction. A hiss from the head in the centre, which in shape and colours resembles that of a serpent, and a rustle from the trembling quills, are attended by an advance of the most conspicuous portion of this bulk; which is in itself an action of retreat, being caused by a receding motion of the body of the bird. That must be a bold animal which does not pause at the sight of such an object; and a short interval is sufficient to insure the safety of the bird; but if, after all, the enemy should be bold enough to tribute to their elevation, and to the other motions of which they of the bird; but if, after all, the enemy should be bold enough to risk an assault, it is most likely that its eagerness or rage would hisk an assault, it is most likely that his eagerness or rage wound be spent on the glittering appendages, in which case the creature is divested only of that which a little time will again supply. A like explanation may be offered of the use of the long and curious appendages of the head and neck of various kinds of humming-birds, which, however feeble, are a pugnacious race.—Couch's Universities of Little 1997. Itlustration of Instinct.

Dumarans.

A little nousense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men.

Definition of Dogmatism.—"Robert, my dear," said Jenny, with the deferential air of a scholar, "Robert, what did Mr Carraway mean when he said he had a dog—dogmatism?"

Toops was puzzled.
"Robert, my dear," Jenny urged," what in the world is dogma-

tism?"
Now it was the weakness of Toops never to confess ignorance of abything to his wife. "A man should never do it."
Toops had been known in a construit season to declare, "it makes 'em conceited." Wheteupon Toops prepared himself, as was his wont to make a solemn, satisfying answer.
Taking off his hat, and smoothing the wrinkles of his brow, Toops

"Humph! what is dogmatism? It is this of course—dogmatism is puppyism come to its full growth!"

SAN SLICK'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—"Samivel, Samivel, bevare of the common that reads no newspape s." Your father married a woman that read none, and you're the sad consequence." You're as highorant as a 'orse." Highorant people says its throwing away money to take papers, and foolin' away time to read 'em.""

A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times says he saw a cockney the other day, who after dilating on the superiority of English over American poultry, said that he was "hastonished at the hexemplifications of higoorance displayed by the Hamerican people in rais-

A SERENADE CUT SHORT —A" gint" of a mind romantic, went forth and stopped beneath the window of a mansion in the South, where lives a fair and queenly daire. There, with pulsive finger, did he touch his instrument, which wheed to his lay of love, and in music's voice of surer sweetness die answer make to his passion's plaint. Thus he sang-

"Ah! sell me whereis fancy bred I"

And no further did he sing; for a dimestic of the sex feminine, and of Afric's line and lineage, did the sindow open and thus addressed

"Look heah, you dar b'low ' we'r hed two monkeys, two organs tree tamborneens, and a triangle och to-day, young missus tink we had quite nuff — If you want to know where they sell fancy breed, guess if you go to Massa Nichols, corner of Camp and Natchez Street, you find it dar in any quantity. Whoo! Go away white man."



Ladies' Acpartment.

[ORIGINAL.] MYRA THE FAIR.

by Mrs. c bunn.

Be not so proud 'cause nature gave Myra, to thee a hand-ome face; Look not so high, 'cause in thy form, Is centred every queenly grace.

Knowest thou not that beauty fades, That all that's fair and now so sw Will blasted be by the hiding tomb, Or withered by time so fleet.

Leve no more such charms as fade But treasures seek that are less light, And oh! believe me Myra fiir, Thy treasure then will know no blight.

Oh! wake thy beart the fairer gem, And it as priceless casket prize, Then praise with truth will be bestewed, Praise pute as incense will arise.

Ladies' Tengerance Association, Newcastle on Tyne—On Monday evening, the Ladies' Association for the suppression of intemp rance held their analyserancy meeting in the Temperance Hall, Nelson street,—when about 250 persons took tea together. William Neshiam, E-q coccupied the chair, by whom, and by the Revs. Messis. Philips, Riddelli, and M'Allum, and Messis E Ridley, J. Benson, and G Charlton, addresses, bearing on the temperance question, were delivered. Mr. G. Wintehend, the indefangable nigent of the association, read a report. The treasurer's report, read by Mr. Benson, showed a deficiency in the funds, but before the assembly broke up, a subscription was entered into to meet it. The proceedings closed, with a vote of thanks to the ladies and the chairman—Newcastle Guardian, Feb. 1853.

Miss Cutharine E. Beecher is reported to have offered to endow the Professorship of a Female Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, with the sum of \$20,000 -- J also to furnish books and apparatus to the amount of \$1000, provided the citizens of Dubuque will erect a building and guarantee a certain number of scholars.

aT in Meurs, a Prussian town near Dusseldorf, an aged Jewess, died on the 8th ult. She was born there in 1746, and had consequently reached the age of 104 years. On the first of the same month at another town called Humme, Mirrom Goldstein died still older, having been born at Metz, May 11, 1745—making her nearly 105 years of age.

"Fanny" on Curious Thixes—" What a curious trait that is in women—their exaggerated anxiety to see one who has been loved by the man in whom they themselves take an interest." Well—yes—rather curious, Great many curious things in this world. Curious your husband will insist upon knowing who gave you that little gold ting on your third finger! Curious that such an ugly frown comes over his phiz when he sees those cabalistic marks (in a masculine hand) in the margin of your favorite port. Curious you can't name your oldest boy "Virian" without telling him your confidential reasons. Curious that he triakes you change your seat at a concert for fear of a draft, whenever one of your old lovers approaches Curious you never can unnock your hitle writing deek without having his married eyes peoping over your shoulder. Curious he's always most gracious to the most uninteresting men who visit the house. Curious he's dead set against your riding on h rechack when everybody says you're "just the figure for it." Carious he makes his parinet take all the little business trips of the firm. Curious he's averse to your "taking the air unless he smifts it too. And marrellously curious, and decidedly disagreeable whenever you ask him for money, that he's always so busy reading the newspaper that he never " FANNY" on Curtous Things -" What a curious trait that is in money, that he's always so busy reading the newspaper that he never hears you! FARNY FARN.

IF There is a lady at Frostville, France, 101 years of age, who has not been out of morraing once during the last 70 years. She has successively jost her father, mother, two husbands, seven uncles, nas successively lost the factor, mother, two husbands, seven uncles, eight aunts, four brothers, five Sisters, six brothers-in-law, three sours, four daughters, and thirty-two grand children. Spite of these continued afficients slic is in the full enjoyment of all her faculties. She has but one relation left—a grand-daughter aged 72. The old lady lives with great economy; giving as a reason that she must lay something by for a rainy day; she may get old.

On Saturday, 19th ult., a meeting of the originators of the "Women of England's address on Slavery to the Women of America," was held at Stafford House, the Duckess of Sotherland president was head at Stafford House, the Tuchess of Sutherland presiding, and about forty ladies were present. A report was read, stating that the number of signatures to the address is 562,48, including some few from Paris, Jerusalem, and elsewhere, and that Mrs. Stowe had undertisken to give it the greatest publicity in the United States. The address is illuminated on vellum, and the signatures bound in 26 folio volumes, and placed on view at the Caledonia Hotel, Adelphi, London. By a great effort a copy of Mrs. Stowe's new work—" Key to Uncle Tom"—was obtained in advance, from the London Publisher, and presented at the meeting to the Duchess of Sutherland. Some of the papers notice Mrs. Stowe's Yankee keenness in publishing her new work in England, so as to turn English admiration to profitable account.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We give below a clause of the newly amended School Act, introduced into the House by Mr. Richards. It will be seen that it allows any sect or religious body to apply for separate schools, and that upon certain conditions, each sect is entitled to goverment grants for religious purposes. In Upper Canada we have four different sects of Methodists, four, if not five, of Presbyterians, two of Baptists, two of Quakers. Then we have Unitariuns, Universalists, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and , Episcopalions, and several outer sects. Each can have their separate schools and grants. Now this bill is before Parliament and we ask all Canadians to watch the conduct of the members of Parliament-see how they vote. These men will soon return to us again, and their conduct on this great question should be remembered. We as citiz as of Canada, do not want our country cursed like Ireland with sectarianism, nor do we want to see Upper Canadian progressive politicians, sold to Catholics of Lower Canada by a parcel of office seeking men in power. The true political interests of our country call upon us to preserve our common school system. We are aware that the following clause merely enlarges on the present law:

"IV. And he it enacted, That in all cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and school sections, in which separate schools do or shall exist according to the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, persons of the religious persuasion of each such separate school, sending children to it, or supporting such school by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum which each such person would be hable to pay [if such separate school did not exist] on any assessment to obtain the annual common school grant for each such city, town, or incor-porated village, or township shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the common public schools of each such city, town, incorporated village, or school section, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the legislative common school grant for such city, town, incorporated village, or township; and each such separate school shall share in such legislative common school grant, only [and not in the school money raised by local municipal assessment] according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate school (the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken) as compared with the whole average attendance of papils attending the common school in each such city, town, incorporated village or township; and a certificate of qualification signed by any one of the trustees of such separate school shall be sufficient for any teacher of such school: Provided always, firstly, that the exemption from the payment of such school rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period of such persons sending children to or subscribing as aforesaid for the support of such separate school: Provided secondly that the trustees of each such separate school shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the local superintendent, a correct return or the names of all persons of the religious persuasions of such separate school, who shall have sent children to or subscribed as atoresaid for the support of such separate school during the six months previous, and the names of the children sent, and amounts sub-cribed by them respectively, together with the average attendance of pupils in such separate school during such period: Provided thirdly, that the provisions of the thirteenth section of the said Upper Canada School Act of 1850, shall apply to the trustees and teachers of separate schools, the same as trustees and teachers of other common schools: Provided fourthly, that the trustees of each such separate school shall be a corporation and shall have the same power to levy and collect school rates ! or subscriptions from persons sending children to or subscribing towards the support of such separate school, as the trustees of a school section have to levy or collect school rates or subscriptions from persons sending to or subscribing towards the support of the several persons was excited at St. Ives by an unusual noise made common school of such section. Provided fittilly, that the 1 by a crow which had boilt her nest and hatched her young in the forgoing provisions in this clause shall take effect from the first day of January 1853, and shall extend to the separate schools established or intended to be established under the provisions of the Upper Canada Common School Act."

AN AWFUL OCCURRENCE-SUICIDE.

On the morning of the 12th of April, James Babcock, of the Township of Bienheim, was found dead in his barn deceased the day before went to a tavern in the neighborhood and procured a quart of whiskey, which we have reason to believe led to his death. About ten o'clock in the evening he went out, and the next morning was found hanging with a rope about his nock, dead! He has left a large family to lament his loss. We would just ask those who have been the means of this destruc-tion if they would be as willing to assist the poor bereaved widow and orphans, as they were in seiling that which caused his death. O! rumselier, how long will you go on scattering destruction among your fellow creatures. The God of Heaven is warning you to cease from your evil works.—Com. BLEXHEIN, WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1853.

ly illThe American Temperance Magazine has been discontinued Connecticut has elected a House of Representatives favorable to the Maine Law. The Senate is doubtful ... Obio has adopted the facilish plan of making each county its own judge as to adopting

the Mame Law or not The Cagua Chief is to be triool daily. The Maine Law in the New York Legislature will not come up for a vote this spring it is said, the 100 days allowed for the sersion having expired A man in Albany in a drunken fit had braten his



Pouths' Department.

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

[SRIGINAL] INFANT WORSHIP.

BY STLVICOLA.

I knew a intle blue eyed gut, Her cheek was pencay red; And round her neck with many a curl Her night brown hair was spread.

She knelt beside her bute couch, Her hands were clasp'd in pray'r ; It seem d as if an angel's touch Had ha'd her kneening there

And at her side a little boy. With sunny tinglets knel-They sinded us it the same pure joy By each young heart was left.

No mother breath'd the words for them, For they were all alone. No guiding voice from any came, The language was their own.

That mother filld the silent tomb. But still she look'd from heaven, Upon those lovery onbes, for whom Her pray'rs so of, were given.

For she had taught them thus to breathe To heaven the lowly pray'r; And now that she lay cold in death, They long'd to meet her there.

Oh fairer would be beauty's brow, And purer too the hea 1; If youth and ag- i.ke them would bow, In worship void of art.

*Twas sweet to see those children pray, So beautiful they seem'd : And when they rose to turn away, Their eyes with fondaces beam'd.

And then they clasp'd each other round, And kiss'd each other's check And went again the off trod ground. Their little sports to seek.

And happy sure they must have been, In all their gambols there. In cliddh sod's sportive hours between The morn and evening pray'r

chimney of an uninhabited house near the Wesleyan chapel in that town. On examination, it appeared that a cat had discovered the young birds, and was trying to dislodge them; but every time pass put her head into the chimney the crow pounced upon her hinder parts, and then flew off to a neighboring chinney The crow, perceiving that she was unable singly to put the enemy to flight, flew to the tower of the church and brought seven others, which proceeded to assail the cat in the way before described, until she was so severely wounded as to be obliged to retreat, minus pretty much of her far, and bleeding profuse'y-West Briton.

QUAINT RESENBLANCES.—Some philosopher has remarked that every annual when drexed in human apparrel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a trock, bonnet, and spectacles on a pig, and it loots like an old woman of eighty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. The a few buttons round a cat, put a fan in i s paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockrel in uniorm is a general to the life. Dress a monkey in a linck coan cut off instant, and trim his whiskers, and you have a rity daidy. Donkeys resemble a good many persons.

A CHILD LOST IN THE Wood -On Thursday last a little gul of turned again, and by his actions reidently wanting some of the family to follow him, but no notice wastaken of his strange movements. In the morning the farm r told his on to go into the woods and search for Saxafras roots, and in doingto vere previdentially found the poor intle gril. She was nearly deadfrom exhaustion, produced by cold and hanger, having eaten nothin for three days, except a little gram She is, we are happy to say, in that way of secovery It appears, from her statement that having Incheyed her mother in some tri fling matter she was afrash to go house, and walked on till she but The dag found her, ad licked her hands, face, and feet, and fail by her to keep her warn; and but from the warmth derived of West Riding York-28.

I from it is in elugent animal, she could not possibly have lived through an exposure of three days and nights, futing which there was a severe half storm. This owner we should be a causin to parents not to threaten their young children with heavy punchments, so as to fighten them from returning home -Perse Star

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IS LOST FOR THE SESSION—HOW AND WHY!

In our last issue we incidentally alluded to the loss of the unti-Liquor Law, 28 voting for it, and 32 against it. The names of the antis and friends are given below. This vote has been given in the face of the most excessive remonstrance against the existing License Laws, and regardless of the most emphatic expression of public opinion ever water-seed in the Canadas-80,000 petitioners (chiefly adult men and voters) asked for the passage of the law. Our legislators know that these petitioners did not wish to forestall public opinion, or that the minority should rule the majority as to the drinking customs of society; it being well understood that the temperance community would have been contented with a prospective law, to take effect only when the majority of the legal voters of Canada should at the Mumcipal elections of 1831 say so. If the verdict of the people upon such an appeal should have turned out adverse, temperance men for the time would have been contented, and would have resorted to the next best course before them, viz. : to endeavour by agitation to alter public opinion. Public opinion in Upper Canada is now in favour of the Maine Law, and in most parts of this Province It could be cavily enforced. The signatures before the House were only a moiety of what might have been got; the House of Assemoly did not therefore lack any sufficient public expression in this matter. There are seven men upon whose conduct remarks will be made; these are Rolph, Prince, Hincks, Morrison, Richards, Merritt, Stroet, Smith of Frontenac, and Drummond. Why were the two first, especially Dr. Rolph, not present? Why was Col. Prince not kept a little while in Quebec by Mr Cameron to give his vote on this bill? If the Charitable Incorporation Act, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Ste. Marie's Religious Corporation Bill, the Representation Bill, or the Usury Law, required an extra vote, would any extra exertion have been spared? This anti Liquor Bill is of far more importance than any one, or all of them; it is a matter of equal importance with that relating to the Clergy Reserves. It is one that affects the lives and property of thousands-the taxes of the people—the finances of the Province, and the moral and religious interests of the people far more than the Clergy Reserve question. It is one that affects the education and politics of the people too. We must speak plainly and say, that we think there has been a noticeable apathy on the part of all in the House of Assembly on this vital question. Those concerned in the move; ment in the House have not felt deeply in this matter, have been supine in rallying votes, and voted on and acted as to this matter during this and last session, as if it was a third rate measure, of much less importance than many acts which occasioned excitement in the House, but about which the people cared not one straw outside of its walls. A large majority of the Upper Canadian Conservatives voted against it. Mr. Gamble acted well. Dr. Rolph we fear is opposed to the law, he was away from his post, often a convenient dodge in avoiding the necessity of recording a vote; how his absence occurred we know not. Mr. Richard's, although coming from a county very liberal in politics and strong in its advocacy of temperance, colding and indifferently voted against it, as he has often done against the expressed sentiments of his constituents. He is quite regardless of popular opinion. We don't mean to question his right to vote as he pleases, but he misrepresents his constituents in doing so, and they should let him know it by discarding such a representative. But an open vote thus given is far more honest than a sneaking ceasion of the expression of one's opinion. It is a very good test of agathy in the II use on this liquor question, when it is recollected that the committee to whom the But was referred, with power to report as to its necessity, with evidence and facts to accompany it, had not, so far as we can learn, done so up to the time of taking the vote, nor have they yet. A good report would have tended very much to enlighten the House. The committee had over six mouths, to do this work in. Mr. Morrison of Niagara voted as Mr. Hincks did; Col. Prince was in the west, was resume on Criwn Circuit business, George Brown and Mr. McKenzie did their day mantalig.

Temperative to a lave great cause to reporce at the present

aspect of when it is remem's red that this House was not elected or pledged on the 1880e of temperance. The vote, although unsuccessful, is a large one, and we must only now.

Yees - Weesta Badgery, Burnham, Carrier Cauchon, Chauveau, Chinese of Gaste, Crawford, Dixon, Fortier, Gomm, Hincks, Langton, Laurin, Lebtane, Lemieux, Macdonaid of Eugenou, McDengall, Morin, Morrison, Muracy, Richards, Rissout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sicoire, Stevenson, Street, Terril, Tarrotte, Varin, Viger-

NATE - Messas Brown, Cemeron, Chapair, Christie of Wentworth, Caphain, Dumouin, Games, Harman John, Lewie, Med Dina'd of Cornwal, Mackenzie, Maisseh, Marchillen, Marige, Mongenais, Parge, Patrick, Ponjin, Rose, Sansonn, Smith of Jushim, Tache, Value, Whire, Wilson, Wright of Last Riding York, Wright

The Canadian son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1853.

My sen, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth it's colour in the cup, when it moveth itself oright. At the last, it butth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder -- Proceeds chap 23.

A BEAUTIFUL TEMPERANCE SONG

Sons of the Pilgrim stock, Where want and misery Who pressed the Paymouth rock, Or waves at sorrow if w Fair freedom's soil—

Fam let u s ar Sons of the noble-free, Sons of Fidelity,
Sons claimed by Parity,
Love bids you toil.

Still onward while we may, Toil through each coming day
With holy aim-The tottering drunkard reels, The weeping mother feels, The anguished daughter kneels, Our aid to claim.

While temperance is our aim, Let us each virtue claim, A chosen band-Warm be our hearts to woe,

Where want and misery go, Firm let a sand.

Strong oaks and towering pine, Flowers with their trads covin-Keep anture's laws-Clouds in their airy flight, [height, Streams from the mountain to Dews of the weeping hight. Urge on our cause.

Birds in their sheliered dells, Where peace and music dwells, Lead on the van-Flocks on the verdant lulls, Herds by the gushing rills, Where water pure distille, Guide erring man. -Tectotaller.

We call the attention of the GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH to the following notice, and think if he would go to New York as an agent, or appoint some efficient agent immediately that the Grand Division would defray the expense by vote.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The undersigned, in concurrence with a resolution of the Massachusets Temperance Convention, respectfully mvite the friends of Temperance in each State and Canada, to appoint some person or persons to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to make arrangements for the holding of a great Temperance Convention in said City, during the World's Fair. Place of meeting will be duly notified. All communications relative to such Convention may be addressed to Rev. E. W. Jackrelative to such Convention may be addressed to Rev. E. W. Jackson, Philadelphia. Papers friendly will please copy.—R. H. Waltworth, of N. Y.; Samuel Lucky, of N. Y.; John Marsh, of N. Y.; Neal Dow, of Me.; Thomas B. Jome, of N. H.; T. W. Hisgirson, of Mais, A. C. Barstow, of R. I; E. B. Hale, of Conn.; F. B. Bets, of N. J.; E. W. Jackson, of Pa.; S. F. Carey, of Ohio; F. Yates, of Michigan; C. Keenen, of Md.; J. Dougal, of Montreal.

New York Assil E. 1952 New York, April 6, 1853.

THE LEADER AND TEMPERANCE.

This paper of the 20th instant contains two curious articles, one is written against the bill to enact a prohibitory liquor law in Canada, the other on the late Judge Sullivan. Like most of the writings of the editor of that paper, they are smooth and exhibit industry, but they are uncendid and specious. There is one class of writers who plead with the pen for pay, as lawyers do for their clients, and there is another class who write fearlessly from the dictates of the heart, impelled by honest instincts. There are too many hireling writers in Canada controlling the press. The article on Judge Sullivan attempts to give a short account of his legal and political career, and in so doing, makes some very miserable apologies for political inconsistencies. A journal scuing itself up for a LEADER should, it it writes at all on the past conduct of a public man state the truth or be silent. In this instance the Leader atters faint praise, and leaves it to mother posterby to tell the truth. God placed us on earth for a purpose, that is to show each other a neble example of truth and consistency; not to slide along through live, like the snake, in slimy hypocrisy. The fiving generation of man in Canada are the only beings who can be much affected by the example of the late Judge Sullivan. That example has affeeted many, and will yet do so. We are not going to say whether it is good or had because we have not undertaken it But the Leader has, on this subject, written speciously, as one afraid to speak the open truth. As to his article on prohibitory laws, it is equally specious. He would have the public believe that if the people were prepared for it, the Leader would support · Malcolm Cameron's bill. Now the Leader, or rather the editor, is opposed to the very principle of the bill under my Greumstances, as are many others who give it faint praise. They can't comprehend its necessity or utility for two reasons; one because they are not actuated by enlarged feelings of benevolence for man, viewing him as a more matter of dollars and conts, to be sacrificed for the benefit of classes, like the horse or the mule; and the other because they really love the vice of senanal indulgence, or the appetite for intexteating drinks. They would condemn the Emperor of China for forbidding the entrance of opium into his domains, although thousands of his people were dying monthly by its use. The Leader compares the enactment of prohibitory laws against the use of intoxicating beverages to the conduct of the Kings and Popes of Europe some two hundred years ago against to acco, saying that although every species of punishment was threatened and enforced by human governments against the use of tolacco, yet the custom overleaped every barrier. So the editor thinks we must yield to this evil FOLD OUR ARMS and LIE DOWN AND DIE, under the fiery shafes of intemperance. Fathers, mothers, enoughers, sisters, fingdom alliance for the Suppression of the Traffic in Interior ting L quois. An address, explaining the views and objects of the fing L quois. Alliance, has been chemistric, and its already channed the signatures and die by themsands, and our counter me garning by

THOUSANDS of FORTS OF INTEMPERANCE in the shape of high and low INNS, but we must stand by and see the flood of death and crime roll on, and cry alas foor wan! alas foor man! Such conduct would subvert all human benevolence and cenvert man into a beast. It would bid us look with indifference on all human actions and results, and follow in any flood that rolled along, indifferent to its good or bad results. It would, and indeed, just such reasoning and writers did, oppose the anti-slavery movement of England a generation of years ago. Just such writers use their wits to put down Kossuch-bund up Austria and Napoleoni and uphoid the system of slavery in the Southern American States, The Leader says there are manufactured in Canada yearly, 8,000,000 gailons of beer and spirits; about 500,000 gailons of beer and spirits are imported into our Province; and 300,000 galous of wines are imported. The figur a may be right. He then asks how such vast interests, such an appetite, such alcoholic throats as Canadians must have to use this mighty river of fire. water, can be put down by law, or materially checked. In other words he says we see the evil but must endure it because the people are vicious. How utterly unstatesman-like-how vicious and specious is such a mode of reasoning, contrary alike to the spirit of Christianity, and every human pradential polity. If the souls of men are to live after death, it is surely neces-

sary that they should be morally prepared to meet their God. How are sots and drunkards dying in drunkenness and dehrium tremens to do this? Again, if men are to live only in this life, human wisdom would forbid the use of any thing that lessened the vigor of the human frame and mind. We are trying to improve our breeds of horses, cattle, sleep, and fowls, by the laws of chemistry, and properly carrying out the rules of physiology. Why not, as they did in amient Sparta and Rome, try to improve the human species in the same way? Drunkenness deterioates the race of men in body and mind-it renders i.s victims lazy, vicious, and unhappy. Is it or is it not the duty of human governments, apart from Christian duty, to prevent all these evils? Social customs according to the Leader, must not be suppressed if EVIL, If ASKED FOR BY A SUPPOSED MAJORITY. We are willing that the majority should govern, but we deny that the majornty of Canadians are in favor of the license system. This mode of reasoning would uphold the East Indians in nursing THEIR WIDOWS, and in the SACRIFICE of the JUGGERNAUT!! The majority require it, let it remain! What matters it in Canada if 10,000 annually go down to the grave by drunkenness,-if thousands of wives, children, and homes are desolate by it,-if it costs the government by crime resulting from it, and the necessity of the trial and pum-liment of crimnals, far more than the revenue received from its tax? The social customs require it and these must be p mpered!! Such is the reasoning of this eduor. Then, he says that the State of Maine was differently situated from Canada-but little liquor being drunk there. Does he reccollect that Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont have adopted prohibitory laws? We deny his assertion in toto. As much liquor was drunk in some of these States as in Canada, in proportion to the inhabitants. Another specious reason given by the Leader is, that the law if enacted would be evaded! Then good laws must not be enacted bee use they may be evaded!

Now, it is well known that the situation of Maine a few years before the passage of the prohibitory law, was very similar to that of Canada. It is, take this Province, a lumbering and agricultural country, inhabited by an unscaled moving people, many of them European, especially Irish, emigranis. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the foreign population are sparse in the New England S.a.es. What the Americans have chaff, to contend with especially in cases, is the foreign population. We insert below some extracts from remarks by an influential English paper on the Maine Law. The Leader errs egregiously in this article in us views of the duty of governments in suppressing evil social customs. The advocates for prelibitory laws, do not contend that it is possible to stop all drunkenness, but they say it is possable to stop a large portion of it by keeping liquor out of sight, by refusing to license mins &c. They say it is possible to render drunkenness disgraceful, by making the sale and use of intoxicating drinks degrading and untainonable. Alt criminal laws are evaded, but certainly that is in reason why they should not be enacted:-

THE MAINE LAW-NEW ALLIANCEAT MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Titis celebrated law, like Uncle Tom's Cahn, is now of worldwide renown, and is beceive the one all engageing topic in American temperance publications. To me rance reformers in that country appear to regard it as the one thing needful, and nothing short of it as worthy of their consideration. Ill statements, as to the injurious effects of alcohol on the human sysem, of the possibility of doing the most laborious work without it, eem to be regarded as fit only for clubtren in te-totali-m, and to bethrown aside by them, as a first

class Oxford scholar would his a n i

Jonadian says it is a good thing, and the only thing that will do the
work thoroughly, and he is determined to have it—and who can
blame him for getting it if he can! Desperate evilsar quite thoroughgoing remides; and if the evils of frunkenness can only be got rid of by the Maine Law, we are aming those who would cry—the Maine Liw forever! and get it as non as we can.

In this country it were idle to look for anything of the kind yet awhile; everything however, must have a beginning, and we are truly glad to learn that an effort is now bing made at Manchester, to ergauge a society for a kindred objet to be entuled, " The United

known from is of the temperance cause, and others having no con-

The movement will be kept quite distinct from that of total abstinence, and considering the great diversity of sentiment amongst abstances, and considering the great diversity of semiment amongst abstances, in respect to the license question and subjects connected with it, we think the decision a wise one. The chief work of the Alliance for some time to come, will be, we presume, to enlighten the public mind. Without offering a semiment as to the measure of success that may attend their labors, we feel confident that the whole question will, ere long, be regarded much more favorably than it now is Of this we have already some indication —Bristol Temperance Herald.

The Daily News of the 15th of March, commined a favorable and interesting notice of the Maine Law, the whole of which we should glady have transferred to our columns, but must content ourselves with the following extracts :--

"It is very interesting to us who sit in old Europe following old methods of government as a matter of course, to see what can be attempted and done by a people really and immediately self governing. We may doubt and desapprove of some things done by our Repub-ican bis thren across the Advance, and think that we should not like this, or that, or the o her liability or custom of theirs, but it is to be hoped that we can cordially admire and honor occasional achievments of theirs, which are quite beyond anything we can effect or dream of effecting. We really hardly know anything more striking than the history of the rapid abolition of the vice of drunkenness in several of the States of the American Union; and it is with feelings of the deepest respect that we desire to direct the attention of our countrymen to the action of the State of Maine with regard to that vice. curse, which is faind wherever it appears, used to be mone deadly in the State or Maine than in many other places. Bordering on our colomes, and thickly wooded, and in part scannly settled, it has borne a semi-barbarous character, in some respects, to this day. At some seasons, the streets of the towns swarm with a wild addition to the ordinary population-with lumberers from the woods, Irish immigrants and Indian wandeters. Till last year, these visitations were a subject of dread to the sober inhabitants. By day, the streets WERLHARD-LY SAFE among so many reeling drunkards; and at night the reeling dronkards murdered sleep. Last May, when the towns were filled with these strangers, all was safe and orderly. The Houses of Correction were nearly emp y throughout 1852. There was very few paupers: and such was the state of social peace, that the lawyers had little to do in criminal cases. Such were the immediate results of the Maine Liquor Law. What was that law uself the result of? This is the ques ion that interests us; for there can be few or none who would dispute the consequences of an abolition of intemperance. The doubt is about the possibility of such abolition at all; or otherwise than by the sacrifice of something more important than the benefit to be gained."

The writer then proceeds with some account of the means by which

the first Maine Liquor Law was obtained, which merely prohibited the sale of the liquor. That law proved a faiture. The second law was then passed, empowering the proper authorities, under certain circumstances which we have heretofore detailed, to destroy the liquor, &c., &c.

The following are the concluding observations: -

The law appears to work as well as a prohibitory law ever does, and certainly to the benefit of society within that State. A dram shop may be opened here and there, just outside the boundary line of the State; and a citizen here and there may import a cask of spirits, and give away the contents among those who will do him some favor in return; but these are small matters. There is a general purification—the smell is not in the air—the dram shops are not open before the eyes—the temptation does not beset the will—the struggle does not perplex and weary the brain and conscience. The social results are so clear that the example has been followed. Rhode Island has followed in the wake of Maine, and so also has Massachusetts, with the exception of Boston, where the municipal authorities, strong in vested interests, still hold out.* The doubt was, at first, whether in vested interests, still hold out. The doubt was, at first, whether a law so stringent could stand—whether the second year would not undo the work of the first. It appears not Experienced American cutzens believe that it would now he impossible to get the law repealed.

The first sentiments of Englishmen on heating this story seems to be annazement that citizens will submit to such a law. They feel that there would be danger to our liberies if such a law could pass our Parliament and Throne to morrow. No doubt: but this is because we do not, as a people, desire it. If the Americans were not self-governed, they would rebel sooner than admit of legislation so stringent. But they are self-governed, and therein her the chief interest of the whole matter. They decreed for themselves first, the universal education which disgusted them with dankenness, and warned them to save the next generation from it; and they next decreed the exclusion of what they consider a physical, moral, and social poison. It has been the act as of a sprined man who, while disposed to resent dictation as to his personal habus, imposes a law on himself, and subunits thus to discipline which he would spurn if it came upon him in Our tellow-curzens cannot but watch with deep any other way interest the development of this very strong transatiantic experi-ment."

Michigan has also just passed the Maine Law.

CHURCHVILLE DIVISION, No. 54, S. T.,

On the difference between Brothers Darund and McQueen as laid before this Division in circular form. This Division having referred the question above stated to committee, the following Resolutions were laid to fore the Division, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st,-That this Division regards the traffic in intoxicat-

ing liquors as a great social and national evil, and whatever has for us object the extension or facilitating of the traffic as more or less producing the evil, and its authors as sharing the responsibility of the

Resolved 2nd -That this Division regards the facilities offered for the uffarion of information, or disposal of goods, &c., through the inclum of advertising as great, and when used for the disposal of intoxicating drinks, as a powerful auxiliary to the liquer trafficker.

Resolved 3rd.—That whoever—professing temperance principles—

nelvertises or otherwise makes public where intexleating liquous may be procured, commits a gross act of inconsistency, and a direct viola-

Resolved 4th. That with regard to the controversy lately carried on between several temperance journals, this Division notices with regiet the low and scurrilous epithets indulged in by some of those

And although, as a society, we acknowledge no paper as the exponent of our opinions and principles, yet we cannot avoid the conviction that such a course of conduct subjects us to the contempt of our enemies, and materially injures the cause we all profess to have so much at heart.

Lower British Provinces .- The city of St. John, New Bristswick, the Telegraph says, has elected a thorough temperance or antilizense ticket, Well done New Branswickers! When will Toronto say the same, or Hamilton, Emgaton, Montreal, and Quebee?



Che Literary Gem.

[ORIGINAL] TO L-

BY THE FOREST BARD.

Oh ever gaze as you're gazing now, With that bright blue eve and gentle brow, And that soft smile on thy damask cheek, Where the soul's affections seem to speak; And ever thus, with affection's breath. Breathe o'er my cheek till it pales in death; Forever thus let my soul rejoice In the silver notes of thy mellow voice.

Oh sit by me still, as in youth's bright hour, When love first knelt in our young heart's bow'r, When my soul love's nectar stayed to sip From the words that hung on thy coral lip; And thy magic voice, with its fairy swell, Bade hope with joy in my heart to dwell-That same sweet voice I have loved to legg, That woke my harp to the sounds of soil

But mine be the care that these may bloom, To shed thro' the heart their rich perfumes As when at first thou mad'st them mine. In years long past (at young love's shrine): Be mine the task by love still to seek To cherish the rose on thy fair cheek, That the thorns of care, nor the sigh nor tear. To the warm heart's core may come not stear.

My harp I'll sweep with a gentle hand, To woo thee at eve to the spirit land; Or at morn I'll bid its voice to rise In matin with thme to our Father's skies : In spring we'll dwell by the woodland bow'rs, By the silver lake 'mong balmy flowers, nd when summer's warmer sun shall swell, We'll hie to the shades of the forest dell.

Then we'll to the woods in Autumn dim. To list to their songster's parting hymn, The last note of the emigrant band We'll catch ere they start for a distant land; Then hurry back from the cheerless grove. In winter to warm by the glowing store, And welcome in on the stormy night, The sluvering, cold and weary wight.

Then smile on me ever-dearest smile. Let thy eye's bright glance light life's defile. And thy breath alone be let to blow Round my brow the hairs of silvery snow. Thus we'll pass on with the gentle tide, That shall bear us to the tomb's lone side; Then we by faith o'er us gulf may sec An arch to pass to eternity.

Cosorna, April 20.1, 1853.

CURIOUS APPEARANCES IN THE LIMESTONE ROCK NEAR PORT DOVER.

A friend just from Port Dover in orms us that a few days since, on waiking along the shore of Lake Erie, near Port Dover, he discoverd some curious traces of past ages in the limestone rock, which had been laid bare by the washing of the waves. On the banks of the lake there is a limestone bed of rock of various thicknesses; above that a bed of whitish clay, impregnated with hine, from ten to thirty feet thick, more or less, on the top of this clay there is a loam, and a growth of nuclent forcet trees. The waves of the lake had undermined the bank of clay, and it, with the trees above it, had tumbied into the water, leaving the lime stone rock in some places exposed. On the face of this rock deeply and plainly marked was the form of a human foot print, into which he could put his boot. He also observed, what he took to be the mark of a wheel of a carriage of some kind. The mark of the wheel tire was quite plain, and the phenomenon could be accounted for in no other way than by antiburing it to the trail of some wheeled carriage. An oak tree that grew on the clay that covered the rock in which these prints were seen, was at least a hundred years old. As to the human foot print he is certain. Here is a wonderful riddle for antiquarians to solve Many hundreds of years must have passed since that step was made there by some human being. The waters of Lake Eric are strong y impregnated with lime and iron, and have a very strong rendency to petrify every thing with which they come in contact. We ence saw a large green turtle completely petrified taken from the shores of lake Erre. In the limestone rock between Lake Erie and Ontario numerous specimens of perified fishes, snakes. &c , can be found; in the vicinity of this foot print perrified analyes were found in the limestone. The marks of animals' tracks on stones have been found in other parts of America. In the above instance it is possible, of course, that the track may not have been that of a man; or it is possible that it may have been made within a thousand years, but known geological rules and data seem to forbid it. For instance, all

press of a human foot, subsequently it may have become covered by and, thrown up in successive ages, and trees as a matter of course diousand years, and races much more counted than those which inhabited North America in 1500 once held possession of it. This first print is quite distinct, the mak of the toes being seen. It is about three feet from the edge of the bank, which is about twenty feet high there. This rock has been covered certainly for many h indreds, perhaps thousands of years.

Biffla's Court.-The court which attracted so much attencircumstance (' as separation, white within the region of visi-bility, into tv omets, completed another revolution during the past year. The circumstance of a comet's dividing into two had telescope to see it .- Post Magazine Almanac.

through infinite space. Nothing can be more awful in appearance than a comet in the heavens, passing within a few millions of miles from us. They are like in-ane spirits tossed on the ocean of life. What their use is in the planetary system, it is impossible to say. They seem to be governed by laws as to their orbicular courses.

THE PLUMAGE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF CANADIAN DUCKS.

THE WHITE HEADED FROST DUCK OR WIDGEON-The plumage of the drake of this species is very beautiful, vieing with that of the humining bird. A few days since we examined the male and female. The bird is small, a little larger than a teal, or half the size of the wood duck-ay from the end of the bill to the end of the tail about ten inches,-breadth of wings, about twenty inches-neck short-body of a plump make-legs and feet nearly flesh coloured-bill blueish black, short and curved-nostrils large-eyes black. The female is considerably smaller than the male, of a dusky brown colour, above on the neck and head, and whitish or ash coloured below. Two white spots on the sides of the head, and some white on the wings. The male is of a whitish colour on the breast, abdomen, and under the wings and tail. The back of the head is white-sides of the head, crown, and that part near the beak, also a ring round the neck, and the throat, are of a beautiful changeable green purple and claret colour-back of the head 'winte-neck, (with the exception of a ring of black, green, and purple) sides, and breast a beautiful white-back black-wings partly white and partly black, and tail whiteish grey. This is a very hardy bird, appearing very early in our waters, and as many suppose, remaining all the winter, and also staying very late in the fall. They live chiefly on fish, and appear in large flocks. The head and throat of the male are truly beautiful. It has the power of swelling the loose skin about the threat, head, and neck, which appears as if it was ruffled, and so as to make it appear three times its usual size, or the size of a small tea cup. When sailing on the water it looks very picturesque with its beautiful crown of green, and neck ruffles of purple, white, and black.

A CURIOUS SPECIES.

THE WHITE RINGED BLUE BILL weighs about twenty-four ounces-measures two feet across the wings-two feet in length of body-legs and feet, dasky-tail black and very short-back, wings, above and beneath the tail, and on the upper part of the breast and neck, black; -- breast and abdomen, greyish -- sides of a beautiful light pepper and salt colour,-a reddish brown ring surrounds the neck—a small white spot under the lower mandible—the head is of a changeable black and purple colour—eyes of golden colour-bill an inch and a quarter long, flattened, and curved at the point, and of a blueish black colour, except the tip. which is black, and two rings which cross it; one at the base, extending from one corner of the mouth over the base to the other side of the month, of a vivid whiteness-also a band of a quarter of an inch in width, of white, crosses the upper mandible half an inch from the tip. The bill is thus very strangely marked The above is a description of the male.

THE GREEN TUFFED DUCK OR WHISTLE WING, is a very beautiful bird, some larger than the above species, weighing nearly two pounds. It measures across the wings from up to up about two feet and a half-length of body from the end of the bill to the end of the tail rather more than one foot, say fourteen inches-tail feathers three inches long-legs very short, yellow except the toes and the bottoms, which are dusky. The bill is over an inch long, narrow, and curved at the tip-under mandible narrow and square, bill black, seconding very much towards the base, and ending in a square or patch on the head resembling India rul ber, extending up the lead and lessing a small beart of brownsh feathers between-matrils very large. Near the base of the bill and the corners of the mouth are two white space, the size of a six penny piece. The head and neck (except the lower part) are of a vivid shining green. The head is held erect, and is crowned at pleasure with a taft of green feathers over an inch long, making the head have a cone shape. The eyes are large, of bright golden colonr. The lower part of the neck, middle

akes and the sea make ground in some places, and in others lose it | a bright white-schoolders and large wing feathers, black-also A thousand years ago, more or less, this lake shore may have been ; the back and tail. We know but little of this bird nor do we ocky, or bounded by some soft charky clay, which received the im- | know the colour of the female. The above is a correct description of the male. It appears in our waters early in April. The most remarkable appearances of this bird are its vivid whiteness would grow there. The Indians have been in America at least two i on the breast and neck, resembling in the distance snow or a child's apron, and he high tufted head of shining green.

THE BLACK DUCK OR RICE EATER.-Wo saw within a few days, a fine specimen of this large species, the largest duck of Canada. It measures in breadth of wing from tip to tip, full three feet-from the end of the bill to the end of the tail feathers two feet, and will weigh over four pounds. Its shape is longneck long-legs yellow-beak yellowish green. The colour in tion from astronomers at its last appearance, in 1346, from the I a mixture of brown and black in stripes and apots, darker above and lighter below. The short or middle wing feathers are of a bright changeable green and purple, the rest of the wing feathers never before been witnessed. This comet generally requires a dasky. This duck is a very common one in the Canadian was ters, and is fond of the wild race that grows in our marshes. Here is an account of one of the fiery tailed worlds that sail | There is no distinction that we know of between the male and female in colour.

> THE BLUE BILLS .-- Of these there are at least three varieties. all of which we have lately examined. One species curiously marked by white bands across the bill, we describe above. The Blue Bill has a very broad sky blue bill, an inch and a half long, flattened out, ending in a curved by of black. Its size is: in weight about twenty-four onnces, (that is the smallest species,) the largest would weigh nearly three pounds, and is the size of the common tame duck-breadth of wing over two feet-legs a dusky blue-eyes black. The colours are a grey mixed with black on the shoulders—a dirty white on the breast and abdomen-wing coverlets, back, and tail dark-some white en the top of the wings-head greenish black in the male, brown in the female, with a little white about the base of the hill. The large species is of the same color, only twice the size of the smaller kind. It is a very common species. In our next we will describe several remarkable species of ducks but little known in Canada, together with the splendid word duck.

THE MEADOW LARK.

We saw a fine specimen of this species of bird within a week past. It was a male. Length of body from the end of bill to end of tail feathers, eight and a half inches-breadth of wings from tip to tip, over one foot-legs two inches and a half long, flesh-coloured and strong-toes four in number, armed with long claws-hind toe the biggest and longest. It stands, when creet, over six inches high from the top of the head to the foot. The body is large and round, about one thirdless than that of the quail. This bird is excellent eating, and is very fat in the autumn. We have before described this bird, (see No. 29, vol. 11) and omit many particulars here, but as to colours we now give a full description. The throat, breast, and abdomen, are of a beautiful bright yellow, except a curious mark on the oreast. There is on the breast a black spot resembling a heart, surmounted by a figure resembling a horse shoe, all of black feathers. The head, back, neck, wings, and tail coverlets, are of a chesnut brown, dashed with a darkish hue or tabby co'our. The sides, and beneath the tail are whitish, dashed with black spots-excepting always as to the tail and head, as follows. Three cream coloured stripes run in parrallel lines lengthw so over the head. A small yellow spot of feathers exists near the real of the bid. A yellow stripe runs along the edge of the shoulders of the wings. There are twelve tail feathers three inches long, the three outside ones being nearly white, and the three inside ones dark. The bird when it flies spreads the tail faultke, and shows a good deal of whiteness. It flies heavily like game birds-is only found in fields and human scalements, visits us in March. The one above seen was shot two weeks ago in Pickering. The Meadow Lark is a beautiful and familiar farm bird-delighting us by its ones and gentle songs in May and June. In the green meadows of June, its oppearance, notes, and care of its young, are all associated with our youthful delights and memories. It will rise from the meadow where the clover blossoms give forth their delicious edors, like the bobolink, and soaring upward with cut-pread tail, and eve on the sun, sing to its mate. "Poor charlie," "poor charlie," peak," " peak," are its common cries, but when flying upward it has a sort of song. The beak is an meh long, straight, strong, and very pointed. The colours of the female are not so bright, and the bird is smaller.

III The licenses of Boston expired on the 31st ult., so that legally no layerds can now exist.

III'l he Toronto Mechanics' Institute held their Annual Soiree on the 15th initiat. IPOn the 15th and 16th, public exemulations of the Scholars

mole and female in the Normal and Model Schools took place Ruspe language, on an appear to a rip per line voted to favor of the Probability Law by 1000 m gordy

Trithe Hon, Judge Statistay deal in this city on Thunday, the 1-irh mes

Doraina -The absence of Dr. Ro'p's, W. H. Merrit, Attorney. General Drummond, and Mr. Henry Smith of Frontiene looks very much tike dedging responsibility. How would the to be the propie to dodge them at the polls?

IT REEMS THERE IS A TEMPERANCE LEAGUE IT NEW BRUSSof the wings, breast, sides, abdomen, and under the tail, are of with somewhat similar to the Conadian movement.

Agricultural.

THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

My early home was not where spires and turrets rise, And no some vapours steam and blacken ad the skies. But far away in rural vale, beside a murmuring stream. Where healthiest zephyrs kissed the check and bees and flow'rs were seen.

That humble cot on mem'ry's page indelibly is drawn.
And fancy scents the garden beaus and views the waving corn,
And climbs again the old oak tree, and shakes its leafy crown,
And shouts with merry glee as round the acorns shower down,
And when November fifth comes round, in spirit 1 am there,
fielping to drag the champ along - a boy devoid of care.

I love these gentle inemories—they're as the gentle rain.
That folls upon ble's drooping flowers and ind them bloom again.

Oh! take your city homes for me with all their pride and glow, No softer carpet can ve tread than cotter's bank of moss; The prvement's ceaseless rumbling sound—the piercing plaint of wise—

Are poor exchange for blackbird's trill, and gentle dove's coo, coo. On! how I long again to dip my can in that old well, Which springs exhaustless at the root of hawthorn in the dell; 'Tis nector to the city stream, for mournfully 'tis said That he who drinks at city wells drinks only of the dead.

Here there is no green hill to scale, no hintsman's horn is heard, No old mill stream to paddle in, no thru h, no cuckoo b rd. No mushroom fields with fairy rings, no beds of water cross, No woods to play the truant in, when pedagogues oppress. No hedges and no gatters where the blackle tries may hide, And wild rose trees luxurant trait in all their summer pride; No, none of these beat fair trait of the wish my city lot. With all its wealth again exchanged for that dear stream and cot.

THE WEATHER, MARKETS, AND CROPS .-- Tucsday was a fine, sunny day-the morning previous frosty-wind west. Wednesday was a remarkably fine day-wind south west, in the evening it was very mild-a chorus of music! was raised by the tonds and frogs. Music did we say ! Yes, it is music to be in bed on a sweet spring night, and listen to the gentle, soft, low tirrhing of the toads, as ugly as they are in appearance. All kinds of swallows were numerous on the 20th. The crops in the country are said to look very promising The 21st was another warm, pleasant day--the wind in the evening shifted, to the cast, and the air become dump. Gardening is now going on extensively. Splendal moonlit nights all last week. On the morning of the 22nd, a heavy thunder storm passed over Toronto, and about nine a clock the sun shone out beautifully. The weather on Saturday was cooler but sunny and pleasant. It rained on Friday afternoon. Sunday was cool-high north-east wind. The grass looks green, vegetation is starting. On Sunday evening snow felt to the dep'h of an inch, wind high from the north. Monday, wind cast, milder but wet. Markets very dull on Monday.

A gentleman of Runcorn, having seen a recipe for destroying cockroaches, &c, sheed cucumber, made a trial of the remedy by slicing two cucumbers, and throwing them into a place which was literally swarming with them. The effect was very satisfactory, for in litteen hours there was an almost perfect clearance of these disagreeable immates.

17 Green Pens are \$20 a tushel in Boston. They are raised under glass, and now in market.

The Weevil is Wheat.—A correspondent of the Sylney Morning Herald states the following means of destroying weevils:—"I have in more than one instance tried the simple remedy of one quart of sifted line mixed with one pint of fine salt to a hundred bushels of wheat, where, I may say, millions of that insect were to be perceived; and in the short space of twenty-four hours they have completely disappeared. I did not see a single one of them in the wheat again, although kept in the same place for months afterwards."

Skall Trade.—Snails have become a fashionable article of food among the Parisians, and a special part of the fish markets is appropriated for their sale. The art of breeding and fattening them is carried to great perfection in Lorraine and Burgundy, whence the city markets are mainly supplied. There are now fifty public restaurants and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as delicacies by from eight thousand to ten thousand consumers. The monthly consumption sumated at half a militon. The market price of the great vir yard smalls is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods, and forests, bring only from 2f. to 2f. 25c. The proprietor of the snailery in the vicinity of Dijon, is said to net over 7,000 francs annually.

BJ There is to be a World's Fair at Paris in 1855.

Doings of the League Men.—The Spirit contains nothing else just now but letters under fictitious names (signed by Leaguers, as they call themselves) against us, fixed with hes and personal abuse. What have we done to warrant this infamous conduct? Is this what the League is established for ? Is it established to rur pown, to en-TRAP Sons into its support, and abuse its best friends? We have never yet opposed a temperance league, authough we have commented on the defects, and shall do so more at length in our next, of the one just started. In the last Spinit a letter appears from Cobourg. signed a leaguer, abusing us, two say it is a tying heritous letter. another appears from Hamilton, signed a . Leaguer," which small very much like the pen of the Grand Scalle. - a third appears from Tomnto signed a " Leaguer, ' from some one of the dozen enemies we have here. At these productions are concord's assassin stabs by men afraid to sign their real names. Walt to Sons and temperance men of Upper Canada countenance mencalling themselves Leaguera, who may be consistently with the league constitution, dealers in run, in this traducing their oldest fren is ? Are the Sons and total also statuers of Upper Canada prepared to connect themselves with this dealers in the same association and membership? Are the Sons to abandon action in their own behalf and that of the old temperance society, to make way for a nonext. Institution, composed of innkeepers, disulters, bar-room topers, and nil who drink and deal in rum, and who may the next hour tear down all that has been done in in a mouth? These are serious questions.

OXFORD.-OTTERVILLE DIVISION.

SIR AND BROTHLR,—I am ordered by the Otterville Division, No 257 S. of T. to forward to you the following resolutions, passed in the Division room on the 16th instant, and request you to publish them.

Moved by Brother Barnes, seconded by Brother Durkee, and Resolved—That this D vision considers it inconsistent, and a violation of the spirit of our constitution, for a temperance Editor to advertize LIQUORS in any paper he may publish

Moved by Brother Johnson, seconded by Brother Titus, and Resolved—That this Division approves of the course pursued by the Editor of the Gem, in his controversy with the Editor of the Spirit of the Age, who pulls down with one hand what he builds up with the other.

Yours in the Bonds of the Order, JOHN MARSHALL, R. S.

OTTERVILLE, 18th April, 1853.

Anonymous Scriblers—The Spirit some two months ago was opposed to the introduction of letters from contributors into his columns; yet we find when he wishes to injure us he finds no difficulty in meeting them. There is no pledge or principle that he will not violate, for we are informed that he has within a year fast been interpretate. Now this is the man that Hamilton Sons delight to honor. An innonymous writer is a mean creature, nitraid to let the public see his real name. It will be noticed that when this paper is attacked in the Watchinan or Spirit, it is done by some anonymous name in the earn to be those of an ass. A boy who hails from the North American office, writes in the Spirit of the 15th April, a mess of twaddle against this paper under the time of "One of the Snuffers". Such is just one of the samples of the puerile waifare carried on against those who wish to uphold true temperance.

The Stirit—Judge Marshall—This print, in a late number, wrote as if the benevolent gentleman whose name heads this article, was of opinion that a Son of Temperance or Tectotaller could consistently advertise Liquors. Believing a man who had travelled over England and Scotland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotland Canada to advance the temperance cause, and lecture without fee or reward, could not possibly have such an opinion of the consistency of a temperance man, we on Saturday last conversed with him on the subject for half-an-hour, and find that he is EMPHATICALLY OF THE SAME OPINION THAT WE ARE on this subject, and also on the League. Like many others, he had been ted to suppose that the Editor of the Spirit was not the owner of the Canadian, his firends and himself having allowed the report to go forth to the constrairy.

Sons of Tentenance and Divisions! be not deceived, or led to form new associations, to the injury of older and better ones. Weight well, what you are about. We are surrounded by unprincipled men—office seekers. Rest on your oars and look about.

The Challenge, that has appeared in this paper, to the Divisions of Hamilton, to discuss the question of the consistency of a Son's advertising liquors, has not been accepted. The cowardly slanderers of this paper and its friends, dare not argue it. Let Divisions be cautious, and instruct their delegates to vote right in the Grand Division on all questions affecting the good of the Order.

The Watchman.—The wanton falsehood, started by this paper, and which, although required by us, remains as yet unretricted, has been reiterated by the Spirit of the Age and his secret writers—that is to say, that every mail brings to us buildes of returned papers. This is a wanton, gross, and malicious falsehood, without a shadow of truth. No paper in Canada has less returned papers than we have, and no paper is more popular with its readers. Without now that this journal has come under the editorial control of Mr. St. German in part, that some regard will be exhibited, in its pages for editional truth. Instead of helping the Spirit to injure the temperance cause and Toronto interests, let it take a bold and consistent stand for the right in all things.

ONTARIO—This noble name—that of the pioneer Division of this city—is prostituted this week in the Watchman paper by its well known enemy J. M. Ross. Does he remember the table of the Ass in the Lion Skin? The skin of the noble animal could not hide the long ears, for the braying discovered the fool!! So the name "Ontario" will not disguise a snake in the grass. His EAR MARKS ARE SEEN. We challenge the production of the real name, and moreover assert that the letter from beginning to end is false. We have been for nearly a year a delegate to the Grand Division, which its records will show, and, moreover, never was an office seeker in any shape in the Grand Division, neither in temperance of polities; and have been one of the most constant aveadants and founds of the Ontario Division in Toronto for nearly three years. The Editor of the Watchman, if desirons of promoting truth, would not have inserted what he knew to be untrue, that is to say as to our being a delegate of the Grand Division.

The Conduct of the Hamilton Organ.—This most inconsistent and raving paper asserts on the 22nd April, that the article that appeared in the Leader of the 20th is a sensible one, approves of it, authorized in the Leader of the 20th is a sensible one, approves of it, authorized in the provesting the filt of all properties of it, authorized in the provesting it then fires off on a tangent and crimmences abusing us.—far more important than to do away with the arguments of an opponent. We begin to beneve the "Steric is what its name indicates, the profits delegant to beneve the "Steric is what its name indicates, the profits a reserve of the temperature. We feel positive that it is a deadly expert of the temperature of its and profit experies that we are the only person that is calling for the immediate enactinent, that our Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance lecture in Grand Division have asked for it, and every temperance of the energy of the energy of the people at a future period. What did Mr Cana ion long his Bill before the House for ! What it ill garamon and bank in 'This editor of Hamilton is said to be his tool politerily, is he so an a temperance way! As we will playing a huge grane of hyperity! Or do we want what we write about ! We verily believe this Hamilton man is either mad or a downight Appocrite in temperance!!

The Canadian Priendly Visito is the name of a religious paper, published semi monthly at Bowmanville, by the Rev. John Garnett, contains sixteen pages; and seems to be issued to carry out the design of the Hamilton Etangelist—price \$1 in advance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late English papers bring us the intelligence that another Prince has been born to the British nation. The Queen and her son are doing well....The Pope, rumour says, has positively refused to crown Louis Napoleon....Predmont and Switzerland are about to get into difficulty with Austria and Russia......Indications of secret organizations for revolution have been discovered all over Germany......Australian emigration from England increases—yet the accounts from this eastern land of gold are very discouraging.....The Massachusetts Legislature has voted \$50,000 to indemnify the owners of the Ursulme Convent against their loss, it having been destroyed by a mob in 1834....Spring, the vite Philadelphia murderer, has been again convicted, he having obtained a new trial on account of some informating in as first conviction. He is one of the most hardened wretches on re-ord, having murdered two women at the same time wretches on re-ord, having murdered two women at the same time in the most brush manner.....Vice President King died on the 18th of April, in Atabama.....The British House of Commons commenced its session again on the 24th of April. The correspondence in relation to the Island of Cuba, that had passed between England France, and the United States was asked for, and had caused some discussion. A debate had occured in relation to the address from the merchants of London to the French Emperor......13,000 caxes or wine have been destroyed by fire at Boulogne, in France...........11 seeins the Cape of Good Hope, or Kafiir war is at last ended—peace was proclaimed there on the 16th of Feb. 1853

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The election for a new city representative commenced yesterday, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Gowan are both very sanguine of success. Those desiring the weathre of the city should prefer Mr. Sherwood, A meeting was held on the 21st in this city for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Temperance League......The Rev. Mr. Ward, colored minister, is to go to England to fecture on behalf of the Ann-Slavery Society. He is a man well qualified to explain to the Bruish public the wrongs and evils of American Slavery....The death of Judge Sullivan, caused by inflammation of the lungs, has created a vacancy for the Government to fill up. The death of Judge Bacquet in Lower Canada has created a similar vacancy there. In Upper Canada Mr. Richards will perhaps be the person chosen to replace Junge Sudivan. We think a better and more appropriate choice might Le made from some of the County Court Judges. system of Cabines Ministers voting themselves into office is a very bad one A short time since the body of a male infant was found since diedA son of Mr. Hawke, emigrant agent, aged 14, was instantly killed about a week since by a fall from a horse in this city.Recent easterly winds have caused a considerable breach in the eastern end of the Island that guards our harbor from the Lake...... A railroad is to be made from Hastings to Prince Edward—the Bay of Quinte was open on the 19th April ... The people of Hamilton had a great time of it on the 15th inst., upon the occasion of the opening of the new Mechanics' Institute there. 1000 ladies' and gentlemen were present, and speeches were made by Sheriff Thomas, the Hon J. H. Cameron, Mr. Spence, S. B. Freeman, and othersthe Hon J. H. Cameron, Mr. Spence, S. B. Freeman, and others—dancing also took place during the evening...... Davi Silwell, an Innkeeper of Fredericksburgh, Norfolk, lately emptied his rum into the street, opened a Temperance House, and joined the Sons—Let mix he supported The last Western Progress fafts contains a long good atticle against Sectarian Schools. This is right editors, show your independence. Where is the platform eloquence and editorials of that particular the North American? Gone to the tombs of the capulets—writing learnedly on Government Cubbage!! Yan-kee Doodle of the Niagara Mail continues to annue with his caraca-tures of the manners and politicians of Canada. The writer of these burlesques is one of the most original and able in Canada. They are true to the life of manners and politicians The Sectarian School question is causing great excitement in Upper Canada. It seems a petition from the catholic inhabitants of Montreal, amounting in number to over 2000, was presented by Mr. Badgely to the House of Assemby, lately. Here is a grand effort of Popery to establish its rule over its own people in Canada, feating to allow them to come in contact with professant herefies and infiness. If the time-serving Ministry, as it is called, of Upper Canada, yield this question to Popsh priests, they will be remembered at the Polls!!

Parliamentary News.—The Government papers are uttering warnings to the public of a coming diossolution of the House of Assembly during the year. Should such an event take place, the people of Canada will find it difficult to tell how to act in choosing representatives, in reference to political questions. A feeling of disease faction exists against the general conduct of the present Canadian Ministry. Why I Because they have acted differently from what they led the people to think they would in most things. The University Bill has been read a third time. It was opposed strongly by Mr Brown. Mr Gamble's Drunkard's Bill, to provide means to secure the estates of drunkards from improvident waste, has been read a third time. The Lower Canada Seignorial Alternation Bill has been read a third time. It is said the bill increasing the jurisdiction of the Division Court has been lost. Several Bills of a local character have also passed a third reading.

In Prince Edward Island on Good Friday, a large meeting was held in the Sors Temperance Hall, by those favorable to the enactment of a prohibitory inquor law. A petition containing 3000 signatures of the inhabitants of the island, was said so have been presented recently to the Legislature, and disposed of in a very summary way, on the ground that the people were not prepared for the law. Active measures have been taken to secure lecturers to arouse the public number.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, APRIL 25m, 1853.

(Revis	~d and	COT	rected regularly.)		
Flour-Millers' Superfine,		_	Tub do O	71: 0 8	
and Extre periol. 20	0 a 21		Eggs per dozen 0		
* barmers her Kilme. 8	n e 50	O	Clerk per 100 lbs 25	0 4 30 (
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Burney Blanch and the A	'n - 1	•	(This can the the can	4 0 4	

Fixes —The Consist Company have sectled on Mr. More of these a pennom of £400 a year. P. T. Barram, the great American Museum man and Temperature lecturer, has been elective a member of the Connecticut Legi lature. The R. Wan Omniston have been appointed second master to the Disconto Normal School. Mr. McKenzie have again moved an address in the house to the Quien in tavor of the release of Smith O'Biten. It was vowed down 20 for it and 22 against it. A resolution brought in by Mr. Brown to fix the Staires of all public officers by Low, has been also to 4. Smith America seems to be in a very disturbed and within state. The Laquier Bill of New York has been into the state. The Laquier Bill of New York has been into by a vote of 50 against it, 47 for it. This vote is similar to apprition to thist of Conside. The Grand Division of Massact usetis unet on the 20th April inst. The dreadful traged of the inurder of two women in Philodelphia was caused no doubt by rum. Spring, the murderer, is to be hung. The last I fe Buat of Massachusetts gives an account of a murder still more horrible by a min named Marphy on hits wife. The murderer and his vicum were both drunkside.

FT in aducting to the debate last week on the University id, it was stitled that a sharp debate bad occurred on this object between Br. Rolph and Hincks—the last name should are been McD maild of Frontenac

The Donald II Fletcher will act as our Agent during tha year 25%, in Erin. Persons wishing to subscribe can give their names to him.

Receipts since our last Issue.

1...J W Dunaville, 1851-2 and qr 1853, \$1 Mrs S. St unville, \$1 for 9 months R. S. Cascade Division, \$, 1853

Communications.

Letter from Port Robinson abridged will appear. The poetry from Ports Bard will appear in course. The type grapical errors to which he alludes were marked by the educing but overlooked by the printer. Mrs. 8, poetry, Stonif vi., will appear in due course. Poetry from "Kempaythe"—"Prayer," is received. Letter from A Mck., Cornwoll, only received. We thank the Brother for Inc. I formation. Poetry from Ponthill will appear in our next. Letter to N., Owen S and, under consideration. Letter from A "Testolicie" is left out. Letter from North Gower is received, also from Polham,—the milytake will be resuedled; we fear the error has after not on our part. Mr II mily 's pearly is last, po—but crowded out. Letter on Electricity, and Onta a) Division address, will appear in our next.

For Several articles prepared for this number are crowded out—among them, one as to instructions to the delegates to the Grand Division, and on the "League"

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!!

BY E. V. WILSON AND PIPER & BROTHER,

(ON THE PRINCIPLE OF JAMES SPRATT,)
ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLERGISTS;
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lightning Rod Manufactory.

Lightning Rod Manufactory,
On Yonge St., between King and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO, C. W.
At which place we beg to offer our Superior Spirit Iwisted
Annealed from Lightning Rods, with Zine Peacet rs, and
Electro Pasitive Elements combined in their Vanuferur,
t us rendering them equal to Copper as conductors. They
are in too, it welve, and fourteen test lengths, with accurately
inted brass screws connecting joints, an entire new style of
metithe attachments for brack or trime buildings; also,
Glies Isolators of a novel and ingenious construction, forming 3 Let. The whole mounted with a solid platnaum Silver P 1 it, fourteen inclus long, surrounded at the base with
three angular negative magnets, which powers the power to
an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elein at of the most fearful thunder storm, and embrace the
entire perfection of science up to the present time, the
whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect Patent
conductor ever presented to the public. The public are
estimated ever presented to the public. The public are
estimated against purchasing Rods of any person or persons
ar-less they presents a certificate of agency, signed E. V.
Wilson, L. R. Agent, and their sample Polin, stamped
Speatts Reproducing Patentee, 1822, as we are not answers
fine for rods put up by any person unless they have our certimestes as above. Your attention is called to the above
examining from the flect, that sweet a paties have offered to
when public an inferior article, plated, tinned, and otherwise
electic Polats, nor do the parties offering them know anyshing about the laws of electricity, consequently it is
annearon; to employ ignorant men to protect your buildings
sand your lives.

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

E V. WILSON, & H PIPER & BROTHER.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO HAT AND CAP FACTORY.

SIGN OF THE GOLUEN CAP, No. 77, Younge Street.

criber in returning his grateful acknowledgements ide, for the support given to him since his committee to the support given to the since his committee to the support given to the rich that patron-rally lectured, begs leave to call their attention easily Spring Stock of

HATS AND CAPS!

HAT'S AND CAPS!

now open for sale. Great care has been taken to procure he latest gashlous and the neatest styles, in England, cance and America. Nothing has been left undone in the inherther in preparing for the Trade his present Stock, shelt will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, easier in fluish, and lower in prices than can be had at any other Establishment on the Continent of America. His overent Stock consists of Heat's Mr Pluish. Knowner, Rowher, Boys, and Children's Hats, in great variety of sile on decodour. Sulk Feitert. Cooks. Treed. Genet Sulk, and claved Cotton Cup In endless wariety of size and style—laying precured some of the agent Hats against sulk precured some of the agent Hats against the Subscriber has commenced manufacturing Hats in ouncettom with his Cup Factory, and will supply the Trade with Hats of every description, made of the mest materials and fluished in the Bratest style, at lower prices than any ther House in the Trade. Simples will be furrished to he thortest motice to persons wanting a large supply. Terms never manufacturing the process than any the House in the Trade. Simples will be furrished. The highest prices given for Canadian Furred every is exciption.

Troude, (8th April, 1853) llan Fureof every L. MARKS. ate, 18th April, 1853

R. H. BRETT,

GENERAL MERCHANT, -- WHOLESALE. ORTER of Heavy Hardware, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Hirmingham Goods. Also, Importer and Dealer in seed Oils, Paints, Gunponder, Sagars, Teas, Spices, 14, Sixtioners, &c., &c.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., RISTER. ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in CHAN Y, respectfully informs all desirons of employing him endously, that he has removed his office from Youre thear his private residence, to his new opene, over store of B. M. Gurk, Green, near the corner of cand Temperance Street, near Lawson & Clarkson's

now prepared to attend to business in all of the courts Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency. , Pubrany 22nd 1822.

WOOL WANTED!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & FARMERS
3000 pieces & madian cloths, Taxeeds and Plantels to eaching for Wood on the most fax rable terms. Also, Cash
paid for Wood, Sheep (kins, Goat and Deer skins, by
W. A. CLARK,

No 3, St Laurence Buildings, up Mairs Tront, 5th April, 1833.

CALL FOR YOUR BOUND VOLUMES The subscriber histing left fromthe City has left several bound works at the effice of Mr Durand, (Sen of Temper were Oper, where, upon calling, the owners can now get them.

April 5th, 1833

REFORMATION IN TRADE.

Reform, reform is the cry of the day, While diffusioned habits are passing away. While whole has triumphed, so \$1 hily 'two uidseem, O'er the old fashioned method of \$\pi\text{fing by steam}\$

Let us gisnee at Toronto, which a few yeers ago, Was dark Muddy York, as you very well know. At d see it tooday, motor our cross the best, And deservedly styled, the Queen of the West

Ju t look, if you please, at its elegant homes,— his be unful churches, their spires and their demes, While its nue public building, exceed with taste, Adora the site of some old marsh) waste

Its metches have fied by the nid of our drains, he forests are open'd by the speed of our trains. The past we have seen, the person we see, Well, well, we may ask, what the future will be

Even row, where the waves of Outono rost, And doth their white spray on the long bestern shore, That spits to long seem discosses there invoke, And the follows give place to a grand hopfanade.

But reforms as important as these have been made, Which go ally have sitered the aspect of ir de-, 0d states and old holding old prices have past, And customs much better are practiced at last

The Bossers for instance, which a few years ago. Would cost you a dollar and a quarter, or soly. A much mare style you now may presente, For less than one-fourth of that sum, I am sure

Nor did you then think that the terms were hard, It you to uril to good privit for a shoung per yord-fur now you may purchase for heat of that puce, A cioth quite as good, and a style just as nice

Will you call et McD IN ALD'S I if it is but to try, Four his well soften Sock how there you can but And we senture to say, when you look through his Store, You will wonder you never have found it before

These three story house, with the front printed white, Which makes its appear are chain grace tail and agit, With very large ingrees, which you alsually may see, Describing its number as O HENDRED AND FUREE

THE LARCE 103, YONGESTREET TORONTO.

JOHN McDONALD,

JOHN McDONALD.

Respectfull, invites attention to his very large Stock of Sectionable

DRY GDODS,

RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

The whole of which he offers very reasonable, which the following last of Prices will show an experiment of the price of the following last of Prices will show of the price of the following last of Prices will show of the price of the

Wholesale Department up Stairs.

REMEMBER THE LARGE 103. YONGE STREET

F. E. WYMAN,



OFFICE-No 3 SHUTER STREET, second door from) onge

Drawings, Views of Building, taken, and Original Designs made to order. All or are from neighbouring towns promptly, attenued to on the most reasonable terms.

Firstructions given in all its branches on reasonable terms.

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

The Advertiser, from his long experience in the establishment of Messra Henderson & Riset, of Edinburgh, and other establishments in Scotland, longs to inform his friends and the Public, that he is prepared to execute any description of work in the finest cyle of the art, however complicated April 3th, 383

To Farmers & the Country Generally.

The undersigned, at No 3. Fight Buildings, Vorge Street, legs to intimate in the country generally, that they have made arrangements with Messre Rapulpe and Co of Richester, to act as regents for their various kinds of Agricultural Implements, Le &c., similar to those which demanded so many Premiera at our Progressed Falschiene; Take for their Garden, Frein and Flower Seeds, all of which are of the latest production.

Farmers withing to keep pince in the scale of progress, and at the same time wave some of the unnecessary labour they have heretoforchard, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the implements for themselves.

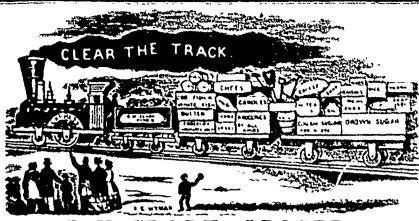
The subscribers will also have on hand—have unl—a supply of Costing Vorces, Parier and Rice Norces, Cos Grates, &c., together with an association of General Hardware, which they will be prepared to sell as lost as any other house in the city. The undersigned at No 3. Figin Buildings, Vorge Street legs to intimate to the country generally, that they have

the city.

Remember the place EF No L Elgin Buildings, Tenge terrs, General Agricultur I Warrhom, under Mackennie's Weekly Aresage Office."

McINTOSH & WALTON.

Toronto, 28th March, 1853.



B. M. CLARK, GROCER, info in the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has assortment of

RESPECTIVLLY info

CG- HR. CD CC: HC HR. H. HC MA-

COMPRISING

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

Prices Low-Goods New.

REMEURER the stand B M CLARK, Youge Suree, i.e. I temperates Street, in the House formerly occubion by Mr. Control, Surpeign.

Lambers Position in exchange, and FARMERS: WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SI GARS in

B M CLARK.

T. PRATT'S

TEMPERANCE Hot SE, Division Streets, year the Wharf colored to see good Stability attached Coloring, John visit

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse,

No 12 KING STREET LAST TORONTO

J. CORNISH has constantly on hard a large assortment of liter is and SHOIS of every description,—Also, IND A RI BBTRS and Ladies ever fleats, which he will seil at pites that cannot for in give state cition to those who my istor him with a crill. He waters prempted attended to Remember the "Oha State," No. 12, King Street, six doors easter Jong Street, if route.

The res. Jones. 633

THE Preprietor tyles this opportunity to inform the Tempera ce community and the public in general, that he similar in the continue, as he has done for the list six year, to keep the above mench has on strictly temperate, par lipies. Thankful for past twore, he would spain invite all who want a quiet, c infort bie and cheap home, while supplied in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for tashess the place.

No. 28 Continual Street, near Broadway.

and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Radin in the city

ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, 1853

January 1833

Painting, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.

GILBERT PEARCY

Buos to return his sirecre thanks for the vers liberal pa-trousge bestowed on him for many years part, as d tutimates that he has opened that large and commissions shop ou

Richmond St., 3 doors East of Yonge St.,

Where he can execute all the various branches of his business with that well known nestness and despatch which heretolore has secured for him a considerable share of trade of the history of the constant of the share of trade of the history of thi

orbata, March High, 1853

NEW FLOUR STORE.

Tax Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at his Store,

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at his Store, Queen St. west, between Peter and Brock Sis., a strpit or Fine, St Perfine, AND FYTRA FLOIR, OATMEAL, INDIAN MEAL, RIGHWEAT FLOIR, OATMEAL, INDIAN MEAL, RIGHWEAT FLOIR, OATMEAS, AND SHORTS All of which he was a lot the Lawrey Markey Prince To Cash point at all times for Mark mannable that Floir Delivered to any point of the City.

Theorie 28th March, 753

Toronto 28th March, 1853

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

A. HIBBARD & Co.

東山 7年 東平 8年 9

Lamp chim.cy+, Globes and Wick Lanterns, Girandolon, Chandelner, &c

FANOY GOODS,

Bathet, Tys. C mir., Brushes, Perfamers, Forey Soam, Wordston, Portmoneys, C rd Cases, Shed Bonds, Nort Chaips, Ac

BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light Hardware, Japanned-ware, Tacks, Ac Ac

PAPER HANGINGS,

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperar ce community and the public in general, that he still continue, as he has done for the last six year, to keep the above signed house, on strictly temperare, put eigher. Thankful for just taxer, he would sgain invite all who

BIRDS-NATIONALISTS-LOVERS OF MISEUMS

These desirous of having Birds and Animals sinfied in an article I and superior etyle for decorating Museums, Boxes, labrance, &c., will please call on MR. HAYCOCK of York oile, who will attend to enything of the Rink in a cheap and next manner.

April 2 d. 253

BARRISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. has re-used his Professional Publicity at his Old Green, over Henderson and Co's shee, Corner of King and Nelson Screen.
Toronto, Juneary 1833,

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BDDTS, BOUTS, BOOTS.

BROWN & CHILDS,
RR, King St., Toronto, 126, Noure Itime St., Montreal
Thair Manufactories produce 1990 pates doth. Their
prices dely all competition. Livery attention given by the
ret il patron in Town or C untry. Liberal irreduce given on
jurchases of more than \$22,—none for less ancunts. Cosh
jud for all hi d. of Londier. 2000 sides best Spanish Sole
for Side. Also, 400 tels. Cost (n)

TT would you make the most of your money, den't
min those place.
Trace Jan 1st 523

J. W. C. N. A. B.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY &c., is: Boor North of the
Court House, Church Spect Toronto
Toront, January 253



GOLD-GOLD-From Australia and California wanted, by

ROBER,T TAYLOR,

Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montg-mery's Inn

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPLET IN TOPOSTO -THEY COMPRISE

FRESH GREEN TEAS, BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SPICES, FRUITS, RICE, CONFECTIONARIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL -LOW PRICES-QUICK RETURNS.
32 INSPECTION IS INVITED.

January, 1852.

GREAT BARGAINS!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. CARMICHAEL, 18, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street,

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his premises, is now setting off the whole of his extensive stock of hispid and Pane;

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As the expects i are unport turns of spring Goods he has decred his present stock to such prices as will ensure a cerdy sale, and meet the approbation of the most econo-

and Winter Goods he will sell at

COST PRICE AND UNDER!

rather than keep them till next fait, or have them on hand to be dostrojed by plaster &c, in there of altering the shop.

His Bouttels & Olostis, Ribbons, Flowers,
Blankets Coobs, Louiston, Sanwis, Scarfs, Hose, Francis,
Glares, Oriesus, Cobeners Stud Goods, Plads, Prints, &c,
&c, he will sell on these terms for cash

J. C. Rivedino in land a choice selection of Jewellery and
Fancy Goods, Broocher, E or drops, Writtets, Good Pennis,
Lockets, Shawl Pins, Rings, Watch keys, &c, &c, M'ister
ande and Retail

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

of r. IC CHANT TAILOR,
No 37, Kin; Street West, Tordonto, begs leave to later the product, that is addition to the above to dress, he list on head, or will make to order) at Enths of Site Flags, Freezes at New Areas of Hard. Agency for FM. at - P. at and New York Pirios of Fashions, due, for J. II. Chapell's London and Parts Magistine of Fashion and By stein of Cutting
Toronto, January 1853

J. H. GOWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer,

No 75, Vange Street, Toronto,
The substitute respectivity interms the rease ingeneral,
that he has on hand a large association of Per, Chainey,
Todes and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is pre-pared to sell at New York Proces. Wholesale and

gared to self at over 2002.

RETAIL.

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

Toronto, January, 1853.

JOHN PARKIN

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St East, 2 Doors from Victoria St

Copper Brass, Lead, from or Gatta Perchs Pumps Sited Op and repaired
Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus, Birlis, Water Closets, &c., Ac., appare with the stands of pomplande and on the most liberativess.

January, 1853

T. WHEELER,

ENGRAVER AND WATCHWAKER,

KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best style, and designs formished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and emblished.

January, 1833.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS

Instrument and Music Establishment.

Instrument and Music Establishment.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER
Egg to infine their fidends and the public of general, the
boddes their large stack of Playors of the best mykers and
Mesta, which tary keep constantly on hand, incy have
est and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS,
both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a
lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent
Particularly they would recommend their new Sax Hones,
Converting and other Brasslaters was ray, which are made
by the celebrated maker Currous of Parts.

Any order from any part of the country will be punctually
attended to

King Street, Toronto.

Nitegrate Temportance Mouse,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE,

BUFFALO CITY.

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors.

C. E. BAYLEY Proprietors be had at all times at this house at insecrate charge.

BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the lionorable Society of Apsthocories, London, England, formelly Assistant Surgeon in the Sorvice of the Honorable Essistant Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Depensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medician, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission disted the 14th day of August, 1832.

Eradford, January, 1833.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

REGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public genorally, and to acquaint them that he has remarks to the Fremises late in the occumilence for C. Fisher, 199 Yours. Suret. NEXT. ELECTES. HOTEL,—OPPOSITE INSTANCES OF AND Greently desirated by direly whem his intends solling of his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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Whate do
Surped shartong,
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